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THE REPUBLICATION, in its entirety, of the *War of the Rebellion: Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies,* is a service project undertaken by the National Historical Society in the interest of libraries and scholars who have long needed a reissue of this indispensable work. Each of the 128 volumes is published in full, including the *Index,* and all are heavily bound in buckram for long and continued use. This and other volumes of the set are available only from the National Historical Society.

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Gettysburg, Pa. 17325

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THE

WAR OF THE REBELLION:

A COMPILATION OF THE

OFFICIAL RECORDS

OF THE

UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
The Hon. ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War,
BY
BRIG. GEN. FRED C. AINSWORTH,
CHIEF OF THE RECORD AND PENSION OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
AND
MR. JOSEPH W. KIRKLEY.

SERIES III—VOLUME IV.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1900.

PREFACE.

The work of preparing the records of the war for public use was begun, under the resolution of Congress of May 19, 1864, by Col. E. D. Townsend, assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Army (then in charge of the Adjutant-General's Office, and subsequently the Adjutant-General), who caused copies to be made of reports of battles on file in his office and steps to be taken to collect missing records.

Under the provisions of joint resolution of July 27, 1866, Hon. Peter H. Watson was appointed to supervise the preparation of the records and to formulate a plan for their publication, but he performed no service under this appointment, which expired July 27, 1868, by limitation. This resolution having also repealed the former one, the project was suspended for the time being.

The first decisive step taken was the act of June 23, 1874, providing the necessary means "to enable the Secretary of War to begin the publication of the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion, both of the Union and Confederate Armies," and directing him "to have copied for the Public Printer all reports, letters, telegrams, and general orders, not heretofore copied or printed, and properly arranged in chronological order." Appropriations have been made from time to time for continuing such preparation. Under this act the preliminary work was resumed by General Townsend.

Subsequently, under meager appropriations, it was prosecuted in a somewhat desultory manner by various subordinates of the War Department until December 14, 1877, when the Secretary of War, perceiving that the undertaking needed the undivided attention of a single head, detailed Capt. Robert N. Scott, Third U. S. Artillery (subsequently major and lieutenant-colonel same regiment), to take charge of the office.

The act of June 23, 1874, enlarged upon the first scheme of publication. On this more comprehensive basis it was determined that the volumes should include not only the battle reports, correspondence, etc., in possession of the War Department, but also "all official documents that can be obtained by the compiler, and that appear to be of any historical value." Colonel Scott systematized the work, and, upon his recommendation, the Secretary of War approved the following order of publication:

The first series will embrace the formal reports, both Union and Confederate, of the first seizures of United States property in the Southern States, and of all military operations in the field, with the correspondence, orders, and returns relating specially thereto, and, as proposed, is to be accompanied by an Atlas.

In this series the reports will be arranged according to the campaigns and several theaters of operations (in the chronological order of events), and the Union reports of any event will, as a rule, be immediately followed by the Confederate accounts. The correspondence, etc., not embraced in the "reports" proper will follow (first Union and next Confederate) in chronological order.

The second series will contain the correspondence, orders, reports, and returns, Union and Confederate, relating to prisoners of war, and (so far as the military authorities were concerned) to state or political prisoners.

The third series will contain the correspondence, orders, reports, and returns of the Union authorities (embracing their correspondence with the Confederate officials) not relating specially to the subjects of the first and second series. It will set forth the annual and special reports of the Secretary of War, of the General-in-Chief, and of the chiefs of the several staff corps and departments; the calls for troops, and the correspondence between the National and the several State authorities.

The fourth series will exhibit the correspondence, orders, reports, and returns of the Confederate authorities, similar to that indicated for the Union officials, as of the third series, but excluding the correspondence between the Union and Confederate authorities given in that series.

The first volume of the records was issued in the early fall of 1880. The act approved June 16, 1880, provided "for the printing and binding, under direction of the Secretary of War, of 10,000 copies of a compilation of the Official Records (Union and Confederate) of the War of the Rebellion, so far as the same may be ready for publication, during the fiscal year;" and that "of said number 7,000 copies shall be for the use of the House of Representatives, 2,000 copies for the use of the Senate, and 1,000 copies for the use of the Executive Departments." Under this act Colonel Scott proceeded to publish the first five volumes of the records.*

*All subsequent volumes have been distributed under the act approved August 7, 1882, which provides that:

"The volumes of the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion shall be distributed as follows: One thousand copies to the Executive Departments, as now provided by law. One thousand copies for distribution by the Secretary of War among officers of the Army and contributors to the work. Eight thousand three hundred copies shall be sent by the Secretary of War to such libraries, organizations, and individuals as may be designated by the Senators, Representatives, and Delegates of the Forty-seventh Congress. Each Senator shall designate not exceeding twenty-six, and each Representative and Delegate not exceeding twenty-one, of such addresses, and the volumes shall be sent thereto from time to time as they are published, until the publication is completed. Senators, Representatives, and Delegates shall inform the Secretary of War in each case how many volumes of those heretofore published they have forwarded to such addresses. The remaining copies of the eleven thousand to be published, and all sets that may not be ordered to be distributed as provided herein, shall be sold by the Secretary of War for cost of publication with ten per cent. added thereto, and the proceeds of such sale shall be covered into the Treasury. If two or more sets of said volumes are ordered to the same address, the Secretary of War shall inform the Senators, Representatives, or Delegates who have designated the same, who thereupon may designate other libraries, organizations, or individuals. The Secretary of War shall report to the first session of the Forty-eighth Congress what volumes of the series heretofore published have not been furnished to such libraries, organizations, and individuals. He shall also inform distributees at whose instance the volumes are sent."

Colonel Scott died March 5, 1887. At his death some twenty-six books only had been issued, but he had compiled a large amount of matter for forthcoming volumes; consequently his name as compiler was retained in all the books up to and including Vol. XXXVI, although his successors had added largely to his compilations from new material found after his demise.

The Secretary of War, May 7, 1887, assigned Lieut. Col. H. M. Lazelle, Twenty-third U. S. Infantry, to duty as the successor of Colonel Scott. He had continued in charge about two years, when, in the act approved March 2, 1889, it was provided—

> That hereafter the preparation and publication of said records shall be conducted, under the Secretary of War, by a board of three persons, one of whom shall be an officer of the Army, and two civilian experts, to be appointed by the Secretary of War, the compensation of said civilian experts to be fixed by the Secretary of War.

The Secretary of War appointed Maj. George B. Davis, judge-advocate, U. S. Army, as the military member, and Leslie J. Perry, of Kansas, and Joseph W. Kirkley, of Maryland, as the civilian expert members of said board. The board assumed direction of the publication at the commencement of the fiscal year 1889, its first work beginning with Serial No. 36 of Vol. XXIV.

July 1, 1895, by direction of the Secretary of War, Maj. George W. Davis, Eleventh U. S. Infantry (subsequently lieutenant-colonel Fourteenth U. S. Infantry), relieved Maj. George B. Davis as the military member and president of the Board of Publication. Subsequently Col. Fred C. Ainsworth, Chief of the Record and Pension Office, War Department, was appointed the military member and president of the board, relieving Lieut. Col. George W. Davis June 1, 1898.

December 1, 1898, under the provision of the sundry civil act of July 1, 1898, relative to the War Records Office, the Board of Publication was dissolved, whereupon, by direction of the Secretary of War, the continuance of the work, beginning with Vol. VI, Series II, devolved on Colonel (now Brigadier-General) Ainsworth.

By operation of law (contained in "An act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900," approved February 24, 1899), the War Records Office was merged into the Record and Pension Office, July 1, 1899, and since that date the work of publication has been conducted under the supervision of the chief of that office.

Each volume includes a copious index, and for the further convenience of investigators there will be, in addition, a separate general index to the entire set.

Nothing is printed in these volumes except duly authenticated contemporaneous records of the war. The scope of the compiler's work is to decide upon and arrange the matter to be published; to correct and verify the orthography of the papers used, and, wherever deemed necessary, to add a foot-note of explanation.

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1864.

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	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
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	31						
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June				1	2	3	4
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	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
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1865.

	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
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	30	31					
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October	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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SERIES III.—VOL. IV.

CORRESPONDENCE, ORDERS, REPORTS, AND RETURNS OF THE UNION AUTHORITIES FROM JANUARY 1, 1864, TO APRIL 30, 1865.*

Exhibit showing the quotas and the number of troops furnished by the State of Delaware to include December 31, 1863.

THREE-YEARS.

Due:	
Quota under calls 1861	3,145
Quota under call July 2, 1862	1,720
	4,865
Furnished:	
Under calls of 1861—	
2 regiments of infantry	1,768
Under call of July 2, 1862—	
2 regiments of infantry	1,669
1st Regiment of Cavalry	358
1st Battery of Artillery (light)	146
1st Battery of Artillery (heavy)	152
Recruits for all arms up to date	292
Colored troops from First District	304
Deficiency	181
	4,865

NINE-MONTHS.

Due:	
Quota under call 300,000 militia	1,720
Excess	79
	1,799
Furnished	1,799

The above statement is made from the muster-rolls on file in this office up to date.

[THREE-YEARS.]

1861:	
1st Regiment Infantry	920
2d Regiment Infantry	843
1862:	
3d Regiment Infantry	785
4th Regiment Infantry	884
1st Regiment Cavalry	358
1st Battery Artillery (light)	146
1st Battery Artillery (heavy)	152
Total	4,088

*For all documents relating to the organization of troops on the Pacific Coast, &c., see Series I, Vol. L.

[NINE-MONTHS.]

5th Regiment Infantry	912
6th Regiment Infantry	887
Total	1,799

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
January 1, 1864.

FRANKFORT, *January 1, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

The act raising 20,000 for Kentucky defense reserved to the President alone the power to remove them beyond Kentucky. You will remember the agreement that the regiments, then nearly filled, to the number of 7,500, were to be mounted, and with them and the State militia, I understood, to defend the State against guerrilla and other raids, and give up all other recruiting to fill the old regiments with three-years' men and such three-years' regiments as might be authorized. If these troops are taken from Kentucky we will be defenseless. If to be done I wish to know it, that I may prepare other means of defense and not rely on the act of Congress.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Governor of Kentucky.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 1. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 2, 1864.

* * * * * * *

42. Brig. Gen. Kenner Garrard, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby assigned to the charge of the Cavalry Bureau of the War Department, and will relieve Major-General Stoneman therein forthwith. Brigadier-General Garrard will also assume the direct command of the Cavalry Depot at Giesborough Point.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 2, 1864.

The percentage of men allowed to be absent at one time under the authority given in General Orders, No. 391, of 1863, to grant furloughs to enlisted men in hospitals, is changed from 5 to 20 per cent.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Exhibit in answer to certain questions embraced in a letter from the Military Committee, House of Representatives, of date December 23, 1863.

I. Number of men called for, draft of 1862, as per General Orders, No. 94, War Department, 1862	300,000

Received under said call by draft and sent to the field with regimental organizations	66,898
Received and sent to field, singly and by squads, for old regiments	4,000
Total	70,898

(This number (70,898) of nine-months' men is equivalent to 17,724 for three years; four nine-months' men being considered equivalent to one three-years'.)

Received by volunteering ..... None

(NOTE.—All volunteers received after July 2, 1862, were obtained under call of that date for 300,000 volunteers.)

The levies raised under the call were mustered into the U. S. service from the following enumerated States, as per the dates set opposite the States, respectively:

Maine	Oct. 14, 1862	New York	Jan. 22, 1863
New Hampshire	Oct. 23, 1862	New Jersey	Sept. 11, 1862
Vermont	Oct. 23, 1862	Pennsylvania	Jan. 8, 1863
Massachusetts	Nov. 19, 1862	Wisconsin	Dec. 30, 1862
Rhode Island	Oct. 13, 1862	Kentucky	May 28, 1863
Connecticut	Nov. 18, 1862		

The foregoing States sent their drafted men to the field with regimental organizations. Ohio, Wisconsin, and one or two other States sent the approximate number (4,000) to old regiments in the field, singly and by squads. The muster in of this number was complete by January 30, 1863. The remaining States furnished no drafted men under the call in question. Troops furnished by them were supplied under the calls of 1861 and 1862 for volunteers.

II. Since June 30, 1863, the date on which orders to the respective States for the present draft commenced to be issued, 86,056 volunteers have been mustered into the U. S. service. This number will be increased when full returns are received. From January 1, 1863, to June 30—a like period previous to ordering the draft—31,399 volunteers were mustered in. The increase is, therefore, 54,657.

States.	From January 1 to June 30, 1863.	From June 30 to Dec. 31, 1863.	Difference.
Connecticut	228	1,490	+1,262
Illinois	2,395	1,620	— 775
Indiana	1,043	10,125	+9,082
Iowa	2,089	4,894	+2,085
Kansas	345	1,473	+1,128
Kentucky	1,706	1,459	— 257
Maine	279	2,851	+2,572
Maryland	443	1,572	+1,129
Massachusetts	3,902	4,382	+ 480
Michigan	4,606	4,780	+ 174
Minnesota	55	745	+ 690
Missouri	3,352	8,328	+4,976
New York	5,569	13,224	+7,655
New Jersey	131	6,046	+5,915
New Hampshire	95	2,246	+2,151
Ohio	2,213	9,638	+7,425
Pennsylvania	1,587	3,829	+2,242
Rhode Island	556	1,881	+1,325
Vermont	66	2,113	+2,047
West Virginia	439	1,214	+ 775
Wisconsin	240	1,876	+1,636
Delaware	60	270	+ 210
Total	31,399	86,056	+54,657

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPT., ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *January 2, 1864.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 9. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, January 4, 1864.*

The hospital and ambulance flags of the Army are established as follows:

For general hospitals, yellow bunting nine by five feet, with the letter H, twenty-four inches long, of green bunting, in center.

For post and field hospitals, yellow bunting six by four feet, with letter H, twenty-four inches long, of green bunting, in center.

For ambulances and guidons to mark the way to field hospitals, yellow bunting fourteen by twenty-eight inches, with a border, one inch deep, of green.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 4, 1864.

GEORGE BLISS, Jr., Esq.,
No. 50 Wall Street, New York:

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 31st ultimo, stating that the Twentieth Regiment U. S. Colored Troops is recruited nearly to the maximum and requesting that the Union League Club be authorized to raise another colored regiment, I am directed by the Secretary of War to say that your request is hereby complied with, and the regiment will be known and designated as the Twenty-sixth Regiment U. S. Colored Troops.

The instructions contained in Department letter of December 3, 1863, addressed to you, will govern in the organization of this regiment.*

I have the honor to be, &c.,

C. W. FOSTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JANUARY 5, 1864.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

By a joint resolution of your honorable bodies, approved December 23, 1863, the paying of bounties to veteran volunteers, as now practiced by the War Department, is, to the extent of $300 in each case, prohibited after this 5th day of the present month. I transmit for your consideration a communication from the Secretary of War, accompanied by one from the Provost-Marshal-General to him, both relating to the subject above mentioned. I earnestly recommend that the law be so modified as to allow bounties to be paid, as they now are, at least until the ensuing 1st day of February.

I am not without anxiety lest I appear to be importunate in thus recalling your attention to a subject upon which you have so recently acted; and nothing but a deep conviction that the public interest demands it could induce me to incur the hazard of being misunderstood on this point. The Executive approval was given by me to the resolution mentioned; and it is now by a closer attention and a fuller knowledge of facts that I feel constrained to recommend a reconsideration of the subject.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

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* See Vol. III, this series, p. 1117.

[Inclosure.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, January 4, 1864.

To His Excellency the President of the United States:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I beg to submit to your consideration the accompanying letter of the Provost-Marshal-General in respect to the provision of the joint resolution of Congress of December 23, 1863, relating to the payment of bounties. No one seems to doubt the necessity of increasing the military force for the speedy termination of the rebellion; and although much difference of opinion exists in respect to the merits of the system of raising troops by volunteers, and the payment of bounties, and the system of raising an adequate force by draft, yet two things are certain—

First. That, whatever may be the weight of argument or the influence of individual opinion, a large portion of the people in every State prefer the method of contributing their proportion of the military force by bounty to volunteers rather than by draft.

Second. That veteran soldiers who have become inured to service, even when paid bounty, constitute a cheaper force than raw recruits or drafted men without bounty.

The information received by this Department from the armies in the field prior to the passage of the resolution referred to indicated that a very large proportion of the forces now in service would have cheerfully re-enlisted for three years under the terms authorized by the order of this Department, and that such enlistments have been checked, and will, in great measure, be put an end to by the restriction imposed by the action of Congress. It is believed that if any limitation should be imposed upon the payment of bounties to encourage the enlistment of the veteran forces now in the field, it ought not to be sooner than the 1st of February. It is respectfully submitted to your consideration, therefore, whether the attention of Congress might not again well be called to the subject, so that the restriction may be reconsidered.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

[Sub-inclosure.]

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 2, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: After great labor the volunteer recruiting service under the President's call of October 17 is fairly in progress. Letters, all dated between the 20th and 24th of December, from the superintendents of recruiting service in sixteen States are, in the main, very encouraging as to the prospect of getting a large number of recruits by volunteer enlistments. Several of the States were in a fair way to raise the quotas assigned them. The act approved December 23, 1863, forbidding, after January 5, the payment to volunteers of all bounties except $100, authorized by the act of 1861, was not known at the time these favorable reports were made to me. I have no doubt the effect of that act will be to check, if it does not stop, enlistments. Of the $100 bounty provided by act of 1861, but $25 can be paid in advance, $75 being due only after two years' service.

It took some time after October 17 to get the people aroused to the subject of volunteering; they are now in most States earnestly engaged

in it, and I have reports for October, November, and part of December, showing that 42,529 men have been enlisted, and the daily average of enlistments is increasing. Under these circumstances I respectfully suggest the propriety of a reconsideration of the act forbidding bounties after January 5. I inclose herewith a copy of my report to you of the 25th of December in relation to the subject of the present bounties.*

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

CIRCULAR No. 2. WAR DEPT., ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, January 5, 1864.*

For the information and guidance of all concerned, the following explanation of the disposition of the muster-in rolls of officers conditionally mustered into service by request of the Governors of the States, under General Orders, No. 75, War Department, series of 1862, is published:

These rolls are considered merely a memorandum for future action of the mustering officer, as the regiment to which the officer will be attached is not designated, and the officer cannot be paid until he is assigned to a regiment. The roll is therefore useless for the files of this office, but should be retained for the guidance of the mustering officer in future musters.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 5, 1864.

[TO ALL CHIEF MUSTERING OFFICERS:]

SIR: I am directed to instruct you to order all the recruiting officers under your command to pay all men whom they enlist into the Regular Army $25 bounty and $2 premium immediately on enlistment.

You will also instruct them, in all cases where the provost-marshals of the district in which they are recruiting notify them that they have men who desire to enlist into the Regular Army, to proceed to their offices and make out and complete their papers, but that the transfer of men from the volunteer service into the Regular Army after they have been definitely enlisted into the volunteer service is contrary to law.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR No. 1. WAR DEPT., PROV. MAR. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, January 5, 1864.*

Paragraph 85 of the Regulations for the Government of the Bureau of the Provost-Marshal-General of the United States, and Circular No. 100, of November 9, 1863, are amended to read as follows:

85. The following diseases and infirmities are those which disqualify for military service, and for which only drafted men are to be "rejected as physically or mentally unfit for the service," viz:

1. Manifest mental imbecility.

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* See Vol. III, this series, p. 1192.

2. Insanity. This includes well-established recent insanity, with liability to a recurrence.

3. Epilepsy. For this disability the statement of the drafted man is insufficient, and the fact must be established by the duly attested affidavit of a physician in good standing, who has attended him in the disease within the six months immediately preceding his examination by the Board; and, in addition thereto, such other evidence as the Board may require.

4. Paralysis, general or of one limb, or chorea; their existence to be adequately determined. Decided atrophy of a limb.

5. Organic diseases of internal organs, which have so seriously impaired his general health as to leave no doubt of his incapacity for military service, and which prevents his pursuing any equally laborious occupation in civil life.

6. Developed tuberculosis.

7. Cancer; aneurism of the large arteries.

8. Inveterate and extensive disease of the skin, such as will necessarily impair his efficiency as a soldier.

9. Permanent physical debility of such degree as to leave no doubt of the man's unfitness for military service.

10. Scrofula or secondary syphilis, which has so seriously impaired his general health as to leave no doubt of the man's incapacity for military service.

11. Chronic rheumatism, unless manifested by positive change of structure, wasting of the affected limb, or puffiness or distortion of the joints, does not exempt. Impaired motion of the joints and contraction of the limbs alleged to arise from rheumatism, and in which the nutrition of the limb is not manifestly impaired, are to be proved by examination while in a state of anæsthesia induced by ether only.

12. Total loss of sight of right eye; cataract of right eye; loss of crystalline lens of right eye.

13. Partial loss of sight of both eyes, vision being so greatly impaired as to leave no doubt of the man's inability to perform military duty. Serious permanent diseases of the eye or eyelids, so manifestly affecting the use of the eyes as to leave no doubt of the man's incapacity for military service. Nearsightedness does not exempt.

14. Total loss of nose; deformity of nose so great as seriously to obstruct respiration; ozena, dependent on caries in progress.

15. Decided deafness. This disability must not be admitted on the mere statement of the drafted man, but must be proved by the existence of positive disease, or by other satisfactory evidence; and it must be so decided as to leave no doubt of the man's unfitness for military service. Chronic purulent otorrhœa.

16. Incurable diseases or deformities of either jaw, such as will necessarily greatly impede mastication or speech. Anchylosis of the lower jaw; caries of the bones of the face, if in progress; cleft palate (bony); extensive loss of substance of the cheeks, or salivary fistula.

17. Dumbness; permanent loss of voice; not to be admitted without clear and satisfactory proof.

18. Total loss of tongue; hypertrophy, atrophy, mutilation, or obstinate chronic ulceration of the tongue, if sufficient in degree to interfere seriously with the use of the organ.

19. Stammering, if excessive and confirmed; to be established by satisfactory evidence under oath.

20. Total loss of all the front teeth, the eyeteeth, and first molars, even if only of one jaw.

21. Tumors or wounds of the neck, impeding respiration or deglutition; fistula of larynx or trachea; torticollis, if of long standing and well marked.

22. Excessive deformity of the chest, or excessive curvature of the spine, sufficient to prevent the carrying of arms and military equipments; caries of the spine, ribs, or sternum, attended with ulceration.

23. Hernia.

24. Artificial anus; stricture of the rectum; prolapsus ani. Fistula in ano, if extensive or complicated with visceral disease.

25. Old and ulcerated internal hemorrhoids, if in degree sufficient to leave no doubt of the man's unfitness for military service. External hemorrhoids are no cause for exemption.

26. Total loss or nearly total loss of penis; epispadia or hypospadia at the middle or near the root of the penis.

27. Incurable permanent organic stricture of the urethra, in which the urine is passed drop by drop, or which is complicated by disease of the bladder; urinary fistula. Recent or spasmodic stricture of the urethra does not exempt.

28. Incontinence of urine is not, of itself, a cause for exemption. Stone in the bladder, ascertained by the introduction of the metallic catheter, is a positive disqualification.

29. Confirmed or malignant sarcocele; hydrocele, if complicated with organic disease of the testicle. Varicocele is not in itself disqualifying.

30. Loss of a hand or foot.

31. Wounds which would manifestly incapacitate the man for military service; muscular or cutaneous contractions from wounds or burns, or tumors, which would prevent marching, or otherwise manifestly incapacitate the man for military service.

32. Fractures, irreducible dislocations or anchylosis of the large joints, or chronic diseases of the joints or bones, that would prevent marching, or otherwise unfit the man for military service.

33. Total loss of right thumb; loss of ungual phalanx of right thumb; total loss of any two fingers of same hand; loss of the first and second phalanges of the fingers of right hand. Permanent extension or permanent contraction of two fingers of right hand; all the fingers adherent or united.

34. Club feet; total loss of a great toe. Other permanent defects or deformities of the feet, such as will necessarily prevent marching.

35. Varicose veins of inferior extremities, if large and numerous, and accompanied with chronic swellings or ulcerations.

36. Chronic ulcers; extensive, deep, and adherent cicatrices of lower extremities.

Surgeons of boards of enrollment, in reporting "the statistics of the causes of exemption on account of physical disability," will hereafter, in addition to the alphabetical list of disabilities required by Circular No. 90, from this office, report the number rejected under each paragraph of the above list of disqualifying infirmities, and also the number for each distinct infirmity in the different paragraphs.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

INDIANAPOLIS, *January 5, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Recruiting for the old regiments is going on better than at any former time. Must it stop to-day?

O. P. MORTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 5, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF IOWA,
Davenport, Iowa:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a memoranda in reference to the quotas of 1861, in answer to a portion of your letter of October 17, 1863, in which you ask information concerning those for the State of Iowa. The answer is the same as given to the other States where like information was asked for by them. Your letter of October 17 was received here during my absence from the Department; in consequence it was not until a day or two since that my attention was directed to your particular inquiry about the quotas. Therefore the delay in answering.

I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

MEMORANDA.—In organizing troops in 1861, after the call of May 2, no formal assignments of quotas to States were made, and there

was no fixed system in calling out troops. As circumstances demanded, requisitions were made upon the Governors. In many cases troops were tendered by the Governors, and accepted by the United States, without calls being made.

Authorizations to individuals and independent acceptances were given, and many troops were brought into service in this way without said authorization passing through the State authorities.

This system of independent organizations terminated by General Orders, No. 18, of 1862, from this office.

As a result of this want of a general system in the calling out of troops during the first year of the war, it was found necessary, before fixing the quotas under the calls of 1862, to determine the quotas of the respective States for 1861.

This was done by considering the number of men the States had in the field. This number, from the States that were to have additional quotas assigned, was 548,184, the quota of which for Iowa was 19,316.

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 6, 1864.

SUPTS. OF VOLUNTEER RECRUITING SERVICE LOYAL STATES:

Recruits will be credited to the localities from which they received local bounties, provided the muster-in rolls show them enlisted and mustered in as of the said localities. The muster-in rolls must show the facts of the case, and will be the evidence for awarding the credits. Veterans in service re-enlisting will be credited to the localities to which the re-enlistments and muster-in rolls show them as belonging. Therefore, until veterans have been remustered, it cannot be determined to what particular locality they will be credited. The foregoing is in answer to many inquiries received by the Department.

Furnish the Governor with a copy of this.

JAS. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 6, 1864.

Lieut. Col. JAMES OAKES,
Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, Springfield, Ill.:

Try and correct the misapprehension arising from General Fuller's speech and try and keep up the recruiting spirit. Many men are yet wanted from the State. Congress will, in all probability, allow the large bounties to continue for a month or so longer.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

BOSTON, *January 6, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

President Lincoln's message and your letter on recruiting eminently right. Work going on bravely in Massachusetts. We want thirty

days and a free chance. Many towns and cities are succeeding nobly. Worcester City reports quota full, and will raise more, to be credited on future calls. Springfield nearly full; so Northampton. Many small towns full.

JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor.

WASHINGTON CITY, *Wednesday, January 6, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

MY DEAR SIR: Colonel Bliss' letter to you, which I inclose, is of importance to the public interest. I hope it may be deemed right to grant both the requests made to you in behalf of the regiment of colored troops raised in New York so quickly and so well.

Truly, yours,

E. D. MORGAN.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. TWENTIETH REGIMENT U. S. COLORED TROOPS,
No. 350 Fourth Street, New York, January 4, 1864.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: On December 3, 1863, you were pleased to grant to me, as the representative of the Union League Club, of the city of New York, an authorization to raise in the State of New York the Twentieth Regiment U. S. Colored Troops. Soon afterward, by order, about 300 colored men, recruited in the State prior to that time, were assigned to the regiment. I have now the honor to report that the regiment is substantially filled to the maximum of 1,000 men, 700 having been enlisted in a month.

Every officer in the regiment has been selected from the army in the field, and we hazard nothing in saying that the regiment will be the best officered regiment that ever left the State of New York. The men are physically equal to any, and manifest great intelligence in learning their duties. We desire that the regiment be allowed to remain here twenty or thirty days to perfect it in drill, and that when it leaves it may land in the upper part of New York City and march down Broadway. We believe it will then be not only the best officered but the best drilled volunteer regiment that ever left the State.

The inclosed circular will show the interest taken in the regiment by prominent persons in New York.

I have been directed to request that you will issue an order that the regiment be armed with Springfield muskets of the pattern of 1861. Besides adding much to the efficiency of the regiment, we believe that it is good policy to show the colored men of the North that the Government puts into their hands the best of arms.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. BLISS, JR.

[Sub-inclosure.]

You are respectfully invited to attend a meeting of ladies at the Union League Club House on Tuesday, January 5, at 2 p. m., for the purpose of appointing a committee to procure a stand of colors for presentation to the Twentieth Regiment U. S. Colored Troops, which

regiment is raised by special authority of the War Department, under the patronage of our friends of the Union League Club: Mrs. Charles King, Mrs. Henry Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Samuel Wetmore, Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mrs. John Jay, Mrs. U. A. Murdock, Mrs. Richard M. Hunt, Mrs. J. J. Astor, Mrs. D'Oremieux, Mrs. Samuel Bridgham, Mrs. William Dodge, jr., Mrs. Jackson S. Shultz, Mrs. Frank E. Howe, Mrs. George Bliss, jr., Mrs. L. G. B. Cannon.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Knoxville, Tenn., January 6, 1864.

All able-bodied colored men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five within our lines, except those employed in the several staff departments, officers' servants, and those servants of loyal citizens who prefer remaining with their masters, will be sent forthwith to Knoxville, Loudon, or Kingston, Tenn., to be enrolled, under the direction of Brig. Gen. Davis Tillson, chief of artillery, with a view to the formation of a regiment of artillery, to be composed of troops of African descent. The commanding officers of divisions and posts are charged with the execution of this order.

By command of Major-General Foster:

HENRY CURTIS, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, D. C., January 6, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for your information a copy of a dispatch, No. 136, received from the U. S. consul at Quebec, suggesting the expediency of vigilance upon our northern frontier to prevent threatened raids by desperate individuals in the interest of the rebels.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

[Inclosure.]

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Quebec, December 28, 1863.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington:

SIR: I have the honor under this date in my correspondence with your Department most respectfully to recommend that the utmost vigilance and extended precaution be enjoined upon all the authorities in the various departments upon our borders adjacent to the provinces of Lower Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, to prevent the consummation of contemplated deeds of reckless wickedness. I am strengthened in this belief by the reception of letters here by rebel sympathizers from the desperate characters that have recently passed through here and are now congregated at Halifax and other points in the lower provinces. They have been disappointed in not finding their means of conveyance into the southern part of the

United States as clear as they anticipated, and their restless natures, angered into desperation, are ripe for any scheme of iniquity.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

CHARLES S. OGDEN,
U. S. Consul.

[Indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
January 8, 1864.

Respectfully furnished for the information of the General-in-Chief. By order of Secretary of War:

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR No. 3. WAR DEPT., PROV. MAR. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, January 7, 1864.*

The following opinion of Hon. William Whiting, Solicitor of the War Department, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Opinion.—The chief objects of the act of 1863, chapter 75, entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the forces of the United States, and for other purposes," were to provide for enrolling the forces of the United States in order to ascertain the number of able-bodied soldiers between the ages of twenty and forty-five years who might be called upon for military duty, to divide them into classes, and to call out from time to time such proportion of these troops as the emergencies of the service should require. The design of Congress, as expressed in the clause to which you have directed my attention (the last clause in the twelfth section) was to equalize the burden of furnishing soldiers, as far as possible, among the several loyal States and among the districts of each State.

To attain this result the statute directs the President "to take into consideration the number of volunteers and militia furnished by and from the several States and the period of their service since the commencement of the present rebellion."

It is obvious that the number of men and the periods of their respective service must both be taken as elements of calculation in order to ascertain the total amount of service performed by the soldiers of a given State; and that the total amount of service thus ascertained in each State would give the total amount in the aggregate of all the service performed in all the States.

To ascertain the amount of service which either one of the States would have rendered if it had borne its just share, or, in other words, what part of such aggregate service was justly due from each State, it became necessary to compare the population by the late census of each State with the aggregate population of all the States enrolled. It was obvious that each State should contribute in proportion to the number of its inhabitants, inasmuch as there was no other safe basis for estimating the respective numbers of their citizens capable of performing military duty. This was the plan prescribed by the statute of July 22, 1861, chapter 9, section 1, for the apportionment of volunteers among the several States.

The proportion of troops due from each State was to that obtained from all the States as the number of inhabitants of that State was to the aggregate number of inhabitants of all the States. The solution of this formulary gave for each State the number of troops required in order to make up its equal and just share. If the number of troops fell short of this required proportion, that deficit should be charged; if the number exceeded, it should be credited to the State in question on the account of the draft under the enrollment act.

When the enrollment has been completed a new and more satisfactory basis is established for distributing the burden of the draft. Having ascertained the number of persons actually enrolled in the several States, the number of troops to be drawn from each State will be calculated as follows:

As the total number enrolled in all the States is to the number enrolled in a particular State, so the total number to be drafted is to the number to be drafted in a particular State.

The number to be drafted, thus ascertained, should be charged to the particular State, and then the amount due to, or due from, that State on the account of former service should be added to or subtracted from that number. The balance is that which is due from the State in question, and when balances are thus made up for all the States the amount of service will be equally distributed according to law.

The statute also requires that the enrollment districts into which the States are to be divided should be equalized among themselves. This may be effected upon the same principles as above stated. The number of men to be furnished by any one district bears the same proportion to the number to be furnished by the State, as the number of men enrolled in that district bears to the whole number enrolled in the State.

The only means provided by the statute to enable the President to equalize the draft among the several districts is by reference to the numbers therein respectively enrolled. There being no census of Federal population for either of these districts or sub-districts, and no authority given to the President to take a census thereof, it is obviously the intent of Congress that the enrollment itself should be the basis for equalizing the draft among districts. The statute of 1863 prescribes no particular mode of equalizing the numbers of troops among the several States, and though the President is therefore left to his own discretion as to the mode of carrying the law into effect, yet he is certainly justified in taking the same mode of equalizing the draft among the States as is prescribed for equalizing it among the several districts; and whatever mode he adopts by which the law is carried into effect, his decision is final as to the assignment of quotas.

A difficulty arose in the practical administration of this statute from the circumstance that troops were required for service before the enrollment could be completed in all the States, and it was impossible for them to ascertain definitely the exact quota of each State and district prior to the completion of the enrollment. To obviate this difficulty, and to avoid the danger of having the Army depleted while in the presence of the enemy, it was deemed proper to divide the first draft into two parts, or to call out only a portion of the first draft, with a view of completing the equalization of the draft as a whole, after the enrollment should have been completed. The second part of the first draft, therefore, yet remains to be completed, and it becomes necessary, therefore, to give each State credit in the above-mentioned account for all troops furnished under the first part of the aforesaid draft, and the balance of the first draft will be all that will now be due on that draft from each State respectively.

After the first section of the draft was drawn, and before the quotas for the last section thereof can be assigned, a new element has been introduced which must now be taken into account. The Government has authorized volunteers to be enrolled who have received bounties and who are to be credited to the States as part of their respective quotas in the same manner as though such volunteers had been furnished under the draft.

By observing these principles and methods of calculation the requisitions of the law in ascertaining the quotas of each State will, I think, be substantially complied with.

I subjoin a tabular form of making out the account of each State for more convenient reference.

WILLIAM WHITING,
Solicitor of the War Department.

Name of the State.

Dr.	1. Amount of service to equalize the accounts between the States prior to March 3, 1863, taking into view the number of men, period of service, and population of State as compared with all the States to be enrolled	or Cr.
Dr.	2. Amount of service due from said State as estimated as for the entire draft	
	3. Amount of service received from the first section of the draft from said State	Cr.
	4. Amount of service of volunteers under the President's last call	Cr.

The balance will show the amount of service due on the second part of the draft which the President should assign as a quota now to be drawn for.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 7, 1864.

Maj. Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE, U. S. Volunteers:

GENERAL: You are hereby assigned to duty by the Secretary of War to recruit and fill up the old regiments of the Ninth Army Corps, and to increase said corps to a strength of 50,000 men, for such service as the War Department may specially designate. The following instructions will be observed, viz:

First. The recruitment will be conducted in the New England States and New York; also in Michigan and Pennsylvania, so far as the regiments from those States in the Ninth Corps are concerned. The term of enlistment will be for three years or the war.

Second. The old regiments of the corps must first be recruited at least to the minimum strength.

Third. When all the old regiments from any of the States designated are filled to the minimum and the fact reported to the Department, new organizations may be undertaken in that State. This, however, will not be done without the special authority of the War Department being first obtained.

Fourth. The regiments that have gone home, or those that shall go after re-enlistment as veterans, are not to be included in this force unless they belong now to the Ninth Corps.

Fifth. The recruitment of the force will be conducted under and in compliance with the established regulations of the Department, copies of which will be furnished you. In filling the old regiments the regimental recruiting details from the old regiments of the corps now in the respective States, and such regimental details as may be made hereafter, will act under your authority. In connection with the regimental details the system of recruitment through district provost-marshals may be employed. When the proper time shall have arrived to begin recruiting for new regiments or organizations the recruitment thereof will be conducted under the provisions of General Orders, No. 75, series of 1862, and No. 366, series of 1863. All appointments of officers for the said organizations will be made by the Governors of the respective States in which the organizations may be recruited.

Sixth. All musters into service of the forces herein authorized will be made by the authorized mustering officers in the respective States and in accordance with the requirements of the mustering regulations.

Seventh. All payments of bounties will be made in accordance with the regulations governing said payments. Veterans, or recruits for veteran regiments, will in all cases receive the highest bounties which may be authorized.

Eighth. Supplies and transportation for the forces in question will be furnished in accordance with existing regulations.

Under this authority you will immediately confer with the Governors of the respective States concerned, and also the superintendent of the volunteer recruiting service therefor, with the view of speedily commencing and progressing in the recruitment herein authorized. Your correspondence on this subject with the War Department will be conducted through the Provost-Marshal-General.

I am, general, &c.,

JAS. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

SAINT ALBANS, VT., *January 7, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

It affords me pleasure to inform you that the quota of Vermont under the last call is filled, and we have a surplus of 270. This does not include the re-enlistments of men now in the field.

J. G. SMITH,
Governor.

CIRCULAR No. 2. } WAR DEPT., PROV. MAR. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 8, 1864.

I. Accounts for expenditures connected with recruiting must be kept separate from accounts connected with the enrollment and draft, and must be presented or forwarded for payment to the nearest mustering and disbursing officer, through the superintendent of the volunteer recruiting service of the State or division, except accounts for subsistence, which should be forwarded for payment, through the superintendent, to the nearest disbursing officer of the Commissary Department.

II. When a drafted person is arrested as a deserter by the provost-marshal for having failed to comply with the provisions of section 13, act of March 3, 1863, no reward can be allowed unless the person is held for service. All instructions in conflict with this are hereby revoked.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

NOTE.—*Amended circular*—The one of the same number previously issued to be destroyed.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
Fort Monroe, January 8, 1864.

Brig. Gen. G. MARSTON,
Commanding, Point Lookout:

GENERAL: The within copy of an order received by me from the President is sent you for your information and guidance.* You will enlist from the rebel prisoners under your command all those who may desire to enlist in the service of the United States either in the Army or Navy, and you will release all such as reside within our lines as in your judgment you may think proper and safe to do so, upon their taking the oath of allegiance and the parole, as prescribed in General Orders, No. 49.†

Respectfully yours,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *January 8, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The quota of Indiana under the last call was 19,000. This was reduced by enlistments and credits on former call to 16,141 on the

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* See Lincoln to Butler, January 2, 1864, Series II, Vol. VI, p. 808.
† See Series II, Vol. V, p. 306.

20th of October. Since then we estimate the enlistments in the State for new and old regiments at 13,000 and the enlistment of veterans in the field at 5,000. The reports are not in, but I believe these estimates will be found substantially correct. Nine new regiments have been raised.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2. } QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 9, 1864.

In obedience to the following order* from the Secretary of War the undersigned has returned to Washington and resumed charge of the Bureau of the Quartermaster's Department. All official letters and documents should be addressed to him at this office.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 9, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. S. HANCOCK, U. S. Volunteers:

GENERAL: You are hereby assigned to duty by the Secretary of War to recruit and fill up the old regiments of the Second Army Corps, and to increase the said corps to a strength of 50,000 men, for such service as the War Department may specially designate. The following instructions will be observed, viz:

1. The recruitment will be conducted in the State of Pennsylvania, and in Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, and Minnesota, so far as the regiments from those States in the Second Corps are concerned. The term of enlistment will be for three years or the war.†

I am, general, &c.,

JAS. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

HDQRS. LEFT WING, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Pulaski, Tenn., January 9, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I respectfully request authority to raise one or more regiments of cavalry from Alabamians. There are large numbers coming to our lines, and a better class of men than has ever come through before, being men who have furnished substitutes upon being drafted for the rebel service. Several of them are anxious to raise a regiment, and I have no doubt [it can] easily be done. I recruited one regiment at Corinth, Miss.—the First Alabama Cavalry, nearly 1,000 strong—and that fact being well known in North Alabama nearly all the refugees from there seek my lines.

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*See Stanton to Meigs, December 26, 1863, Vol. III, this series, p. 1193.

†Paragraphs 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 (here omitted) similar to letter to Major-General Burnside of January 7, 1864, p. 14.

I also desire that authority be given me to appoint the officers, most of which I should select from the old regiments now in the service.

My advance is opposite Decatur and at points on the river easily reached from the Alabama mountains, from which these men seek our lines. We have to feed them, and it is no more than right that they should enter the service. Most of them are anxious to do so, but prefer to go into an organization of their own.

An early response to this would be of great benefit to the service.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, January 9, 1864.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: The Secretary of War instructs me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, inclosing a copy of a dispatch, No. 136, from the U. S. consul at Quebec, suggesting the expediency of vigilance upon our northern frontiers to prevent raids by desperate individuals in the interest of the rebels, and to inform you that copies of the same have been furnished to the General-in-Chief and Major-General Dix.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 9, 1864.

General FULLER,
Adjutant-General of Illinois, Springfield:

Your dispatch of 8th received.* All matters relating to quotas in case of draft will be considered in time. In the meanwhile can't you restore and keep up the enthusiasm for volunteering so as to keep Illinois more in advance of all calls than any other State?

I fear your speech in Chicago will check recruiting in other parts of the State, unless you can stir the people up again.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *January 9, 1864.*

Col. J. B. FRY:

Your dispatch of to-day is received. A semi-official dispatch from Washington the day I made my speech in Chicago that the draft would be postponed until the 1st of February had a bad effect upon recruiting. It was this and not my speech, and it was not until the effect of the dispatch was overcome that recruiting revived, and he who reports to you the contrary is either ignorant or malicious. I

* Omitted; see substance of two dispatches embodied in letter of Fuller to Fry, January 10, p. 18.

would under the same circumstances, if possible, have repeated that speech from Chicago to Cairo, and prove by the muster-rolls its favorable effect. I will do all I can to keep Illinois ahead of other States. Our people demand that accounts shall be made up with each county. I have been censured for not doing this, and yet I cannot do it until the two dispatches to Major Vincent of yesterday are answered. God knows I am willing to do everything I can to co-operate with the Federal authorities, but I am not responsible for a policy over which I have no control. I will write you fully to-morrow. In the meantime I beg of you to answer those dispatches that I may make up my accounts with counties, and then we will again go to work if this is done. Recruiting has substantially stopped, for there is now no liberal bounties nor much fear of a draft.

ALLEN C. FULLER.

INDIANAPOLIS, *January 9, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I have taken the responsibility of directing the recruiting for the old regiments to proceed as before. The recruiting is better than at any former period. If this is wrong, will you not inform me at once?

O. P. MORTON.

(Same to Col. J. B. Fry.)

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *January 10, 1864.*

Col. JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General, Washington:

COLONEL: On the 8th instant, by direction of Governor Yates, I telegraphed Major Vincent, inquiring—

First. If 145,100 was the total calls made by the General Government upon this State, and if so, whether the State is exempt from a draft, provided it has furnished that number prior to the 6th instant.

Second. Stating the settlement with Missouri and inquiring whether the additional credit due this State of 1,244, according to such settlement, would be passed to the credit of this State by the War Department.

These dispatches were sent for the purpose of obtaining definite information upon which the Governor and myself might act understandingly with reference to future efforts to be made to maintain the reputation of the State in furnishing volunteers to the General Government.

To these dispatches you reply:

First. That "all matters relating to quotas in case of draft will be considered in time," &c., and second, you ask if I can't "restore" and "keep up the enthusiasm of our people," and express the fear that my speech in Chicago will check recruiting in other parts of the State unless I can stir up the people. I answered your dispatch last evening and promised to write you fully to-day, and I trust you will pardon me if I presume upon a long and friendly personal acquaintance with your father, and write you frankly of matters necessarily unknown to your department and its representatives on duty here. I assume you have official evidence upon which the fear mentioned in your dispatch is expressed, and while I do not now discuss the fair-

ness of being assailed without a notice of the evidence, I admit I feel injured by the tone of your dispatch and simply say, *Audi alteram partem.*

On the 21st of October you announced that the quota of this State under last call of the President was 27,930, but as the State had previous to that time furnished an excess of 8,151 the balance of our quota was 19,779, subject to any further reduction for troops not credited.

This excess of 8,151, I suppose, was founded upon the following debits and credits:

Calls of 1861		47,785
Call of July, 1862	26,148	
Call of August, 1862, equivalent to	6,537	
		32,685
Calls of 1863, for draft	36,700	
Call of 1863	27,930	
		64,630
Total		145,100
The State had been credited with		125,321
Leaving balance as above of		19,779

A proclamation of the Governor calling on our people again to rally to the defense of their Government, and a general order from this department announcing our quota and the present regulations of the recruiting service and premiums and bounties offered to volunteers, were immediately issued. To avoid discouragement the people were assured that the large balance against us would probably be reduced by additional credits of a few thousand, so that by vigorous efforts our quota might be raised and the State saved from a draft. Recruiting agents were appointed by you, recruiting details ordered from regiments in the field, and the machinery set in motion (and yet the returns of the provost-marshal of the State show that but 134 recruits were received in October and 408 in November).

Private appeals were made by letter and in person to our people and press to wake them up to the danger and disgrace of a draft, and yet, with very few exceptions, they were as silent as the grave.

The leading Democratic organ in Chicago, the Times, and the leading Republican organ, the Tribune, for once agreed and would do nothing. Though influenced by different motives, their influence was precisely alike, and until they spoke the county papers were silent. Both concluded the quota could not be raised and both refused to act. I labored hard to get the Tribune to speak out, and for that purpose had personal interviews with the editors, and, showing them privately my estimates of the probable balance against us, insisted we could fill our quota without destroying the loyal party of the State; but until I could give them official evidence that our quota would be reduced by additional credits and brought within our power they would not act.

In the meantime my rolls were overhauled, information sought from the field, a settlement commenced with Missouri in July hurried forward, and finally, about the 1st of December, additional credits to the amount of 10,947 in our own regiments and 3,129 in Missouri regiments were secured, thus reducing the balance of our quota from 19,779 to 5,703. Still, so slow had been the recruiting that it was even doubtful whether that number could be realized unless our press would alarm the people.

Even after these additional credits were secured there was a large difference between the State and War Department as to the number of volunteers furnished prior to October, and until that difference was adjusted I could not make up accurate accounts with counties. These accounts they insisted upon, and to those counties who were behind I gave them the figures as near as I could, and by dispatches and in every way I could I sought to arouse them to their danger and at the same time not to discourage them by an array of figures so large that they could not overcome them.

Some time prior to December 22, at which time I addressed their people, I had been urged to go to Chicago and help them, but declined. On the 22d I went there, and there unexpectedly met Governor Yates on his way home. After informing him of the situation and the course I had pursued during his absence he fully approved my course, and it was not until after full consultation with him and leading loyal citizens of Chicago as to the points to be made at the meeting that I made my speech and explained the situation as far as was thought advisable.

It was under these circumstances that I stated that while the balance against Cook County was probably at least 3,000, yet as I believed from information from different parts of the State that they (the counties) would by continued industry succeed in raising their quotas if Cook County would by the 5th of January raise 2,000 they would probably escape a draft. This is the sum and substance of my speech. Our friends immediately went to work with a will. The Tribune spoke and the people followed. Prior to that time there had not been enlisted in that county 300 men. All the rolls are not yet received, but enough is known to satisfy me that had it not been for the terrible storm which swept over the State on the last of December that they would have succeeded in filling that number. In fact, the five first days of this month have been completely lost to us all over the State on account of the storm.

I will not weary you with details, but I do not hesitate to affirm that the policy pursued has been sound, and that for every recruit lost by too much encouragement I can show ten secured by the course pursued.

Our situation when the last call was made was briefly as follows: Several counties were so largely behind that they could not fill their quotas. Several counties had filled theirs and did not know it. The balance could fill theirs by proper efforts.

The first were encouraged that by raising a part of their quotas they would save themselves from draft.

The second were not fully informed of their situation, and put off with the answer (true in fact) that until the differences between the State and General Government were adjusted their accounts could not be made up.

The third were assured that by vigorous efforts they could fill their quotas, and an estimate given them of what they must do.

A semi-official dispatch from Washington on the 22d of December last announcing that the draft would be postponed until the 1st of February had a bad effect upon recruiting for a few days. This was finally partially overcome by an assurance that the State authorities would not ask for a postponement.

The situation now, I think, is about this:

Recruiting has stopped for the want of bounties, and everybody

waiting to know what Congress will do after tinkering with affairs of the War Department.

If bounties and premiums are continued, recruiting will revive. Some good has been accomplished by a few Democratic papers pitching into me, for in doing this they had to insist there was danger of a draft, which they had refused to do before.

Each county now insists upon knowing precisely where they stand. Concealment will not answer longer. Although the State has filled her quota (as I have no doubt), yet without a fear of a draft, but with continuance of bounties and premiums, we can do considerable before April.

I am most willing to do all I can to help, or equally willing to stand back and retire from a field of labor full of trials, and which in 1861 I left the bench to enter.

As soon as a definite policy is adopted by Congress concerning the recruiting service I will take the liberty of submitting, by way of suggestion (for State authorities are only allowed that privilege), some modifications of present regulations, which I think it would be well to adopt in this State.

In the meantime I trust you will not fail to furnish the information asked for, and which I respectfully insist the State is entitled to.

I remain, very respectfully and truly, your obedient servant,
ALLEN C. FULLER.

P. S.—I might add that I have submitted the foregoing to Governor Yates, who authorizes me to add that in a few days he or myself, or both of us, will leave for the field to urge the re-enlistment of our old regiments, and we feel authorized to assure you, from information in our possession, that in case the bounties and premiums are extended by Congress to veterans that our old regiments will generally re-enlist.
A. C. FULLER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, January 10, 1864.

His Excellency Governor MORTON,
Indianapolis, Ind.:

The Senate has not yet passed the bill extending the time for the payment of bounties. It is expected the bill will pass to-morrow. Until it does pass the Department cannot give any authority for paying beyond the 5th of January, the period limited by law.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 16. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 11, 1864.

So much of General Orders, No. 163, of 1863, and of all subsequent orders, as authorizes the payment of a premium of $2 to or for accepted recruits for volunteer organizations, is hereby annulled; and no payments of this premium to veteran volunteers or to recruits for volunteer organizations will in future be made.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, January 11, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: Being instructed by the President to take such measures in this State as would result in the restoration of Louisiana to the Union as a free State, I have issued an order, a copy of which is inclosed, which I am confident will receive the support of all classes of the people, and result in accomplishing the wishes of the President "in the shortest possible time." It opens the way for a gradual restoration of power to the people, but retains in the hands of the commanding general the same control as at present in all matters affecting the Government of the United States until the government is completely established.

I have the honor to be, with high respect, your obedient servant,
N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

They have been received too late to be forwarded by this mail.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant,
N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

(Similar letter to Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck.)

[Inclosure.]

PROCLAMATION.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, January 11, 1864.

TO THE PEOPLE OF LOUISIANA:

I. In pursuance of authority vested in me by the President of the United States, and upon consultation with many representative men of different interests, being fully assured that more than a tenth of the population desire the earliest possible restoration of Louisiana to the Union, I invite the loyal citizens of the State qualified to vote in public affairs, as hereinafter prescribed, to assemble in the election precincts designated by law, or at such places as may hereafter be established, on the 22d day of February, 1864, to cast their votes for the election of State officers herein named, viz: Governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, treasurer, attorney-general, superintendent of public instruction, auditor of public accounts, who shall, when elected, for the time being, and until others are appointed by competent authority, constitute the civil government of the State, under the constitution and laws of Louisiana, except so much of the said constitution and laws as recognize, regulate, or relate to slavery, which, being inconsistent with the present condition of public affairs and plainly inapplicable to any class of persons now existing within its limits, must be suspended, and they are therefore and hereby declared to be inoperative and void. This proceeding is not intended to ignore the right of property existing prior to the rebellion, nor to preclude the claim for compensation of loyal citizens for losses sustained by enlistments or other authorized acts of the Government.

II. The oath of allegiance prescribed by the President's proclamation, with the condition affixed to the elective franchise by the consti-

tution of Louisiana, will constitute the qualification of voters in this election. Officers elected by them will be duly installed in their offices on the 4th day of March, 1864.

III. The registration of voters, effected under the direction of the Military Governor and the several Union associations, not inconsistent with the proclamation, or other orders of the President, are confirmed and approved.

IV. In order that the organic law of the State may be made to conform to the will of the people, and harmonize with the spirit of the age, as well as to maintain and preserve the ancient landmarks of civil and religious liberty, an election of delegates to a convention for the revision of the constitution will be held on the first Monday of April, 1864. The basis of representation, the number of delegates, and the details of election will be announced in subsequent orders.

V. Arrangements will be made for the early election of members of Congress for the State.

VI. The fundamental law of the State is martial law. It is competent and just for the Government to surrender to the people, at the earliest possible moment, so much of military power as may be consistent with the success of military operation; to prepare the way by prompt and wise measures for the full restoration of the State to the Union and its power to the people; to restore their ancient and unsurpassed prosperity; to enlarge the scope of agricultural and commercial industry, and to extend and confirm the dominion of rational liberty. It is not within human power to accomplish these results without some sacrifice of individual prejudices and interests. Problems of state too complicate for the human mind have been solved by the national cannon. In great civil convulsions the agony of strife enters the souls of the innocent as well as the guilty. The Government is subject to the law of necessity, and must consult the condition of things rather than the preferences of men, and if so be that its purposes are just and its measures wise, it has the right to demand that questions of personal interest and opinion shall be subordinate to the public good. When the national existence is at stake and the liberties of the people in peril, faction is treason.

The methods herein proposed submit the whole question of government directly to the people. First, by the election of executive officers faithful to the Union, to be followed by a loyal representation in both Houses of Congress, and then by a convention which will confirm the action of the people and recognize the principles of freedom in the organic law. This is the wish of the President. The anniversary of Washington's birth is a fit day for the commencement of so grand a work. The immortal Father of his Country was never guided by a more just and benignant spirit than that of his successor in office, the President of the United States. In the hour of our trial let us heed his admonitions.

Louisiana in the opening of her history sealed the integrity of the Union by conferring upon its Government the Valley of the Mississippi. In the war for independence upon the sea she crowned a glorious struggle against the first maritime power of the world by a victory unsurpassed in the annals of war. Let her people now announce to the world the coming restoration of the Union, in which the ages that follow us have a deeper interest than our own, by the organization of a free government, and her fame will be immortal.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

INDIANAPOLIS, *January 11, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

The Indiana regiments are coming home rapidly, and I am putting them to recruiting, and directing them to date their enlistments on the 5th of January. If the Department will not allow this, please say so. If it will, you need not answer.

O. P. MORTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, January 11, 1864.

Governor MORTON,
Indianapolis:

I telegraphed you Saturday that the bill authorizing bounties after 5th of January had not passed the Senate. Unless authorized by law, the Department will not pay bounties. It is my duty to obey the law, and I do not mean to violate or sanction its violation.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

STATE OF INDIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Indianapolis, January 11, 1864.

Col. J. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I learn from the Illinois papers (from one of which I cut the inclosed paragraph*) that the adjutant-general of Illinois has been making an investigation into the number of men who have gone from Illinois and enlisted in other States, and that a credit of nearly 5,000 men is claimed for the State, who, it is alleged, enlisted in Missouri regiments. I have no fault to find with this, and call your attention to the subject only to say that if credits of this kind can be allowed, I shall appoint a commission to investigate the claims which this State has for a credit of the same character. In the early part of the war, when the number of regiments to be raised in each State was limited and more were offered than could be accepted, large numbers of men went from Indiana and enlisted in Kentucky and other States, while not less than thirteen organized companies went from this State and entered regiments organized in others. The whole number of men who, either in companies or individually, went from this State and entered regiments of other States is estimated by the adjutant-general at over 6,000. As to the companies which left the State in an organized form, I believe that credit should be given, although they were not embraced in the adjustment heretofore made between the State and the War Department. As to the number of men who went individually and enlisted in the regiments of other States, I do not wish to go to the trouble and expense of investigating if credit for them is not to be given. I believe Indiana can make out quite as good a case as any other Western State. The reason such a claim has not been preferred heretofore was the understanding we have had that it would not be entertained, and that men would be credited to the State to which the regiment belonged in which they were enlisted. I shall be glad to hear from you on this subject at your earliest convenience.

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* Omitted.

There is another matter which it will not be improper to mention in this connection. The Nineteenth Regiment U. S. Infantry recruited about 800 men, the Eleventh U. S. Infantry about 400, and other regiments U. S. infantry about 200 or 300 in this State, for which the State has not received credit, and I shall at a proper time ask your consideration of the claim which she has to credit for these men.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

STATE OF IOWA, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Des Moines, January 11, 1864.

Maj. THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 5th instant, with memorandum of what the War Department has done in relation to assigning the quotas under the 500,000 call.

As I understand the decision of the War Department, it is: As certain States in the aggregate raised 548,184, therefore the quota of Iowa under a call for 500,000 men shall be 19,316; or, because Iowa raised a portion of the excess above 500,000, therefore she is charged an excess of 1,699 above her true quota. If all the States had filled their quotas and sent their men to the field, or if all the States had furnished their shares of the excess above 500,000 men, the case would stand somewhat differently. It may be replied that you have attempted to equalize the matter on subsequent calls, but it has not been equalized, so far as men are concerned. And, with all due deference to the War Department, I have yet to learn by what authority the call of 500,000 men was increased to 548,184.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, truly yours,

N. B. BAKER,
Adjutant-General of Iowa.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 11, 1864.

His Excellency DAVID TOD,
Governor of the State of Ohio, Columbus, Ohio:

SIR: By direction of the Secretary of War you are hereby authorized to raise a regiment of colored troops (infantry), said regiment to be known and designated as the Twenty-seventh Regiment U. S. Colored Troops and to be mustered into the service of the United States for three years or during the war. The organization of the regiment must conform in all respects with the requirements of General Orders, No. 110, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, 1863. The officers will be mustered into service on the presentation to the proper mustering officer of their appointments, signed by the Secretary of War, and such appointments will be made as provided in General Orders, Nos. 143 and 144, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, 1863. The necessary supplies will be furnished by the respective departments on requisitions approved by the Governor of the State of Ohio.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

C. W. FOSTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR } WAR DEPT., ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 3. } *Washington, January 12, 1864.*

The following instructions concerning credits on the quotas of States and towns are furnished for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Recruits will be credited to the localities from which they received local bounties, provided the muster-in rolls show them enlisted and mustered in as of the said localities. The muster-in rolls must show the facts of the case, and will be the evidence for awarding the credits.

Veterans in service, re-enlisting, will be credited to the localities to which the re-enlistments and muster-in rolls show them as belonging. Therefore, until veterans have been remustered, it cannot be determined to what particular locality they will be credited.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 16. } *Washington, January 12, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

57. *Ordered*, That Major-General Hancock be, and he is hereby, assigned to recruit and fill up the Second Army Corps, of which he is commander, to the number of 50,000 men, for such duty as may be specially assigned to said corps by the War Department.

58. *Ordered*, That Major-General Burnside be, and he is hereby, assigned to recruit and fill up the Ninth Army Corps, of which he is commander, to the number of 50,000 men, for such duty as may be specially assigned to said corps by the War Department.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 12, 1864.

SUPTS. OF VOLUNTEER RECRUITING SERVICE LOYAL STATES:

A law has been passed to-day continuing for a few weeks bounties as allowed prior to January 5. Continue enlistments under regulations established prior to that date and keep up enthusiasm for recruiting. Inform Governor immediately. More complete instructions will be sent hereafter.

JAS. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

(Copies sent to all save California, Tennessee, and Arkansas and Territories.)

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, January 12, 1864.

It is hereby ordered, That all orders relating to the Missouri troops designated respectively as Missouri State Militia (M. S. M.) and as Enrolled Missouri Militia (E. M. M.), and which are or have been

on file in the office of the adjutant-generals or their assistants at the different headquarters located in the State of Missouri, shall be open to the inspection of the General Assembly of Missouri, or of persons commissioned by it, and that copies of such records be furnished them when called for.

By order of the President:

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, January 12, 1864.

Maj. Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE,
New York:

The bill authorizing and extending the payment of bounties has passed Congress.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

(Same to Governor O. P. Morton, Indianapolis, Ind.)

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, Pa., January 12, 1864.

Col. J. B. FRY:

COLONEL: After my inauguration, which will occur on the 19th instant, and our Legislature gets under way, I will try to come over and see you in reference to the subject of recruiting in Pennsylvania. It is going on handsomely now, and as Congress has wisely extended the time for paying bounties, I have great hopes that we will do well. Will you please to so change the order to General Cadwalader to raise a regiment as to enlarge the services from the "city of Philadelphia" to the "State of Pennsylvania?" I have written General Cadwalader and understand he desires such change in the order. I notice attacks on Colonel Bomford in a newspaper here and think I now understand the opposition to him. Bomford is an honest man and a true soldier. Before he is removed I beg the opportunity of seeing you; and although I do not ask to name his successor, I hope you will hear me on the subject. Could you not come here on the 19th and witness the ceremonies? I will be most happy to see you or Colonel Ruggles on such an occasion.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. G. CURTIN.

CIRCULAR No. 4. WAR DEPT., ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 13, 1864.

The following extract from General Orders, No. 21, dated War Department, July 27, 1853, is furnished for the information and guidance of all concerned:

The following regulations have been received from the War Department, and are published to the Army:

"Soldiers confined by civil authority are not entitled to pay during such confinement, unless discharged therefrom without trial, or by trial and acquittal; and commanders of companies and detachments are required to state explicitly

upon the muster-rolls of their companies or detachments the periods of such confinements, and whether the soldiers so confined were discharged without trial, and if tried, whether they were acquitted or convicted."

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 13, 1864.

General JOHN L. HODSDON,
Adjutant-General of Maine, Augusta, Me.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 11th instant saying that it is impossible to make the muster-in rolls exhibit the locality on whose quota each soldier is credited, and giving as one reason for the same that "towns having recruiting agents at work filling their quotas often find an excess enlisted beyond their quota, which they transfer to other towns, and transfers of this character will necessarily be in progress for weeks."

This system of bartering or transferring credits of men from one town or county to another is not calculated to inure to the benefit of the Government and is not approved by this Department. Every town should raise its own quota of men; the Government is abundantly able to accept the excess of the liberal towns as a surplus to be placed to their credit without such surplus being transferred to a credit of a delinquent town.

It is not probable that the draft on delinquent towns would be deferred in order that they might purchase, or otherwise acquire, credit for men already in service, instead of raising other men to fill their own quotas.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, January 13, 1864.

Governor ANDREW,
Boston:

The bill authorizing bounties to be paid in accordance with the regulations of the War Department until March 1 passed yesterday.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

CONCORD, N. H., *January 13, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: The order of the General Government, through General Hinks, and by him promulgated to the various towns in our State, in reference to refunding the amount advanced by the towns to cash the bounties to recruits, is creating intense excitement, and the order must be modified or the State will be lost to the Administration. The order requires that the provost-marshal or the recruiting agent of the town shall make oath that the amount claimed assigned was paid in hand to the recruit. Now, in a majority, probably, of instances in the Second and Third Districts this cannot be done. It can be shown,

however, that the money has been actually paid by the towns; in some cases to the recruits; in others to their authorized agents. That the amounts so paid have been regularly assigned to the towns, and in every case that the recruit has been examined by the provost-marshal, and the recruit signified his satisfaction as to the amount received by him. The towns have advanced this money in good faith, on the strength of the authority of the General Government to me that the amount so advanced would be promptly refunded to the town. They have also paid additional bounties from their own resources, and now after exerting themselves to the utmost, and incurring the burden of a large debt, to be met with an order that effectually precludes them from receiving back the money they have advanced, looks to them like bad faith on the part of the Government and is causing a clamor that I am unable to meet. Will it not answer if it is known that the amount paid by the towns was actually assigned by the recruit, paid either to him or his agent, and that he was satisfied with the amount received? An early reply is solicited at as early a day as possible. You have no idea of the trouble this is creating, and the copperheads are jubilant.

J. A. GILMORE,
Governor.

The above telegram has been submitted by His Excellency Governor Gilmore to me, and I respectfully represent that the difficulty referred to exists in many of the towns in the Second and Third Districts in the State, and I request definite instructions in relation to any modifications that may be made in the present plan for repayment. Copies of the order referred to by Governor Gilmore have been forwarded to the Provost-Marshal-General by mail.

E. W. HINKS,
Brig. Gen. and Superintendent Volunteer Recruiting Service.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
Fort Monroe, January 13, 1864.

J. L. DOZIER, E. H. BEAZELEY, and others, the representatives of a sect calling themselves "Christians," in Norfolk and Portsmouth, who petition to be excused from taking the oath of allegiance and doing military duty:

GENTLEMEN: I have read your petition to General Barnes, setting forth your objections to swearing allegiance to any earthly government, in which you therein establish, to your own satisfaction, three points:

First. That government, although an evil, is a necessary one.

Second. That for a time it is permitted to exist by the wisdom of Jehovah.

Third. That the time of its existence at which a period is to be put to its existence is not yet come.

Therefore [you] ought to swear allegiance to the Government of the United States:

First. Because, although an evil, you admit it to be necessary.

Second. Although an evil, you admit that it is permitted by the wisdom of Jehovah, and it is not for His creatures to question the wisdom of His acts.

Third. You only claim to be excused when Jehovah's government is substituted, which period has not yet arrived.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 20. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, January 14, 1864.*

The following joint resolution by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States is published for the information of the Army and all concerned:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the bounties heretofore paid, under regulations and orders from the War Department, to men enlisting in the regular or volunteer forces of the United States for three years or during the war, shall continue to be paid from the fifth day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, until the first day of March next, anything in the act approved December twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, to the contrary notwithstanding. This resolution to be in force from and after its passage.

Approved January 18, 1864.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 14, 1864.

SUPTS. VOLUNTEER RECRUITING SERVICE LOYAL STATES:

The time of paying the bounty of $300 and $400 and the $15 and $25 premium is extended to March 1, 1864, and these bounties and premiums will be paid in cases of men enlisted between January 5 and 12, the same as before January 5.

JAS. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

STATE OF INDIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Indianapolis, Ind., January 14, 1864.

TO THE PEOPLE OF INDIANA:

The quota of Indiana, under the last call of the President for 300,000 men, was about 19,000. This number was reduced by credit to 16,141 on the 20th day of October, when the President's call appeared. The returns are not in, so that the exact numbers cannot be given; but it is safely estimated that between 13,000 and 14,000 men have been recruited in the State for the old and new regiments since the last-mentioned date. This leaves a balance against the State of between 2,000 and 3,000 men, which is undoubtedly covered by the re-enlistments of veteran Indiana troops in the field.

By express order of the War Department the re-enlisted veterans are to be credited upon the quotas of the several States to which they belong. The re-enlistment of the veterans in the field has far exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the Government, and thousands have volunteered for a second term where perhaps but hundreds were

expected. This result is of the most gratifying and auspicious character, but it requires no argument to prove that if the re-enlisted veterans are largely counted upon the quotas of the several States, that the Government will come far short of getting 300,000 additional men called for by the President and necessary for military operations during the next spring and summer. In this way another call by the President may become necessary, and in order to avoid the renewed liability of the State, and to render to the Government that full and complete support which is due from the State, I earnestly exhort the people of the various counties and townships yet in arrears to make all necessary exertions to furnish the number of volunteers required of them under the apportionment of the quota heretofore published. To do this will be the only security against a future draft. I trust the various recruiting officers, county and township authorities, and military committees will not relax in their exertions until the quota of the State has been completely filled by the enlistment of men within the State. It is much easier to do this now than at any future time, and the efficient support rendered to the Government and the example set before the Nation will be of the most salutary character.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

NASHVILLE, *January 14, 1864.*

HORACE MAYNARD:
(Care of R. J. Meigs.)

In reference to the recent proclamation, before whom is the oath prescribed to be taken? Will persons who have been notoriously loyal have to take it in order to vote? The voters in March next should be put to the severest test. I am satisfied that a convention should be called which will put the State at once upon its legs and forever settle the slavery question. If it should be thought advisable, two Senators could be appointed now who are sound as regards the slavery question and the Union. Will the Senate admit them? Public sentiment is becoming stronger every day for a restoration of the government. I would give some of the fault-finders to understand that the real Union men will be for Lincoln for President. The war must be closed under his Administration. I desire you to see the President in person and talk with him in regard to these matters. Steps should be taken at once in reference to the March elections. When I receive your reply I will let you know when I will be in Washington. I desire you to come to Nashville, for I will need you.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
Military Governor.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *January 15, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Several Illinois regiments, having re-enlisted, are en route home for reorganization. There are recruiting parties amounting to 700 officers and enlisted men here from regiments in the field, and who are under the orders of the superintendent of recruiting service; so I think that officer, who is also provost-marshal-general of the State, has all the business on his hands he can attend to until the 1st of March next. I desire to have these veteran regiments report to me, and their

re-enlistment and reorganization under my orders, and the Federal officers on duty here muster and provide quarters and subsistence on my requisition. I am confident that this course will materially promote the public service. Please answer.

RICHD. YATES,
Governor.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 15, 1864.

His Excellency O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana, Indianapolis, Ind.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, and have submitted it to the Adjutant-General of the Army. I have no control over the question of determining the number of men heretofore furnished by the different States, and for which each is to be credited. All records on the subject are kept in the Adjutant-General's Office, and with a view to making up quotas for draft the Adjutant-General reports to me the credits or deficiencies of the different States as regards volunteers furnished by each.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 23. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 16, 1864.

General Orders, No. 390, dated War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, December 8, 1863, is hereby revoked, and the following substituted therefor:

The employment of persons of African descent, male or female, as cooks or nurses, will be permitted in all U. S. general hospitals.

When so employed they will receive $10 per month and one ration. They will be paid by the nearest medical disbursing officer, on rolls similar to those used in the payment of men of the Hospital Corps.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPRINGFIELD, *January 16, 1864.*

Col. J. B. FRY:

Does the War Department propose to ascertain and determine the number of volunteers furnished by each county in this State prior to the last call, in order to determine the balance, if any, of quota then due from such county, and will I be allowed to ascertain and determine accounts with counties and localities for volunteers furnished by them, and assign to them their respective quotas under all calls? In other words, does the General Government insist upon adjusting the matters in this State, or will it adopt the adjustment made by me, provided, of course, the State, as such, furnishes its full quota under all calls?

RICHARD YATES,
Governor.

STATE OF MAINE, HDQRS. ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Augusta, January 16, 1864.

Col. JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I sincerely regret that your department disapproves of the measures adopted by the commander-in-chief for filling this State's quota of volunteers under the call of the President of October 17, 1863.

Justice to Governor Coburn (now in private life) requires me to say that he did not regard the critical period of the Union in this war as being so certainly passed as to warrant an outlay of several millions of dollars from our State treasury (which may be so much needed hereafter by Government) in bounties to volunteers while a reasonable probability existed of the men being furnished by the respective cities, towns, and plantations throughout the State without such assistance.

The privilege to volunteers of selecting a quota at will unavoidably followed the adoption of the above policy, inasmuch as the places of their residence could not be compelled to pay the customary bounties. The restriction, therefore, suggested in yours of the 13th instant could but have resulted only in the enlistment of thousands of our citizens upon the quotas of other States.

While there have been numerous enlistments by residents of towns upon the quotas of other towns in this State, I very much doubt if New Hampshire, Massachusetts, or New York have anything like so large a proportion of their quotas under the present call enlisted from the citizens of their own State as has Maine.

Although the Governor in general orders expressed a desire (for reasons most apparent and conclusive) that our town bounties should be uniform in amount throughout the State and not exceed $200, yet they have varied from that sum to $500, while some towns and plantations have offered no bounties whatever.

Recruits are, however, at this time readily obtained for town bounties of from $200 to $300, and the prospect is that a large portion of those places paying no bounties until recently will now be enabled to fill their quotas, for the above reason, and if a few hundred men should be lacking to make up the entire quota of the State under present call (which can hardly be possible) the Legislature now in session will obtain the men by paying both town and State bounties from the treasury of Maine.

While I have endeavored, through the agency of a wide margin of overlays in apportioning quotas, to provide for the shortcomings of poor and disloyal localities, it can scarcely be expected that towns will knowingly furnish more volunteers than can be legally required of them under any call, involving as it does an expense of $500 per man in many instances.

Your position that every town should raise its own quota of men was clearly intended to be understood by me as absolutely requiring the quotas of volunteers from towns to be procured from among their own citizens, respectively. The response afforded by the recent draft to this principle is equally applicable to the present effort to raise volunteers and demonstrate the utter impracticability of any such effort or calculation.

The poor town of Stoneham, in Oxford County, whose quota under the present call is seven, paid that number $300 each as town bounty,

and thirty-three others of its citizens enlisted under this call for a like bounty from other towns. The $9,900 of town bounties, which induced these thirty-three men to enlist, could not probably have been raised upon a mortgage of half the property in Stoneham.

A similar state of things exists in the new county of Aroostook, except that some of its towns and plantations pay no bounties and send no men.

If the Government should insist that each city, town, and plantation must raise its own quota of troops from its own citizens, I have no hesitation whatever in declaring that any call of Government for either drafted men or volunteers could not be answered in Maine.

Let the policy be undertaken of compelling each locality in this State to respond with its own citizens to a demand for troops, and all the poorer and least populous ones (which generally have the largest proportion of able-bodied men whose situation and circumstances most readily admit of their entering the service) would become denuded of such population, thus not only precluding the places of their residence from filling their quotas, but also older and wealthier towns in the State, which have much money and but few men, comparatively, eligible to enlistment.

Experience has shown that excesses in quotas are even more difficult to deal with in detail than deficiencies, and it is hardly possible hereafter to render settlements therefor generally, if in any degree, satisfactory. It will indeed be fortunate for your department if you can enter *de novo* upon a draft or call for volunteers hereafter, so far as excesses or deficiencies are concerned.

The destruction of the militia system twenty-five years since and the substitution at this time, in part, of the civil authority for that of the military, occasions the present difficulties (measurably, if not wholly, unavoidable), respecting "apportionments" and "quotas" to conform to the limits of city, town, and plantation boundaries, instead of company, battalion, regimental, brigade, and division organizations.

I have the honor to be, very truly and respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN L. HODSDON,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., January 16, 1864.

Governor J. A. GILMORE,
Concord, N. H.:

The agreement announced in telegram from Provost-Marshal-General, dated November 5, to the effect that if the State of New Hampshire or the towns should pay the bounties offered by the United States and take an assignment from the recruit, that the Government would pay those bounties to the State or town instead of to the men, will be carried out in good faith, and General Hinks will receive orders accordingly. Experience has developed difficulties in this connection which were not foreseen by the Department and the arrangement will terminate on the 15th of February next.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 16, 1864.

His Excellency A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pa.:

SIR: Yours of the 12th instant received. The order in reference to the troops to be raised by General Cadwalader, in Philadelphia, has been changed as you desired. The authority is, however, only to raise a battalion at first.

I am glad to hear that recruiting is going on handsomely, and trust that Pennsylvania may raise her full quota. General Hancock has doubtless called upon you before this in connection with the matter of recruiting, and it is hoped that his presence and efforts will aid you in still further arousing the people to the necessity of filling up our armies before spring.

It would give me great pleasure to witness the ceremonies of the 19th instant, but I regret to say that I have no reason to hope that my duties will permit me to do so.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 25. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 18, 1864.

All enlisted men now in the Regular Army whose terms of service expire during the present year are hereby permitted to re-enlist at any time before the 1st of March, 1864. On re-enlisting they will be entitled to the extra bounty of $300, authorized by General Orders, No. 20, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, D. C., January 14, 1864.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR No. 5. } WAR DEPT., ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 18, 1864.

All invalid soldiers mustered on invalid transfer rolls by surgeons in charge of general hospitals, and all men of the Second Battalion companies who can be spared from the hospital, and who have so far recovered from their wounds or diseases as to be thought fit for duty in the First Battalion, will be sent to the invalid camp or depot nearest to the hospital; and they will be there examined by a board, consisting of a field officer of the Invalid Corps and a medical officer of the regular or volunteer service, who shall have power to confirm their transfer to the corps and to decide to which battalion they shall be assigned; to send those judged fit for field duty to their regiments, and to discharge those whose infirmities unfit them for any duty.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, January 18, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. DIX,
Commanding Department of the East, New York:

GENERAL: The Governor of Maine is solicitous to have some force in the fortifications thrown up in that State to guard against invasions from the British Possessions. The subject was at one time called to your attention, and the last information we had from you was that you did not seem to think the emergency required it. It is well, however, to take every necessary precaution to guard against any raid, and I beg to direct your attention again to this subject.

The State of Maine proposes to raise a local force for that purpose, if needed. It is, of course, not desirable to increase the expenses of the Government by raising a force, unless there be reasonable ground of apprehension, of which you, as commander of the department, are the proper judge.

What is desired by the Department is, that you should again give the subject your attention and report what you deem necessary and whether you will require any additional authority. If you should conclude that it is best to have such force raised, you are authorized to designate the amount of it and to call upon the Governor to have it raised. It will be, perhaps, well for you to have a conference or correspondence with the Governor upon the subject, so as to ascertain his views in regard to it and any facts that may be in his possession showing the necessity for the measure.

Your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 18, 1864.

His Excellency RICHARD YATES,
Governor of Illinois, Springfield, Ill.:

SIR: Your dispatch of the 16th instant is received. The War Department does not propose to attempt the ascertainment of the number of volunteers furnished by each county in Illinois prior to the last call. No account prior to the last call was kept by the War Department with counties, the record being kept only with the State at large.

At the time of making up quotas for the late draft the account of the State of Illinois was made up, and she was found to have a surplus greater than her quota, and was therefore exempt from that draft. See my letter of October 21, 1863.

If you can show exactly what proportion of all the men furnished by the State prior to the last call properly belongs to each county, I presume the War Department would adopt your report on this subject; but I would remark that the manner in which volunteers rushed to arms in the early stages of the rebellion will, it seems to me, render it very difficult for you to accomplish this task satisfactorily. The enrollment act does not require it. It says that in assigning the quotas to Congressional districts we shall take into consideration the number of men furnished by the States, &c. It was the desire of all towns and counties to be credited on the late draft with what each had furnished, but after most earnest efforts I found it impossible to get from any State such information as would have justified an attempt to give

such credits, and hence returned to a strict compliance with the law in this matter; and where the State had a surplus I divided that among the districts pro rata with their enrollment, and then in each district divided again the surplus assigned to it among its sub-districts, and I think this is the only practicable method of adjusting the accounts for men furnished prior to entering upon the enrollment act. Since the last call our orders are to keep a record by the muster-in roll of where every man is to be credited, and for the present and the future there should be no trouble if our officers are careful in crediting each locality with its men; but I don't believe the same rule can be applied to the past, and the law does not require that it should be. There is no doubt that it would be more just and satisfactory if it could be done. I feel sure I cannot.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 18, 1864.

His Excellency J. A. GILMORE,
Governor of New Hampshire:

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 12th instant to the Secretary of War, referred by him to this office, in relation to the repayment to the towns of your State of the United States' bounties, by them advanced in cash to the recruits from New Hampshire, and to your telegram upon the same subject, I have the honor to inclose herewith copy of instructions this day issued to Brigadier-General Hinks, superintendent volunteer recruiting service for New Hampshire. Please see telegram upon this subject of the 16th instant to you from the Secretary of War.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

[Inclosure.]

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 18, 1864.

Brig. Gen. E. W. HINKS,
A. A. P. M. G. for New Hampshire, Concord, N. H.:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the Provost-Marshal-General to inform you that your circular of January 5, 1864, is not entirely approved, and to direct you to modify the first clause thereof so as to read as follows:

The United States will repay, by installments, to the cities and towns of this State so much of the premium and bounties offered by the General Government to the volunteers, under the President's call of October 17, 1863, as may have been actually advanced and paid in cash to or for each volunteer by said cities and towns, provided the recruit in each case, for whom such amount was paid, shall have made or shall make an assignment to the town of the amounts so paid. The bounties to be repaid to the towns in installments, as established by existing orders.

The Provost-Marshal-General further directs that you make such modifications of the remainder of the circular, and of all papers

dependent upon it, as may be required to conform them to the changes herein above ordered.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 26. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, January 19, 1864.*

The following joint resolution is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

A RESOLUTION amendatory of the joint resolution "to supply in part deficiencies in the appropriations for the public printing, and to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for bounties to volunteers."

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the money paid by drafted persons under the act for calling out the national forces and for other purposes, approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, or that may be paid under any act for like purposes, shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States, and shall be drawn out on requisitions, as are other public moneys, for the expenses of the draft and for the procuration of substitutes; for which purposes the money so paid in is hereby appropriated.

Approved January 16, 1864.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
January 19, 1864.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR OF INDIANA,
Indianapolis:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, in reference to an adjustment relative to certain volunteers between the States of Illinois and Missouri, and asking if like claims will be allowed, &c.

In reply I am directed to inform you that the question of adjustment is one resting entirely with the respective States that may be concerned, but if the Governors thereof consent to an adjustment, as has been done between Illinois and Missouri, the Department will approve the action.

For Your Excellency's information I have respectfully to inclose herewith a copy of the certificate of adjustment between Illinois and Missouri, which has been approved by the Department, and a change of credits made accordingly.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Indianapolis, Ind., January 19, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: Considerations of the most vital character demand that the war shall be substantially ended within the present year. The truth of this proposition need not be enforced by argument, because it is apparent to every intelligent mind.

I therefore respectfully but earnestly urge the necessity of immediately calling for all the men that may be required to bring the war to a safe and speedy termination. If doubts are entertained that a sufficient number of men will be procured under the last call, let another be made immediately, and my belief is that the Nation will respond and by a mighty effort promptly raise our armies to the required strength. It is much better to make the estimate too large than too small, and it is much safer to overpower the enemy by numbers than merely to be his equal and rely for success upon the skill of generals and the chances of battle.

I am also greatly apprehensive that we shall be surprised in the spring by the numbers and strength of the enemy. A terrible conscription is putting almost the entire male population of the rebel States in the army. We shall find beyond all question that their forces have been greatly increased.

If another call for troops should become necessary during the next spring and summer, when it would take months to get them into the field, the Nation would be greatly disheartened, the continuance of the war be indefinitely prolonged, and our finances deeply and almost fatally depressed. Men can be raised more easily now than at any future time. It is the winter season, when the agricultural population is, to a very great extent, unemployed, and will enter the army far more readily than after farming operations are resumed in the spring.

Nothing would so much weaken the Administration or repress the ardor of the people as the apprehension that our armies are inadequate to the speedy suppression of the rebellion and that another call for troops will be necessary at a future time. If the war can be ended sooner by largely increasing our forces, the sooner our forces will be disbanded and the immense drain upon the Treasury suspended, which is becoming the terror of all intelligent minds.

The leaders of the rebellion are making a last and mighty effort to retrieve their desperate fortunes. Let them be met with a mightier effort by the Nation, which shall certainly overwhelm them with inevitable ruin.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

CIRCULAR No. 6. } WAR DEPT., ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, January 20, 1864.*

I. All men enlisted into the Regular Army since September 3, 1862, will be credited upon the quota of the State in which they were enlisted.

The superintendents of regimental recruiting service will forward to Governors of States (as soon as possible) a list of all men enlisted into the Regular Army by recruiting officers, under their commands, from September 3, 1862, to January 1, 1864, giving the names of the men, and, wherever they can do so, the district in which they were enlisted. Also, to forward to you hereafter tri-monthly reports of men thus enlisted, giving the names of the men, State, district of enrollment, town, and county in which they were enlisted, such reports to commence from January 1, 1864.

II. All the recruiting officers will pay all men whom they enlist into the Regular Army $25 bounty and $2 premium immediately on enlistment.

Will also, in all cases where the provost-marshals of the district in which they are recruiting notify them that they have men who desire to enlist into the Regular Army, proceed to their offices, and make out and complete their papers; but the transfer of men from the volunteer service into the Regular Army after they have been definitely enlisted into the volunteer service is contrary to law.

III. The following instructions, concerning credits of regular soldiers on the quotas of States and towns, are furnished for the information and guidance of officers recruiting for the Regular Army in the field:

Recruits will be credited to the localities from which they receive local bounties, provided their enlistment papers show them enlisted as of said localities.

Soldiers re-enlisting will be credited to the localities to which the re-enlistments show them as belonging. They will be allowed to select the places from which they prefer to re-enlist, and that selection will determine the quotas on which they will be credited.

Monthly lists will be forwarded to this office of all the men who may enlist or re-enlist, specifying their names, districts of enrollment, and States. You will also forward monthly lists, specifying their names, districts of enrollment, towns, and counties from which they may enlist or re-enlist, to the Governors of the States to which they may belong.

IV. Superintendents will make up from the records of their office (as soon as possible) separate lists for each State of all the men enlisted into the Regular Army, by the recruiting officers under their command, in each State, from September 3, 1862, to January 1, 1864, giving the names of the men, and, wherever they can do so, the districts in which they were enlisted, and send them to the Governors of the respective States. They will also hereafter make consolidated tri-monthly reports to the Governors of the respective States of the men enlisted into the Regular Army, by the recruiting officers under their command, in each State, giving the names of the men, the State, district of enrollment, town, and county in which they were enlisted.

These reports will commence from January 1, 1864.

V. All recruiting officers will make their contracts for board and lodgings separately, and send their contracts for board direct to the Commissary-General of Subsistence, and for lodgings to this office.

To render those contracts valid, each sheet must have a 5-cent internal-revenue stamp attached.

VI. Disbursing officers of the funds for collecting, organizing, and drilling volunteers have been instructed to pay any one, citizen or soldier, the sum of $25 and $15 ($25 for a veteran and $15 for a raw recruit) who may present to them the certificate of a regular recruiting officer that they have furnished an accepted recruit to such officer.

The following is the form of certificate:

No. ——. RECRUITING RENDEZVOUS, U. S. A.,
——— ———, 186—.

This is to certify that ——— ——— has presented ——— ———, an accepted recruit, who has been enlisted this day into the military service of the United States, and is entitled to the premium of $——.

——— ———,
———— ————,
Recruiting Officer.

To ——— ———,
Mustering and Disbursing Officer.

Each recruiting officer will furnish the disbursing officers in his vicinity with his signature for the purpose of comparing it with the signature on the certificate.

Until the 1st of March the $2 premium authorized by General Orders, No. 74, of July 7, 1862, will not be paid in the above cases.

The term veteran in this case is intended to apply to those soldiers of the regular service only who have served out the full term of their enlistment and who may re-enlist.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., January 21, 1864.

Major-General GRANT,
Chattanooga, Tenn.:

The Secretary of the Treasury proposes to remove restrictions on trade in Kentucky and part of Tennessee. I persume there is no objection in regard to Kentucky. Please report in what part, if any, of Tennessee these restrictions can be removed with safety.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 21, 1864.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR OF IOWA,
Davenport, Iowa:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that from June 1 to December 31, 1863, 4,800 volunteers, for three years' service, have been credited to the State of Iowa. This number is exclusive of re-enlistments of veterans in the field.

The foregoing, from an examination of our records, is found to be in accordance with the claims of the State, as per the quarterly statements of your adjutant-general for September 30 and December 31, after making a deduction of 382 men from the strength (903) as claimed for the First African Regiment of Infantry. The total 903 for the said regiment cannot be credited to Iowa, as the 382 men thereof are mustered in as from the State of Missouri.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

AUGUSTA, *January 21, 1864.*

Col. J. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General:

The quota of Maine will be filled and overrun by re-enlistments, still some sub-districts will fail to furnish their men purposely and without justification. If deemed advisable, will a draft be ordered in such defaulting districts and the number beyond our quota be allowed on the next call? The State will have to pay the amount of the municipal bounty to some of these soldiers re-enlisting, but will not want towns which shirk their duty to have the benefit of that.

SAMUEL CONY,
Governor of Maine.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, *Hilton Head, S. C., January 21, 1864.*

With a view to the enforcement of an equitable and just draft for the military service a complete census of all males between the ages of eighteen and forty-five not in the military or naval service of the United States will be at once made in this department. Post commanders are charged with the execution of this order within the limits of their respective commands. Copies of the rolls will be forwarded by them to these headquarters. These rolls must contain the name, age, color, and occupation and length of residence in the department of each individual. All permits to leave the department must bear date subsequent to this order.

By command of Maj. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore:

ED. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR No. 9. } WAR DEPT., ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, January 22, 1864.*

The following instructions from the Secretary of War are furnished for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Officers signing the discharge papers of enlisted men who are discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability will note on the back of the discharge, where the conduct of the man has not been meritorious, as required by General Orders, No. 212, of 1863, for admission into the Invalid Corps, that he is not a proper person for the Invalid Corps.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *January 22, 1864.*

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

There is no objection to removing trade restrictions in all Kentucky east of the Tennessee River. I would advise no change in Tennessee until Longstreet is driven out. If Sherman's expedition proves successful, I would then see no objection to the removal of restrictions in the whole State and in West Kentucky.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, D. C., January 22, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. JOHN L. HODSDON,
Adjutant-General of Maine, Augusta, Me..

GENERAL: Yours of the 16th instant is received. I think you have misunderstood my letter of the 13th instant. Please refer to it. You state that "justice to Governor Coburn (now in private life) requires me to say that he did not regard the critical period of the Union in this war as being so certainly passed as to warrant," &c.

Permit me to say that I certainly had no intention of doing Governor Coburn injustice, nor do I find anything in my letter which seems to me calculated to do it. I said nothing as to his opinions of the critical period of the Union, nor of my own on the same subject. You further state, referring to me, "Your (my) position that every town should raise its own quota of men was clearly intended to be under-

stood by me (you) as absolutely requiring the quota of volunteers from towns to be procured from among their own citizens, respectively;" and you make an argument against this policy. I assure you that my position, as quoted, was not "intended to be understood" as you state, nor do I think the language bears the construction you have put upon it. I said, having previously recognized, adopted, and acted upon the system of raising men by bounties, "that every town should raise its own quota of men." I must say I don't see how that language could be construed as "absolutely requiring" the men raised to be residents of the town. As I never approved nor contemplated such a policy or such a construction of my letter, it is not necessary for me to notice the objection you make to it.

The point I do make is just as stated, "that every town should raise its own quota of men;" that is, that every town should, by means of its bounties, its efforts, or the personal patriotism of its inhabitants, put into the U. S. service a number of men equal to the quota assigned it; and what I object to is this, viz, that when one town, by any of the means or influences resorted to, has actually put into the U. S. service a surplus, that these soldiers should on any account be transferred to the credit of a delinquent town. Such transfer, on the ground that each town should furnish its quota, deprives the service of a number of men equal to the number so bartered or transferred, and this principle should, I think, govern, whether the men it is proposed to transfer be re-enlisted veterans or enlisted recruits.

The case of men who have not yet enlisted or re-enlisted, whether recruits or veterans, is different. We do not pretend to establish their residences or the localities to which they shall be credited; the muster-in rolls are taken as the evidence on these points, and if, on account of bounties or for other cause, a man chooses to go from the north to the south of Maine to enlist and accept bounty, we do not propose to control his movements or question the correctness of the roll which shows him to be creditable to the south, though he may have come from the north. All this I regard as a necessary part of the system of raising men by means of bounties, and, without expressing an approval or disapproval of that system, I would say that, as we are acting upon it, we must get the benefits of it.

No one can tell how many more men we will want, and in my opinion a town which has raised a surplus under the present call will act wisely to retain that surplus to its credit, and pay the additional bounties required for that purpose rather than sell out the surplus to a delinquent town for the purpose of saving or making money.

As stated in my letter of the 13th, the Government will need all the surplus raised.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 29. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, January 25, 1864.*

The following acts of Congress are published for the information of all concerned:

I. PUBLIC—No. 2.

AN ACT to authorize the President to appoint a Second Assistant Secretary of War.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for the term of

one year from the passage of this act, an officer in the War Department, to be called the Second Assistant Secretary of War, whose salary shall be three thousand dollars per annum, payable in the same manner as that of the Secretary of War, who shall perform all such duties in the office of the Secretary of War, belonging to that Department, as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War, or as may be required by law.

Approved January 19, 1864.

II. PUBLIC—No. 3.

AN ACT to provide for the deficiency in the appropriation for the pay of officers and men actually employed in the Western Department or Department of Missouri.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and hereby is, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of seven hundred thousand six hundred and twelve dollars and thirteen cents, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to carry into effect the act approved March twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, to secure to the officers and men actually employed in the Western Department or Department of Missouri their pay, bounty, and pension: *Provided, however*, That, in the payment of the money hereby appropriated, such payment shall be made directly to the officers or soldiers by whom the services were rendered, or to their personal representatives, or to their agents appointed by powers of attorney, and no assignment of any sum due to any officer or soldier shall be valid; such payments to be made by paymasters of the United States Army: *Provided further, however*, That any person holding a power of attorney authorizing the receipt by him of the amount to be paid to any officer or soldier, may, upon making and filing an affidavit to the effect that he is acting in the premises purely as agent, without personal interest, and that he will pay over the amount received either to the soldier or (in his absence) to his wife or children, for their benefit, be entitled to receive such amount.

Approved January 22, 1864.

III. PUBLIC—No. 4.

AN ACT to amend the law prescribing the articles to be admitted into the mails of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That articles of clothing being manufactured of wool, cotton, or linen, and comprised in a package not exceeding two pounds in weight, addressed to any non-commissioned officer or private serving in the armies of the United States, may be transmitted in the mails of the United States at the rate of eight cents, to be in all cases prepaid, for every four ounces, or any fraction thereof, subject to such regulations as the Postmaster-General may prescribe.

Approved January 22, 1864.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 30. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, January 25, 1864.*

The following is hereby established as the ration for issue by the Subsistence Department to adult refugees and to adult colored persons, commonly called "contrabands," when they are not employed at labor by the Government, and who may have no means of subsisting themselves, viz: Ten ounces of pork or bacon, or one pound of fresh beef; one pound of corn-meal five times a week; and one pound of flour or soft bread, or twelve ounces of hard bread, twice a week; and to every 100 rations ten pounds of beans, pease, or hominy; eight pounds of sugar; two quarts of vinegar; eight ounces of adamantine or star candles; two pounds of soap; two pounds of salt; and fifteen pounds of potatoes, when practicable. To children under fourteen years of

age, half rations will be issued; and to women and children, roasted rye coffee at the rate of ten pounds, or tea at the rate of fifteen ounces, to every 100 rations.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR No. 10. WAR DEPT., ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, January 25, 1864.*

To provide for the discharge and remuster of veteran volunteers in certain cases which may arise in the respective States, the following regulations are announced for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. Enlisted men away from their respective regiments or companies on recruiting service, at a draft rendezvous or on other detached service, which prevented them from being discharged and remustered with their proper commands in the field, may be discharged and remustered in their respective States; provided they were placed on the aforesaid detached duty by the order of the department, army, or corps commander to which their regiments or companies belong, or in which they were serving at the date the order detaching them was issued.

2. Enlisted men who were not within the re-enlistment limits at the time their commands were furloughed, and who, in consequence of a declaration of intention to re-enlist, were permitted to go on furlough with their commands, may, upon their coming within the limits (*i. e.*, have served two years), be discharged and remustered in the States.

3. Enlisted men who were on furlough in the States prior to their companies or regiments being sent thereto, will, at the expiration of their furloughs, be returned promptly to the armies in which their commands served, there to be discharged and remustered as veterans, if they are entitled to it.

4. Enlisted men other than the foregoing, such as sick and convalescents in hospitals, stragglers, those irregularly detached from their companies and regiments, &c., will, in no case, be discharged and remustered.

Commanders and other officers under whose control such persons may be will take immediate measures to return them, at the earliest possible date, to the armies to which their regiments and companies belong, there to be discharged and remustered, if entitled to it. If returned and remustered prior to March 1, 1864, they will receive the increased veteran bounties as now authorized.

5. The regulations as set forth in General Orders, No. 359, series of 1863, will be applicable to the discharges and remusters as herein authorized, the chief mustering officer for the State and his assistants performing the duties assigned the commissaries and assistant commissaries of musters. In so far as relates to the appointment of a recruiting officer, the chief mustering officer will act, as set forth, for a regimental commander (paragraph 4).

Rolls must be promptly forwarded as directed in paragraph 15, Mustering Regulations.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *January 25, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

On the 8th instant my adjutant-general, by my order, telegraphed Colonel Fry, Provost-Marshal-General, inquiring if 145,100 three-years' men was the total calls made on this State, to which no satisfactory reply has been received. On the 14th [15th] instant I telegraphed to you requesting that our veteran regiments be recruited and reorganized under my orders, which I fear has been overlooked. I respectfully insist I am entitled to definite and specific answers to these dispatches.

RICHD. YATES,
Governor of Illinois.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 25, 1864.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM BIRNEY, U. S. Volunteers,
Mustering and Recruiting Officer for Colored Troops,
Bryantown, Md.:

GENERAL: I am instructed to say that you are hereby authorized and directed to recruit and muster into service another colored regiment in the State of Maryland. The regiment will be mustered into service for three years or during the war, and will be known and designated as the Thirtieth Regiment U. S. Colored Troops.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

C. W. FOSTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, January 25, 1864.

Governor JOHNSON,
Nashville, Tenn.:

The oath in the proclamation may be administered by the Military Governor, the military commander of the department, and by all persons designated by them for that purpose. Loyal as well as disloyal should take the oath, because it does not hurt them, clears all question as to the right to vote, and swells the aggregate number who take it, which is an important object.* This is the President's reply to your questions of the 14th. I intend to start for Nashville in the morning. Will go directly through, stopping a few hours in Cincinnati, where a dispatch will reach me.

HORACE MAYNARD.

CIRCULAR No. 11. WAR DEPT., ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 26, 1864.

The following instructions from the Secretary of War are furnished for your information and guidance:

The authority heretofore given to military commanders to order the discharge of enlisted men for disability is hereby revoked, and hereafter all discharges of regulars (except rejected recruits, whose cases

* To this point the original is in the handwriting of President Lincoln.

are forwarded to this office), and all discharges of volunteers, except recruits rejected at the muster in (who are discharged by the mustering officer, and called "rejected recruits"), will be given only on the order of the commanding officer of the corps or department in which the man may be serving at the time of discharge. This will not be understood to confer upon corps or department commanders authority to grant discharges to enlisted men, except by orders from the War Department, to accept promotion, or expiration of term of service, for disability, or by sentence of a general court martial. Officers and soldiers of the volunteer force, discharged on expiration of term of service, should be mustered out of service by the commissary or assistant commissary of musters for their command.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 39. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, January 26, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

37. Brig. Gen. J. H. Wilson, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby assigned to the charge of the Cavalry Bureau of the War Department, and will relieve Brigadier-General Garrard therein without delay.

* * * * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 26, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt from the War Department of the following papers, referred to this office for report, viz:

Copy of the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 6th of January, 1864, appointing a select committee of nine members to examine into the expediency of the establishment of a new route for postal and other purposes between New York and Washington; also of a copy of the resolution adopted by the select committee on the 17th of January, calling upon the Secretary of War and the Postmaster-General for all facts in their possession having a bearing upon the transmission of mails, troops, Government freight, &c., between New York and Washington, and the facilities for such transmission since the present rebellion; and also the amounts paid for such services, at what rates, and to whom paid; whether any, and if so, what difficulties and delay have existed with reference to the same.

Understanding from the chairman of the committee that the committee is desirous of having at the earliest possible moment so much of the information called for as can be readily given, I have the honor to report in part:

The accounts of officers of the Quartermaster's Department are by law transmitted directly to the Third Auditor of the Treasury, who sends them to this office for administrative examination; after receiving which they are returned to him for final examination and settle-

ment. The accounts which have been acted upon are therefore in the care of that officer, and I have addressed to him a letter requesting a report of the total sum paid so far as the accounts have been acted upon. I have also directed an examination of the accounts in transitu through this office. This examination will take some time. When completed, further report will be made.

Executive Document, No. 79, Thirty-seventh Congress, third session, contains a report from this office, embodying a statement from the Third Auditor's Office, in answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 19th February, 1863, in relation to this same subject. To that report I respectfully refer the committee. I have been informed, however, since that report was printed that an error has crept into the statement (B) on page 5, which is given as received from the Auditor's office. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has asserted that of the sum reported as paid to it a large portion was for services on their main stem west of the Relay House, and therefore properly chargeable to transportation between New York and Washington.

The resolution of the committee calls for all facts in possession of the War Department having a bearing upon the transmission of mails, troops, Government freight, &c., between New York and Washington, and the facilities for such transmission since the present rebellion, and what difficulties and delays have existed. It is not possible to report all the facts embraced within the scope of this general inquiry. Most of these roads have done, it is believed, all that was in their power to transact the Government business promptly, and they, except the Baltimore and Ohio road, at an early date agreed to do the work of the Government at uniform rates, much below their ordinary charges to the public, and they have made great exertions at various times, when the military necessities were urgent, to aid the department by placing their material at the disposal of the Government.

During the blockade of the Potomac by the rebels the army then here was supplied almost entirely by these roads. All supplies received for weeks, with the exception of a small quantity brought up in vessels which ran the blockade, came into this city by the Washington Branch Railroad.

The sums received by these roads have been very large. The sums paid, according to the accounts which had been received up to the 26th February, 1863, amounted to nearly $3,000,000. During the eleven months which have since elapsed there have been further and large payments.

During the late blockade of the Potomac by ice the attempt has been made again to bring all supplies to this city by rail. Very large quantities of forage was purchased in New York, but the railroads have been unable to move it. On the 16th of January, after the blockade had continued for nearly a week, the chief quartermaster of the Washington depot reported that he had received by railroad to that date less than twenty car-loads of forage. The army now requires daily a supply of 74 car-loads of grain and 375 car-loads of hay. Letters were addressed by the Secretary of War and by the officers of this department to the several railroad companies, requesting them to use every effort to forward forage, but the result demonstrated the inability of the railroads to meet any such sudden and extraordinary demand. I have been informed that the earlier shipments by rail from New York were stopped at Camden, at the crossing of the Delaware, it being impossible to ferry so many cars across that river while obstructed by ice. The Susquehanna ferry presented a

similar obstacle at Havre de Grace. The weather was very severe, and I do not doubt that the railroads on this occasion put forth every exertion, but the result was conclusive as to their inability to bring forward in such a season the necessary daily supply of forage alone. Had not the weather moderated and the river opened again, there would have been much suffering and injury to the animals of the army. A large stock accumulated at this depot before the interruption of navigation has been very much reduced. I inclose copies of reports* made to this office at the time by Brig. Gen. D. H. Rucker, chief quartermaster of the Washington depot, which show the condition of supply. Also a report* from Capt. A. Boyd, assistant quartermaster, Philadelphia, on the subject, papers A, B, C, and E.*

The rates paid to the several railroads between Baltimore and New York have been the same as those allowed and paid to other railroads throughout the United States for similar services. Between Baltimore and Washington the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has claimed and received higher rates. While other roads receive 2 cents per mile per passenger, carrying eighty pounds of freight free, this road has been paid on Washington Branch 2½ cents, and on the main stem from 2.7 to 3.7 per mile for each passenger, and has charged freight on baggage. Upon freight the rates allowed to railroads generally have been according to the recommendation of the railroad convention, embodied in the circular issued from the Quartermaster-General's Office, dated May 1, 1862, herewith appended, and marked D.* Between Washington and Baltimore the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has been allowed 12½ cents per 100 pounds for first-class freight, 10 cents per 100 pounds for second-class, and for horses $15 per car, army wagons $16 per car, and cannon $18 per car. These higher rates have been claimed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad under the provisions of the following resolution of the railroad convention held in this city on the 3d day of March, 1862:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this convention that the Secretary of War should make such compensation as will be equitable to those roads whose expenses are enhanced by reason of being in or near the seat of war.

As a military question there can be no doubt of the great advantage to the United States of another line of railroad between this city and New York, one crossing the rivers by bridges above the head of navigation, and not liable to interruption by ice. There have been times when the Government would have gladly availed itself of the full capacity of several such independent lines. The insufficiency of the present communication has several times caused this department much anxiety, and the question of taking actual and entire military possession of these railroads has been discussed more than once. The present line is exposed at several points to be broken by naval expeditions, of the efficiency of which our experience in the present war gives abundant proof, as in a war with a nation having a powerful navy, our present sea and land communications would both be imperiled, and interior line of supply and of communication between the capital and the north and northeast would be of great military importance, even were the present lines fully able to meet any present demand.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.

*Omitted.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Knoxville, East Tenn., January 26, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose copies of correspondence between General Longstreet and myself upon the subject of the amnesty proclamation.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

(Copies to Major-General Grant same date.)

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HDQRS. CONFEDERATE FORCES EAST TENNESSEE,
January 3, 1864.

COMMANDING GENERAL U. S. FORCES EAST TENNESSEE:

SIR: I find the proclamation of President Lincoln of the 8th of December last in circulation in handbills amongst our soldiers.* The immediate object of this circulation appears to be to induce our soldiers to quit our ranks and take the oath of allegiance to the United States Government. I presume, however, that the great object and end in view is to hasten the day of peace.

I respectfully suggest for your consideration the propriety of communicating any views that your Government may have upon this subject through me, rather than by handbills circulated amongst our soldiers.

The few men who may desert under the promise held out in the proclamation cannot be men of character or standing. If they desert their cause, they disgrace themselves in the eyes of God and of men. They can do your cause no good nor can they injure ours. As a great Nation you can accept none but an honorable peace; as a noble people you could have us accept nothing less.

I submit, therefore, whether the mode that I suggest would not be more likely to lead to an honorable end than such a circulation of a partial promise of pardon.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Knoxville, East Tenn., January 7, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. J. LONGSTREET,
Commanding Confederate Forces in East Tennessee:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated January 3, 1864.

You are correct in the supposition that the great object in view in the circulation of the President's proclamation is to induce those now in rebellion against the Government to lay aside their arms and return to their allegiance as citizens of the United States, thus securing the reunion of States now arrayed in hostility against one another and restoration of peace.

* See Series II, Vol. VI, p. 680.

The immediate effect of the circulation may be to cause many men to leave your ranks to return home, or come within our lines, and, in view of this latter course, it has been thought proper to issue an order announcing the favorable terms on which deserters will be received. I accept, however, your suggestion that it would have been more courteous to have sent these documents to you for circulation, and I embrace, with pleasure, the opportunity thus afforded to inclose to you twenty copies of each of these documents, and rely upon your generosity and desire for peace to give publicity to the same among your officers and men.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
January 11, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER,
Commanding Department of the Ohio:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th of January, with its inclosures, &c.

The disingenuous manner in which you have misconstrued my letter of the 3d instant has disappointed me. The suggestion which you claim to have adopted is in words as follows, viz:

> I presume, however, that the great object and end in view is to hasten the day of peace. I respectfully suggest for your consideration the propriety of communicating any views that your Government may have on that subject through me, rather than by handbills circulated amongst our soldiers.

This sentence repudiates, in its own terms, the construction which you have forced upon it. Let me remind you, too, that the spirit and tone of my letter were to meet honorable sentiments.

The absolute want of pretext for your construction of the letter induces me to admonish you against trifling over the events of this great war. You cannot pretend to have answered my letter in the spirit of frankness due to a soldier. And yet, it is hard to believe that an officer commanding an army of veteran soldiers, on whose shoulders rests, in no small part, the destiny of empires, could so far forget the height of this great argument at arms; could be so lost in levity, and so betray the dignity of his high station, as to fall into a contest of jests and jibes.

I have read your "order announcing the favorable terms on which deserters will be received." Step by step you have gone on in the violation of the rules of civilized warfare. Our farms have been destroyed, our women and children have been robbed, and our houses have been pillaged and burnt.

You have laid your plans and worked diligently to produce wholesale murder by servile insurrection. And now, the most ignoble of all, you propose to degrade the human race by inducing soldiers to dishonor and forswear themselves. Soldiers who have met your own upon so many honorable fields, who have breasted the storm of battle in defense of their honor, their families, and their homes for three long years, have a right to expect more of honor, even in their adversaries.

I beg leave to return the copies of the proclamation and your order. I have the honor to renew to you the assurance of great respect.

Your most obedient servant,

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 4.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Knoxville, Tenn., January 6, 1864.*

I. To secure uniformity in the treatment of deserters from the Confederate armies, the following orders will be observed:

Hereafter when such deserters come within our lines they will at once be conducted to the nearest division or post commander, who on being satisfied that they honestly desire to quit the Confederate service, will forward them to the provost-marshal-general at Knoxville, who, upon being satisfied of the honesty of their intentions, will allow them to proceed to their homes, if within our lines, upon taking the following oath:

I, ——— ———, do solemnly swear, in the presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereunder; and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all acts of Congress passed during the existing rebellion with reference to slaves, so long and so far as not repealed, modified, or held void by Congress, or by decision of the Supreme Court; and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all proclamations of the President made during the existing rebellion having reference to slaves, so long and so far as not modified or declared void by decision of the Supreme Court: So help me God.

II. Such deserters will be disarmed on surrender, and their arms turned over to the nearest ordnance officer, who will account for the same.

III. The quartermaster's, engineer, subsistence, and medical departments will give such deserters employment when practicable, upon the same terms as to other employés in the U. S. service.

IV. Such deserters will be exempt from the military service of the United States.

By command of Major-General Foster:

HENRY CURTIS, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 5.]

CIRCULAR No. 9. } OFFICE PROV. MAR. GEN. FOR EAST TENNESSEE, *Knoxville, Tenn., December 22, 1863.*

The following proclamation by the President of the United States, together with explanatory remarks contained in the message accompanying said proclamation, is published for the information of all concerned:*

NOTE 1.—With regard to that part of the oath referring to other proclamations of the President, the following remark occurs in the message:

It should be observed also that this part of the oath is subject to the modifying and abrogating power of legislation and supreme judicial decision.

NOTE 2.—In reference to the plan of reconstruction suggested in the proclamation, the following observations are also made:

Why shall A adopt the plan of B rather than B of A? If A and B should agree, how can they know that the General Government here will respect their

* For proclamation (here omitted) see December 8, 1863, Series II, Vol. VI, p. 680.

plan? By the proclamation a plan is presented which may be accepted by them as a rallying point, and which will not be rejected here. This may bring them to act sooner than they otherwise would. The objection to a premature presentation of a plan by the National Executive consists in the danger of committals in points which could be more safely left to further developments.

Care has been taken to so shape the document as to avoid embarrassment from this source. In saying that, on certain terms, certain classes will be pardoned, with their rights restored, it is not said that other classes, on other terms, will never be included. In saying that a reconstruction will be accepted, if presented in a specified way, it is not said that it will be accepted in no other way.

All persons interested are urged to accept the liberal terms offered by the President, in order that they may be restored to their former rights and privileges.

By command of Brig. Gen. S. P. Carter, provost-marshal-general of East Tennessee:

H. H. THOMAS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 6.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Knoxville, Tenn., January 17, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. J. LONGSTREET,
Commanding Confederate Forces in East Tennessee:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the reception of your letter of the 11th instant.

The admonition which you give me against trifling over the events of this great war does not carry with it that weight of authority with which you seek to impress me. I am, nevertheless, ready to respond in plain terms to the suggestions conveyed in your first letter, and which you quote in your second dispatch, that I communicate through you any views which the United States Government may entertain, having for their object the speedy restoration of peace throughout the land.

These views, so far as they can be interpreted from the policy laid down by the Government and sustained by the people at their elections, are as follows:

First. The restoration of the rights of citizenship to all those now in rebellion against the Government who may lay down their arms and return to their allegiance.

Second. The prosecution of the war until every attempt at armed resistance to the Government shall have been overcome.

I avail myself of this opportunity to forward an order publishing the proceedings, findings, and sentence in the case of Private E. S. Dodd, Eighth Texas Confederate Cavalry, who was tried, condemned, and executed as a spy.

I also inclose a copy of an order which I have found it necessary to issue, in regard to the wearing of the U. S. uniform by Confederate soldiers.*

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

* Inclosure No. 7 (here omitted) contains General Orders, No. 8, Department of the Ohio, January 5, 1864, promulgating charges, findings, and sentence to death in the case of E. S. Dodd, Eighth Texas Cavalry, arrested and tried as a spy.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Knoxville, Tenn., January 8, 1864.*

Our outposts and pickets posted in isolated places, having in many instances been overpowered and captured by the enemy's troops, disguised as Federal soldiers, the commanding general is obliged to issue the following order for the protection of his command, and to prevent a continuance of this violation of the rules of warfare:

Corps commanders are hereby directed to cause to be shot dead all the rebel officers and soldiers (wearing the uniform of the U. S. Army) captured within our lines.

By command of Major-General Foster:

HENRY CURTIS, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, January 26, 1864.

His Excellency Governor YATES,
Springfield, Ill.:

Your telegram of the 14th [15th] and also of yesterday are in the hands of Colonel Fry, Provost-Marshal-General, with directions to furnish you the information you desire. Colonel Fry informs me that he has already communicated to you the principal part of the information you wish. I am not aware that there has been at any time any just reason of complaint on your part of delay in answering your inquiries. It sometimes happens that they relate to matters which have to be carefully considered in connection with the information to be acquired at other points before a response can be given, but, except where some special reason prevents an immediate reply, it has always, so far as I am informed, been given either by myself or by the officer in charge of the subject to which your inquiries relate.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., January 26, 1864.

Governor YATES,
Springfield, Ill.:

Colonel Fry refers to a letter forwarded by him on the 12th of January to Adjutant-General Fuller and a telegram of the 9th of January to General Fuller as his response to the inquiries in your telegraph of the 8th, and has just made the following report to the propositions submitted in your telegram of the 15th:

The veteran regiments returning home for reorganization and furlough, referred to in the telegram from the Governor of Illinois, dated January 14 [15], 1864, are in the service of the United States, and should remain under the control of the U. S. officers, and not be placed under the orders of the Governor. However well this might work in the case of the Governor of Illinois, the principle is wrong, and such a precedent might lead to very troublesome consequences. I have no doubt Colonel Oakes can attend to these regiments in addition to what he is now doing, but if he cannot, I will ask to have additional officers sent to him. I hope the Governor will aid in the recruitment of these regiments, the same as is done under similar circumstances by the Governors of other States.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

The report of Colonel Fry is approved, and forwarded as the reply of this Department.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *January 26, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War;

I respectfully ask that I have power to appoint officers for the negro regiments. We have four companies, and no officers.

RICHD. YATES,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, January 27, 1864.

Governor YATES,
Springfield, Ill.:

The system of organization for colored troops requires that the officers be appointed by the President under the act of Congress authorizing their employment. If you will nominate suitable officers, they will be appointed on your recommendation.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 27, 1864.

His Excellency SAMUEL CONY,
Governor of Maine:

All men raised beyond the quota will be credited on next call. The question of drafting in delinquent towns where the State has furnished her quota on account of excess in liberal and patriotic towns is now being legislated upon in Congress.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 27, 1864.

GEORGE BLISS, Jr., Esq.,
No. 50 Wall Street, New York:

SIR: In reply to your letter of this date, stating that the Twenty-sixth Regiment U. S. Colored Troops is recruited to the maximum, and requesting that the Union League Club be authorized to raise another colored regiment in the State of New York, I am directed to say that your request is granted; and the regiment will be known and designated as the Thirty-first Regiment U. S. Colored Troops. The instructions contained in Department letter of December 3, 1863, addressed to you, will govern in the organization of this regiment.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

C. W. FOSTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LOUISVILLE, *January 28, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Just arrived. Will see the Governor of the State to-morrow and propose to him that I organize colored troops in Kentucky in the same manner as in Missouri.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *January 28, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I believe I can induce some twenty or twenty-five infantry companies to enter old regiments that have re-enlisted. Will this meet with your approbation? Answer.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 28, 1864.

His Excellency JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor of Massachusetts, Boston, Mass.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th instant,* stating that several municipalities in your State, having already filled their quotas, are willing to continue encouraging enlistments, especially of recruits for old regiments and more especially the re-enlistment of old soldiers, if they can be assured that the surplus so enlisted by them will be credited upon future calls.

In reply I have the honor to inform you that there can be no doubt that such credit will be given, and I would thank you to renew this assurance to all persons directly or indirectly interested in the recruiting service in your State. It is important that the organizations composing our armies in the field be filled, if possible, to the maximum, and to attain this end at an early day it is especially desirable that the exertions now making throughout the States be in no wise abated.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

NEW YORK, *January 28, 1864.*

Col. J. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General:

You were mistaken in saying to Major Van Buren that I have adopted the views of the Governors at the expense of not carrying out my orders. In my intercourse with the Governors I have endeavored to secure all their assistance as indicated by the Secretary of War, who instructed me to visit them at once. There is now a perfect understanding. You are also mistaken in saying that no recruits have been made for the Ninth Corps. Every regiment of

* Omitted.

that corps that have the right to re-enlist have re-enlisted except the Seventy-ninth New York, which numbers less than 200 men. These regiments will all be filled in due time. I hope that no misunderstanding will arise to check the work. You may be sure of my disposition to carry out the wishes of the Department.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

SUPERVISORY COMMITTEE FOR RECRUITING COLORED REGTS.,
No. 1210 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, January 28, 1864.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: Having nearly 600 men mustered in for the Twenty-fifth Regiment U. S. Colored Troops, I have the honor to request authority to recruit another regiment.

If the company of the Twenty-fifth which is ordered to Delaware on recruiting service were furnished with arms and got off on that duty, the new regiment, for which I have just asked authority to raise, could be completed in a very short time.

Permit me to renew our request that furloughs be granted to worthy well recommended non-commissioned officers and privates in the Army who seek admittance to our free military academy for the purpose of making themselves competent to command colored troops. I hope you will cause a review of the opinion which has determined that furloughs for such a purpose is inconsistent with the good of the service.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

THOMAS WEBSTER,
Chairman.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 30, 1864.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to recommend that the total quota of the draft under the enrollment act be fixed at 500,000, and that this entire first draft quota be now apportioned among the different localities in accordance with the opinion of Hon. William Whiting, Solicitor of the War Department, as contained in Circular No. 3, of January 7, 1864, from this office, and that these quotas be immediately communicated to all concerned. I would further recommend that the 10th of March next be fixed as the time for commencing the draft for these quotas in all localities where they are not furnished by the 1st of March.

You will observe that the President's call for men, dated October 17, 1863, was for 300,000. The foregoing proposition to make the total quota for draft 500,000 is virtually making an additional call for 200,000 men, less the number obtained by the late draft. I think it is best to make such an additional call, and to make it at this time. I assume that the Government will want the men. The disposition to engage in the war is at this time better, in my opinion, than it has been at any time since the first year of the rebellion. States, counties, and towns are now actively engaged in raising troops, and will, I think, be willing to bear the additional burthen.

Many localities have already raised their quotas of the 300,000 and stop only because no more is asked of them.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

Approved.

E. M. STANTON.

In the case of subjects of a foreign government having voluntarily entered the service as substitutes being discharged on ground of alienage.

OPINION.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
January 30, 1864.

Aliens, who are subjects of a foreign government, having voluntarily enlisted in the service of the United States as substitutes for drafted men, are not entitled to be discharged from such service by reason of alienage; but may, under the law of nations, be held to perform their engagements without giving the government to whom their allegiance is due just cause of complaint.

WILLIAM WHITING,
Solicitor of the War Department.

CIRCULAR.] WAR DEPT., ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 30, 1864.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF VOLUNTEER RECRUITING SERVICE:

Paragraph 5 of the circular of December 15, from this office, is hereby modified as to authorize you to order veteran volunteers, after expiration of the furloughs, back to the armies and departments from which they were sent, without awaiting orders from this office. So soon as you have so ordered an organization to return, report by telegram its strength and the recruits obtained, as the aforesaid paragraph directs. Give your personal attention to the execution of this order, and let there be no delay in returning the veterans to the field after furlough.

Please acknowledge the receipt of this.

By order:

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, January 30, 1864.

Governor MORTON,
Indianapolis:

The measure proposed in your telegram of the 28th received yesterday—to put newly organized companies in the old regiments—has heretofore been considered by the Department and decided not to be advantageous to the service. On your application to me and to Colonel Fry, in your telegram of yesterday, it has been again considered and cannot be approved.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 35. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, February 1, 1864.*

The following is an order of the President of the United States:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *February 1, 1864.*

Ordered, That a draft for 500,000 men, to serve for three years or during the war, be made on the 10th day of March next, for the military service of the United States, crediting and deducting therefrom so many as may have been enlisted or drafted into the service prior to the 1st day of March, and not heretofore credited.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 38. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, February 1, 1864.*

I. Any volunteer who has been or may be accepted into the service and who serves faithfully his two years (continuous service) is entitled to the bounty provided by the act of July 22, 1861, no matter at what time since the commencement of the rebellion he entered the service of the United States, and this bounty will be paid upon the discharge of the soldier, as provided by the first paragraph of the Department General Orders, No. 137, of 1863.

II. When enlisted men are discharged within two years' service under circumstances that entitle them to the bounty provided by the sixth section of the act of Congress approved July 29, 1861, as amended by the act of March 3, 1863, the fact that the discharge is "by reason of wounds received in battle" will be stated on the discharge certificates, and the bounty due and remaining unpaid will be credited on their final statements, and be paid, like other arrearages, by the Pay Department.

III. Furloughed soldiers other than re-enlisted volunteers, who are unable to pay the transportation from and to their regiment, may be furnished with such by the Quartermaster's Department, the amount to be charged on their furloughs and deducted from their next pay. Quartermasters furnishing such transportation will immediately notify the respective company commanders, or in cases of soldiers on detached service, the officers by whom they are mustered for payment.

IV. When a drafted man is held to service the amount of traveling pay due him as allowed by section 6, act of March 3, 1863, from his place of residence to his place of rendezvous, will be entered in his descriptive list by the district provost-marshal, to be placed on the muster-roll of the company to which the man is assigned and paid by the Pay Department.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

LOUISVILLE, KY., *February 1, 1864.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: Being informed at this place that the slaves of Kentucky, on the borders of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Tennessee, were constantly

crossing the lines, and quite a number of them enlisting in organizations were for the distant States of Massachusetts and Michigan, I determined to see the Governor of this State and suggest the organization of regiments within its limits, and thus obtain a credit for the negroes in the State's quota, the plan to be similar to that adopted for Missouri.

I accordingly repaired to Frankfort and had a full conversation with Governor Bramlette, detailing my plan that the State might receive credit for the colored troops, and that the owners of the slaves might receive from the recruiting officers certificates for all slaves who might enlist. The Governor stated that the State was undoubtedly loyal and would support the Government, but that the slavery question had caused great excitement in the State, and he dreaded any agitation at present, and sincerely hoped that the authorities at Washington would take no steps in the matter, believing that any movement to raise colored troops in the State would be injurious to the Union cause, which of late had so greatly increased. I assured him that such being his views, I would take no steps to organize regiments at this time without I received instructions from you. He then referred to assurances given by the President to him that recruiting would not be ordered. He further said that he was receiving many complaints from the vicinity of Paducah, where it was stated that recruiting had recently commenced, and that he should call the attention of the War Department to the subject, as the excitement of the people in the First Congressional District was very great.

I informed him that a regiment of heavy artillery had been authorized for the garrison of Paducah.

I conversed freely with very many Senators and Representatives at Frankfort, and the expression of sentiment was universal, agreeing fully with the views of the Governor.

The citizens of Kentucky, by a large majority, are loyal, and the Legislature eminently so; but with politicians there are many shades of difference, only known to themselves, and which I could not comprehend. They regard the institution as virtually dead, and feel that it would be of benefit to the State to be entirely rid of slavery; but the people, while progressing in the right direction, have not schooled themselves to believe that the time has arrived for decisive action on their part for the entire abolition of slavery.

My presence at the State capital was the occasion of quite an excitement amongst all classes, male and female, the opinion being fully expressed that I could only be there to take their negroes from them and put arms in their hands. I was, however, received with great kindness, and when my views were known all were perfectly satisfied.

I think it would be injudicious to attempt raising troops in this State at present, and it might be well to suspend operations at Paducah, and let me, if necessary, raise a heavy artillery regiment for its garrison elsewhere. I desire instructions on the subject.

I shall leave to-morrow for Nashville, where communications will reach me. General Grant is expected to arrive here to-night from Saint Louis.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *February 1, 1864.*

Col. J. B. FRY:

Your dispatches of the 26th and letter of the 18th ultimo were received on the 28th ultimo. My adjutant-general, by my direction, telegraphed you inquiring if 145,100 was the total quota of this State under all calls made by the Federal Government on the 9th [8th] ultimo. You answered him that all matters relating to draft would be considered in time.* This answer is not satisfactory, and I now respectfully request a definite answer to that inquiry.

RICHARD YATES,
Governor.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 42. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, February 2, 1864.*

The following regulations for the care of field-works and the government of their garrisons, prepared by Brigadier-General Barry, inspector of artillery, U. S. Army, are published for the government of all concerned:

1. It is the duty of the commanding officer of each work to provide for the care of the armament and the safety and serviceable condition of the magazines, ammunition, implements, and equipments; and by frequent personal inspections to secure the observance of the rules prescribed for this purpose.

2. The fixed armament, consisting of the heavy guns and those the positions of which are prescribed, will be numbered in a regular series, commencing with the first gun on the right of the entrance of the main gate. Where there are platforms temporarily unoccupied by guns they will be numbered in the regular series. The ammunition will be kept in the magazines, with the exception of a few stand of grape, canister, and solid shot, which will be piled near the guns.

3. The gun carriages will be kept clean and all axles and journals well lubricated. They will be traversed daily, and never be allowed to rest for two successive days on the same part of the traverse circle. If the gun carriage does not move easily on the chassis the tongue will be occasionally greased. The upper carriage should not rest habitually on the same part of the chassis.

4. The elevating screw and its box will be kept clean and well greased. When the guns are not in use the screw will be run down as far as it will go, the breech of the piece being first raised until the muzzle is sufficiently depressed to prevent water running into it, and kept in that position by a wooden quoin or block. The tompion should be kept in the muzzle and the apron over the vent.

5. The piece is not to be kept habitually loaded. It will be time to load when the enemy appears, or when special orders to that effect are given.

6. The commanding officer will see that a shed is constructed for the implements and equipments. For each drill these will be issued to the gunners by the ordnance sergeant, or other non-commissioned officer acting as such, who will receive and put them away after the drill is over, and be at all times responsible to the commanding officer for their safety and serviceable condition, and that the supply is adequate. When sheds cannot be provided, the implements will be kept near the pieces or in the bombproofs. The equipments (haversacks,

*See January 9, p. 17.

tube pouch, &c.) may be kept at the entrance of the magazine, where they will be sheltered. Platforms for projectiles will be laid near the guns; for canisters, a couple of pieces of scantling for skids will answer. A watershed, made by joining two boards together at the edges, should be placed over them. When the wooden sabots become wet they swell and burst the canisters, so that they cannot be put into the gun. When this happens dry the sabot until it shrinks sufficiently for the canister edges to be brought together and tacked.

7. When not supplied by the Engineer Department materials for constructing the sheds and for skidding will be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department, on requisitions made to the Chief of Artillery.

8. The magazines must be frequently aired in dry weather. For this purpose the ventilators and doors must be opened after 9 a. m., and must be closed at latest two hours before sunset. The ammunition for different classes of guns will be carefully assorted, and the shelves, boxes, or barrels containing each kind plainly marked. When there is more than one magazine the ammunition will be so distributed as to be near to the particular guns for which it is provided. Cartridges must be moved, and, if necessary, rolled once a week to prevent caking of the powder. In doing this care must be taken not to pulverize the grains. Friction-primers must be kept in the tin packing boxes and carefully protected from moisture. They will be frequently examined and dried by exposure to the sun. This must always be done immediately after wet weather of long continuance. The supply of friction-primers for each gun must be 50 per cent. greater than the number of rounds of ammunition provided for it. A dozen primers will always be kept in the tube pouches in use at each gun. Three lanyards will be provided for each gun, one of which will be kept in store, the other two in the tube pouches. As soon as received the hooks will be tested to see if they are sufficiently small to enter the eye of the primer, and yet strong enough for use.

9. In order that practice may be had in the use of friction-primers, authority is given to expend on drill five per gun each month. These primers will always be taken from those longest at the post.

10. There should be one lantern for every three or four guns, and two good globe lanterns for each magazine.

11. No person will be allowed to enter the magazine except on duty, and then every precaution against accidents will be taken. Lights must always be in glass lanterns, and carried only by the person in charge of the magazine. Swords, pistols, canes, spurs, &c., will not be admitted, no matter what may be the rank of the person carrying them. Socks or moccasins will be worn, if they can be procured; if they cannot, then all persons must enter with stocking-feet. No fire or smoking will be allowed in the vicinity when the doors or ventilators are open. Too many precautions cannot possibly be taken to avoid the chances of an explosion.

A copy of this paragraph, legibly written, will be conspicuously posted near or on the door of every magazine.

12. Companies will be assigned to guns in such proportions as will furnish at least two, preferably three, reliefs in working them, and sufficient men in addition for supplying ammunition from the magazines. From fifteen to twenty men should therefore be assigned to each gun and instructed in its use. Companies should habitually serve the same guns, each man being assigned a special number at the gun, and thoroughly instructed in all its duties. As occasion

offers, all of the officers and enlisted men should be instructed at each of the different kinds of gun at the post, as well as in the duties of all the numbers at each gun. Every night at retreat or tattoo the men who are to man the guns in case of a night attack should be paraded at their pieces and inspected, to see that all their equipments, implements, and ammunition are in good order, and the guns in serviceable condition and easy working order. The men so stationed should "call off" their numbers before being dismissed. In case of alarm at night all should repair at once to their posts, equip themselves, and await orders, without losing time by forming upon their company or battalion parade grounds.

13. Each gun should be under charge of a non-commissioned officer, and to every two or three guns should be assigned a lieutenant, who will be responsible to the captain for their serviceable condition at all times. The captain will be responsible to the commanding officer for the condition of the pieces and the instruction of the men of his company. Artillery drills will be frequent until all of the men are well instructed, and there will never be less than one artillery drill per day when the weather will permit, nor will any officer be excused from these drills unless it is unavoidable. For action, all the cannoneers not actually serving the guns will be provided with muskets, and will be stationed near the guns to which they belong, for service on the banquettes or elsewhere, in case of assaults.

14. Each company should be supplied with three copies of the Tactics for Heavy Artillery, and rigidly adhere to its directions. Tables of ranges will be found in the work. One copy of Instructions for Field Artillery should be supplied to each company. All authorized books can be obtained on written application to the chief of artillery, who will obtain them from the Adjutant-General of the Army. The books so drawn are the property of the United States for the use of the company, and will be accounted for on the muster-rolls.

15. The commanding officer will make himself conversant with the approaches to his work, the distance to each prominent point commanded by his guns, the nature of the ground between them and his post, and the most probable points of attack upon it. He will also make it his duty to see that all of his officers, and, as far as possible, his non-commissioned officers, are thoroughly acquainted with these matters. The distances will be ascertained by actual measurement and not left to conjecture. Tables of ranges or distances for each point, and the corresponding elevation, according to the nature of the projectile, with the proper length or time of the fuse, when shell or case-shot are used, will be made out for each gun and furnished to the officer and non-commissioned officers serving it. These tables should be painted upon boards and securely fastened in a conspicuous place near the gun. As these tables differ for different kinds of gun, the same men should be permanently assigned to the same piece.

16. The projectiles should be used in their proper order. At a distance, solid shot; then, shells or case-shot, especially if firing at troops in line; canister or grape is for use only at short ranges. When columns are approaching so that they can be taken in direction of their length, or very obliquely, solid shot is generally the best projectile, because of its greater accuracy and penetrating power. If the column consists of cavalry, some shells or case-shot will be useful, from the disorder their bursting produces among the horses; but shells and case-shot should not be used against any troops when moving rapidly.

The absolute distances at which the projectiles can be used with effect vary with the description and caliber of the gun, and can be ascertained only by consulting the tables of ranges. The prominent points on the approaches to the works should be designated, their distances noted, and directions drawn up for the different kinds of ammunition to be used at each gun for these different points. During the drills the attention of the chief of pieces and gunners should be frequently drawn to this subject.

17. Commanding officers will pay special attention to the police and preservation of the works. All filth will be promptly removed and the drainage particularly attended to. No one should be allowed to walk on the parapets, or move or sit upon the gabions, barrels, or sand-bags that may be placed upon them. When injuries occur to the earth-works they should be repaired as quickly as possible by the garrison of the work. If of a serious nature, they should be at once reported to the engineer officer in charge of the work. All injuries to the magazines or platforms of the guns will be promptly reported as soon as observed. The abatis, being a most important portion of the work, must be always well looked to and kept in perfect order.

18. Special written or printed instructions as to the supply of ammunition at the different posts, and the proportion for the different classes of guns, will be furnished by the chief of artillery to the commanders of posts. Instructions will also be furnished as to the special objects of each work, on proper application for this purpose to the chief engineer or chief of artillery.

19. No person not officially connected with the garrisons of the field-works will be allowed to enter them, except such as visit them on duty, or who have passes signed by competent authority; nor will any person except commissioned officers, or those whose duty requires them to do so, be allowed to enter the magazines, or touch the guns, their implements, or equipments.

20. The garrison can greatly improve the work by sodding the slopes of the parapet, and those of the ramps and banquettes, or by sowing grass seed on the superior slope, first covering it with surface soil. The grass-covered or sodded portions of the parapets, traverses, magazines, &c., should be occasionally watered in dry weather and the grass be kept closely cut. Early in the spring and late in the autumn they should be covered with manure.

21. As a great deal of powder is wasted in unnecessary salutes, attention is called to paragraph 268 of Army Regulations, edition of 1861–1863:

> 268. A general officer will be saluted but once in a year at each post, and only when notice of his intention to visit the post has been given.

22. The practice of building fires on the open parades, for cooking and other purposes, is prohibited, as it endangers the magazines.

23. The armament of a fort having been once established, will not be changed except by authority of the commander of the district, geographical department, or army corps, and then only on consultation with the chiefs of engineers and artillery.

24. The machinery of the Whitworth, or other breech-loading guns, will not be used except by special orders from the commanding officer of the post.

25. Experience having conclusively shown that rifled guns, of large caliber especially, must be subjected to most careful treatment and skillful management in order to secure their maximum efficiency,

both in range and penetration, and especially their maximum endurance, the attention of all officers using rifled guns of large calibers is called to the following rules: Sponges well saturated with oil shall alone be used; and for this purpose the necessary supply of oil shall be provided for all batteries of position in which rifled guns form the part or whole of its armament. A little grease or slush upon the base of the projectile adds much to its certainty, and should be always used when possible. The bores of the guns should be washed, and the grooves cleaned of all residuum and dirt subsequent to the firing, after the gun has cooled. Great care must be taken to send the projectile home in loading, that no space may be left between the projectile and the cartridge.

Before using shells, unless already loaded and fused, they must be carefully inspected both on their exterior and interior, and scrapers should be used to clear the cavity of all molding sand before charging the shell. Special attention should be given to the insertion of the fuses, and the threads of the fuse-hole should be carefully cleaned before screwing in the fuse. In all Parrott projectiles it should be carefully observed that the brass ring or cup is properly wedged, and that, in the case of the ring, the cavities between it and the projectile are not clogged with dirt or sand.

In loading shells care will be taken to fill them entirely with powder, leaving no vacant space after the fuse is screwed in.

For the 10, 20, and 30 pounder Parrott guns powder of too large a grain should not be used. The best powder for the projecting charge of these guns is what is called "mortar powder."

26. Pole-straps and pole-pads of field limbers, not belonging to horse batteries, are to be kept in the implement room or in the trays of the limber chest. They should be occasionally washed and oiled, as prescribed for the care of harness in Field Artillery Tactics.

27. The forts will be inspected daily by their commanding officers; and by the brigade, division, district, or department commanders, and by the chief of artillery, as frequently as possible. Particular attention will be paid at all inspections to the drill and discipline of the garrison and police of the work; to the condition of the armament, ammunition, and magazines, and as to whether the proper supply of ammunition, implements, &c., is on hand at the post.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FIRING.

1. The firing in action should be deliberate—never more than will admit of accurate pointing. A few shots effectively thrown is better than a large number badly directed. The object in killing is to inspire terror so as to deter or drive off the enemy, and precision of fire and consequent certainty of execution is infinitely more important in effecting this than a great noise, rapid firing, and less proportional execution.

2. To secure accuracy of fire the ground in the neighborhood must be well examined, and the distance to the different prominent points within the fields covered by each gun measured and noted.

The gunners and cannoneers should be informed of these distances, and in the drills the guns should be accurately pointed at the objects noted in succession, the gunner designating it, calling the distance in yards, and the corresponding elevation in minutes and degrees, until all the distances and corresponding elevation are familiar to the men.

When hollow projectiles are used the time of flight corresponding to the distance must be given to the man who goes for the projectile. He tells the ordnance sergeant, or the man who furnishes the ammunition, and the latter cuts the fuse to burn the required time.

3. The gunner is responsible for the aiming. He must therefore know the distance to each prominent object in the field covered by his gun, the elevation required to reach that point, and the time of flight of the shell or case-shot corresponding to each distance or elevation. He must have a table of these ranges, taken from the Heavy Artillery Tactics, pages 236 to 247 (edition of 1862). *a*

4. These tables will be promptly prepared under the direction of the commanding officer, and copies furnished for each gun and used habitually in the drills. They will be examined and verified by the chief of artillery.

5. The attention of all officers in charge of artillery in the works is directed to the articles in the Tactics on "Pointing guns and howitzers," "Night firing," &c., pages 76 to 90.

6. Commanding officers of the works will keep themselves accurately informed of the amount and kinds of ammunition in the magazines. The supply must always be kept up to the amount prescribed by the chief of artillery or other competent authority. When it is less than that amount a special report of the fact will be made to the chief of artillery, with requisitions for the ammunition necessary to complete the supply. Commanding officers will also see that the necessary equipments are always on hand for the service of all the guns, as prescribed in the tactics or in general orders.

7. Hand grenades are intended to be used against the enemy when he has reached such parts of the defenses (the bottom of the ditch, for example) as are not covered by the guns or by the muskets of the infantry posted on the banquettes.

8. After the enemy has passed the abatis and jumped into the ditch hand grenades will be used; and then if he mounts the parapet he must be met there with muskets. A resolute defense against

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a NOTE.—(The last table on page 240 should read 8-inch sea-coast howitzer on barbette carriage, instead of 8-inch sea-coast mortar.)

For example: The cartridges for the 24-pounder guns all weigh six pounds, as issued in the Defenses of Washington. The table (p. 236) therefore applies as follows:

Twenty-four-pounder gun on siege or barbette carriage.

Cartridge.	Ball.	Elevation.	Range.	
Lbs.		° ′	*Yards.*	
6	Shot.....	0 0	412	That is, the bore (not line of sight) being level, a range of 400 yards.
6	.....do.....	1 0	842	1 degree elevation, range about 850 yards.
6	.....do.....	1 30	953	1½ degrees elevation, range about 950 yards.
6	.....do.....	2 0	1,147	2 degrees elevation, range about 1,150 yards.
6	.....do.....	3 0	1,417	3 degrees elevation, range about 1,400 yards.
6	.....do.....	4 0	1,666	4 degrees elevation, range about 1,660 yards.
6	.....do.....	5 0	1,901	5 degrees elevation, range about 1,900 yards. The extreme range of 24-pounder round shot.

Thus, supposing the enemy at a point 1,000 yards distant, by looking at the table it will be observed that 950 yards require 1° 30′ elevation; 1,150 yards require 2°; therefore, elevate a very little—5′ to 10′ over 1° 30′, or simply give 1° 30′ full.

assault must also be made by posting men with muskets so as to fire over the tops of traverses, bombproofs, or magazines.

By command of Major-General Halleck:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 52. } HDQRS. OF THE ARMY, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE, *Washington, February 2, 1864.*

1. Brig. Gen. Julius White, U. S. Volunteers, will proceed without delay to Springfield, Ill., and relieve Brig. Gen. J. M. Corse, U. S. Volunteers, in command of the depot for drafted men at that place.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Halleck:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 2, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: In reply to your communications of the 29th ultimo and 1st instant I have the honor to report that the quantity of clothing now on hand, exclusive of that already distributed to the provost-marshals, the draft rendezvous, and to the depots of the armies in the field, is, with the exception of a few items, sufficient for the equipment of 200,000 men either white or colored, the uniform being the same for both. For those items of equipment which are partially deficient contracts are already made and in process of fulfillment, which, it is presumed, will enable the Quartermaster's Department to meet with promptness any immediate demands within the above-mentioned limits that may be made upon it.

In reply to the question as to the number of men this department will be prepared to clothe in three months from this date, the Secretary of War is respectfully informed that the officers in charge of the purchasing depots at New York, Philadelphia, and Cincinnati are acting under instructions from this office under date of March last to the effect that they each endeavor to accumulate as a reserve stock, in addition to the current wants of the service, a supply of clothing sufficient for the immediate equipment of 100,000 men; and in October last, in view of the President's call for 300,000 men, this number was increased for the New York and Philadelphia depots to 150,000 men each. From the stock thus provided there has been since the date of the call (19th October) issued to the provost-marshals and local quartermasters, especially for the new levies, a supply of clothing sufficient to equip a little more than 100,000 men, which, together with what had already been distributed and was remaining in the hands of those officers, has been sufficient to clothe from 150,000 to 200,000 men. Under the existing arrangements, as above stated, it is believed, if the supply in the market, which is said to be short of kerseys, shall equal the demand, that the department will be able to provide in due time the balance of clothing—say for 150,000 men—that will be required to furnish the additional 200,000 called into service by the President's order for a draft the 1st instant.

RECAPITULATION.

Already distributed to provost-marshals and rendezvous outfits for	150,000
Quantity on hand, exclusive of that in large field depots	200,000
Quantity to be provided	150,000
	500,000

I have no doubt the department will be able to provide the quantity stated.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

NEW ORLEANS, *February 2, 1864.*

[President LINCOLN:]

SIR: An increase of business men from the North and West in New Orleans and the accumulation of funds make it impossible to resist the pressure in favor of opening trade with the people beyond the lines of the army. If it is refused, as it steadily has been by me, the profits of an illicit commercial intercourse are so gigantic that it is almost impossible to prevent the subornation of subordinate officers. So long as the unauthorized trade continues it will be managed according to the interests of those engaged in it, and the result is that guerrillas and small detachments of rebel troops on the east bank of the river receive their supplies, not only of clothing, but of equipments and arms, from persons doing business in New Orleans, who are stimulated and are enabled to transact their business through the numerous profits attending the change of these products for cotton with the agents of the enemy. I am satisfied that if the blockade upon the west bank of the river could be made completely effective the rebel army would be in a great measure compelled to abandon the coast and a greater part of Louisiana and Texas within a short time. I believe the time has come when the Government will be compelled to establish some regulations controlling this trade.

There are two principles which must be established in any trade regulations. The first is that private parties should not be allowed to appropriate rebel property to their own use. The property of the rebel Government, as far as possible, should be applied to the payment of the expenses of the war. The second is that no property in considerable amount should be allowed to pass through the port of New Orleans with the consent of the Government officers, unless there is sufficient guarantee that it could not be used for the purchase in Europe of rams or other vessels to prey upon and destroy American commerce; otherwise, when indemnity shall be demanded, it will be answered that the purchase money for such vessels passed through the hands of the Government with the knowledge of its officers. I have myself never consented to any commerce of this kind, but have recommended always to the Government to take a guarantee for security against possible wrong.

There are in the State of Louisiana about 105,000 bales of cotton belonging to the rebel Government, for which it has title papers from the private owners. In Arkansas and Texas there is probably as much more, making at least 200,000 bales of cotton, the exclusive property of the rebel Government.

The state of the rebellion and the impoverished condition of its officers west of the Mississippi is such that they are willing to take measures for the preservation of this cotton wherever it may be found, and allow it to be taken and sold by the officers of the Govern-

ment, appropriating the proceeds, except 18 cents a pound to be reserved for their use in the hands of the chief quartermaster, until satisfactory guarantees are given that it is not to be used by any person in hostile acts against the United States, it being understood that no objection will be made to this portion of the proceeds of the cotton being paid to any private parties for private personal use wherever they may be. The effect of such an arrangement will be, first, to put into the Treasury of the United States—which will be paid over to the assistant treasurer of this department upon its receipt—from two-thirds to three-quarters of the value of this cotton, whatever its quantity may be; second, to deprive the rebel Government of any possible advantage hereafter of the appropriation of this property to its use by any chance whatever; third, to relieve our manufactories and increase our commerce to this extent, whether it be more or less; and fourth, to demoralize the principal and subordinate officers of the army west of the Mississippi by providing them with means for escaping from the service in which they are engaged, it being evident that a man who has secured to himself, within the limits of the United States, a competency for himself or his family, will not continue to risk his life in a hopeless cause. The effect of the introduction of this cotton to the market will be material to the Treasury Department of the United States in two ways: First, it will stop the drain of gold to New Orleans, which is continually taking place, for shipment within the rebel lines for purchase of this cotton upon private speculation. The drain upon the gold market for this purpose is a serious one, and cannot but be felt by the Treasury Department. In the second place, it substitutes property to this extent, which is the equivalent of gold both in our own and in the European market. From this brief statement it seems to me that the Government will obtain, if the project can be carried through, most important advantages, and guarantee itself against any possible injury that may arise from the shipment of this property, and that it will at the same time regulate and control a business which cannot be prevented, and which cannot otherwise be carried on without serious injury.

Believing this to be the case, I have directed the quartermaster to enter into any arrangement with private parties representing the chief rebel officers to carry into effect this operation.

Copies of the papers are herewith inclosed, to which I ask early attention.* I transmit them by this mail, in order that should the proposition be disapproved by the Government, immediate information may be given. It cannot go into effect until our armies shall move into the Red River country.

A second proposition, to which a second paper herewith inclosed refers, is of the same character, but differing a little in terms.* It relates to the shipment of 15,000 bales of cotton to the mouth of Red River, or to some more convenient point on the Mississippi, within one month, securing to the parties engaged in this a certain amount of the proceeds of this cotton, which is stated in the papers, and leaving the balance in the hands of the Government of the United States for its own use; the whole of it, with the exception of $100,000, to remain under the control of the United States until that part which is to be appropriated to individuals engaged in the transaction can be safely paid to them without a possible injury to this Government. This also probably relates to cotton belonging to the rebel Government, although it is not so specified.

* Not found as inclosures and not otherwise identified.

A third proposition which I have to make upon this subject covers, with the two preceding, the whole question of cotton trade, which is to allow the importation from beyond the lines of the army of cotton belonging to private parties, which is not, and has not been, owned by the rebel Government, for sale in American markets; one-third of the quantity of cotton in kind, or its proceeds in interest-bearing bonds of the United States, to be held by the Government officers until the Government at Washington shall be satisfied that it can be used for no hostile purposes, and shall order its payment to the individuals who may deposit it for that purpose. I am informed that if these three propositions can be carried into effect that from 200,000 to 300,000 bales of cotton can be brought into the market, and that a greater part of the whole can, in the way I have specified, be appropriated to the use of the Government of the United States as a means of carrying on the war. It will not assist, but, on the contrary, weaken the enemy; it will not diminish, but facilitate and strengthen our operations against the enemy.

The Government will be represented by the quartermaster, who will be obliged to render full accounts of all the details of the transaction, both of the money reserved for the Government and of the individuals to whom that portion not reserved for the Government is paid; and this money will be turned over to the Assistant Treasurer of the United States as it is received. I am unable to perceive that there is any danger or opportunity for disreputable proceedings on the part of the officers of the Government, or that it will in any way compromise its honor; and I recommend the approval of these measures, or, in the event of disapproval, ask that early information may be given to me upon the subject for my guidance.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Norwich, February 2, 1864.

Col. JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General, Washington:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose to you a resolution of the General Assembly of this State, passed at its recent session, approved January 15, 1864, and to say that in carrying out the wishes of the Assembly, expressed in that resolution, I would ask your attention to your communication of the 3d of December, 1863,* to Maj. D. D. Perkins, acting assistant provost-marshal-general of this State, and by him communicated to this department, covering a copy of your letter to Messrs. Bell and Bogart,† and stating that "the principles therein announced will, so far as they may be applicable, govern with regard to the State of Connecticut." In your communication to Messrs. Bell and Bogart, to which I would refer you, you made use of the following language:

First. That quotas be apportioned to towns and wards in the several Congressional Districts in the State of New York, and that assurance be given to such towns and wards as may furnish their full quota of volunteers, under the recent call of the President for 300,000 men, that they will be exempt from the pending draft, should one be rendered necessary in January next.

Second. That the several towns and wards receive credit for all such volunteers

*See Vol. III, this series, p. 1116. †*Ibid.*, p. 1108.

as may have been mustered into the service of the United States since the draft, and that the number so credited be deducted from their proportion of the quota assigned the State under the recent call.

I thereupon issued an address to the people of Connecticut, a copy of which is herewith inclosed. Acting upon these declarations the towns of this State, and especially those which are earnest in the support of the Government, anticipating a relief from the incubus which was forced upon them when the district at large was required to supply the deficiency occasioned by the tardiness of less loyal towns, with commendable energy and much success, made vigorous efforts to comply with the demands of the Government.

Their estimates of the demand made upon them were predicated upon the quota apportioned, based upon their proportionate share of the district quota, and determined from the U. S. enrollment.

I would further call your attention to a telegram of the date December 29, 1863, from you to Major Perkins, and by him furnished to me, as follows:

The rule established in relation to credits is to credit to the locality in which they enlist and accept bounty, without regard to the place where they may have been originally enrolled under the enrollment act.

Under this last decision you will notice that when men who have been enrolled in one town or sub-district and who have been induced to enlist in and accept bounty from some other, the ability of the town where they reside and are enrolled to meet the requisitions of a draft when ordered by the Government is diminished. This may be carried to such an extent in some towns that the entire arms-bearing population which remains will not be sufficient to furnish the quota. In like manner the towns which shall have thus induced enlistments may furnish their full quota from other districts and shield their active population from a draft and the performance of the duty required. I would therefore earnestly and respectfully urge upon your notice these views, and request that you will, if possible, accede to the wishes of our General Assembly, believing that by so doing the loyal people of this State will be encouraged and stimulated to still greater exertions than they have yet made in support of the Government and the Administration.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM,
Governor of Connecticut.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Norwich, December 7, 1863.

For the information of the public, I hereby announce that the War Department has authorized the following principles to govern in raising the quota of Connecticut under the present call for 300,000 men:

First. Quotas will be apportioned to the several towns in the several Congressional districts, and such towns as may furnish their full quota of volunteers under the recent call of the President for 300,000 men will be exempt from draft, should one be rendered necessary in January next.

Second. The several towns will receive credit for all such volunteers as may have been mustered into the service of the United States since the draft, and the number so credited will be deducted from their proportion of the quota assigned the State under the recent call.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
November Special Session, A. D. 1863.

Whereas, His Excellency the Governor, by a general order, gave notice that the towns should receive credit for all volunteers mustered into the service of the United States under recent call of the President, and that the number so credited should be deducted from their proportion of the quota assigned the State under said call; and

Whereas, under an order of the Provost-Marshal-General of the United States, volunteers enrolled and actually residing in certain towns have been credited to other towns paying local bounties: Therefore

Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor be requested to procure such a modification of the order of the Provost-Marshal-General as will enable the provost-marshals of Connecticut to give credit for volunteers to the towns where such volunteers were enrolled or resided at the time of being mustered into the service of the United States.

Approved January 15, 1864.

DES MOINES, IOWA, *February 2, 1864.*

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, *President:*

I have just received a copy of your order for a draft of 500,000 troops after the 10th of March. There will be no draft in Iowa. You shall have our quota without it. We are coming, Father Abraham, with 500,000 more.

By order of Governor Kirkwood:

N. B. BAKER.

Exhibit of the number of soldiers furnished by the several States and Territories for the Volunteer Army of the United States under the calls of 1861 and 1862.

States.	Furnished.					
	Under the acts approved July 22 and July 25, 1861, for 500,000 men, respectively (3 years).	Under the acts approved July 22 and July 25, 1861, for 500,000 men, respectively (2 years).	Under the acts approved July 22 and July 25, 1861, for 500,000 men, respectively (12 months).	Under call of July 2, 1862 (3 years).	Under call of Aug. 4, 1862, for 300,000 militia (9 months).	Under President's proclamation of June 15, 1863, for militia (6 months).
Connecticut	10,865	.....	.....	9,195	5,002	.....
Delaware	1,826	.....	.....	2,508	1,799	.....
Illinois	81,952	.....	.....	58,689	.....	.....
Indiana	59,643	.....	1,698	30,359	337	a 3,767
Iowa	21,937	.....	.....	24,438	.....	.....
Kansas	6,953	.....	.....	2,936	.....	.....
Kentucky	29,966	.....	5,129	6,463	.....	.....
Maine	18,104	.....	.....	6,644	7,620	.....
Maryland	9,355	.....	.....	3,586	.....	1,615
Massachusetts	32,177	.....	.....	16,519	16,685	.....
Michigan	23,546	.....	.....	17,656	.....	.....
Minnesota	5,770	.....	1,167	4,626	.....	.....
Missouri	22,324	.....	199	28,324	.....	b 2,715
New Hampshire	8,338	.....	.....	6,390	1,736	.....
New Jersey	11,523	.....	.....	5,499	10,787	.....
New York	89,281	30,050	.....	78,905	1,781	.....
Ohio	83,253	.....	863	58,325	.....	2,736
Pennsylvania	85,160	.....	.....	30,891	32,215	3,708
Rhode Island	6,286	.....	.....	2,742	2,059	.....
Vermont	9,508	.....	.....	4,369	4,781	.....
West Virginia	12,757	.....	.....	4,925	.....	1,148
Wisconsin	25,499	.....	.....	14,472	958	.....

a Not called for by proclamation. b In 1861.

Number of soldiers furnished by the several States and Territories, etc.—Continued.

States.	Furnished.					
	Under the acts approved July 22 and July 25, 1861, for 500,000 men, respectively (3 years).	Under the acts approved July 22 and July 25, 1861, for 500,000 men, respectively (2 years).	Under the acts approved July 22 and July 25, 1861, for 500,000 men, respectively (12 months).	Under call of July 2, 1862 (3 years).	Under call of Aug. 4, 1862, for 300,000 militia (9 months).	Under President's proclamation of June 15, 1863, for militia (6 months).
District of Columbia	1,795			1,167		
California	5,701			1,750		
Washington Territory	895					
Oregon	562			15		
Nevada Territory				216		
Dakota Territory	87			94		
Colorado Territory	1,452			309		
New Mexico	264			21		
Nebraska				81	1,198	
Tennessee	3,969			8,088		
Total	671,419	30,950	9,056	430,202	87,558	15,689

States.	Quotas.			Dates to which involved as troops furnished.
	Under the acts of July 22 and 25, 1861 (3 years).	Under call of July 2, 1862 (3 years).	Under call of Aug. 4, 1862, for militia (9 months).	
				1862.
Connecticut	13,057	7,145	7,145	May 14
Delaware	3,145	1,720	1,720	June 30
Illinois	47,785	26,148	26,148	June 11
Indiana	38,832	21,250	21,250	May 26
Iowa	19,316	10,570	10,570	June 11
Kansas	3,235	1,771	1,771	June 30
Kentucky	27,237	14,905	14,905	June 30
Maine	17,560	9,609	9,609	May 26
Maryland	15,578	8,532	8,532	June 30
Massachusetts	34,868	19,080	19,080	May 19
Michigan	21,357	11,696	11,696	May 26
Minnesota	4,899	2,681	2,681	June 10
Missouri	31,544	17,269	17,269	Oct. 7
New Hampshire	9,234	5,053	5,053	May 26
New Jersey	19,152	10,478	10,478	May 19
New York	109,056	59,705	59,705	June 11
Ohio	67,365	36,858	36,858	June 10
Pennsylvania	82,825	45,321	45,321	June 3
Rhode Island	4,955	2,712	2,712	May 19
Vermont	8,950	4,898	4,898	May 14
West Virginia	8,497	4,650	4,650	June 30
Wisconsin	21,753	11,904	11,904	June 30
District of Columbia	1,627	890	890	Oct. 17
California				
Washington Territory				
Oregon				
Nevada Territory				
Dakota Territory				
Colorado Territory				
New Mexico				
Nebraska				
Tennessee				
Total	611,827	334,835	334,835	

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
February 2, 1864.

Number of soldiers furnished by the several States and Territories, etc.—Continued.

SUPPLEMENT TO FOREGOING EXHIBIT.

States.	Prior to July 2, 1862.				Subsequent to July 2, 1862.			
	Number under calls prior to July 2, 1862.	Adjustments.	Recruits.	Total.	Number under call of July 2, 1862.	Adjustments.	Recruits.	Total.
Connecticut	10,314	.....	551	10,865	7,822	.....	1,373	9,195
Delaware	1,763	.....	63	1,826	2,325	.....	183	2,508
Illinois	68,090	13,122	740	81,952	55,833	2,198	658	58,689
Indiana	54,253	3,701	1,689	59,643	28,324	1,241	794	30,359
Iowa	20,910	.....	1,077	21,987	22,785	.....	1,653	24,438
Kansas	6,336	.....	177	6,513	2,777	.....	159	2,936
Kentucky	28,380	1,287	299	29,966	5,373	.....	1,090	6,463
Maine	14,203	3,722	179	18,104	5,061	.....	1,583	6,644
Maryland	7,740	501	1,114	9,355	2,175	.....	1,411	3,586
Massachusetts	29,448	450	2,279	32,177	11,310	.....	5,209	16,519
Michigan	21,791	884	871	23,546	16,092	.....	1,564	17,656
Missouri	22,042	.....	282	22,324	24,682	.....	3,642	28,324
Minnesota	4,927	412	431	5,770	4,527	.....	99	4,626
New Hampshire	7,641	.....	697	8,338	5,845	.....	545	6,390
New Jersey	10,498	.....	1,025	11,523	4,751	.....	748	5,499
New York	80,115	882	8,284	89,281	69,703	.....	9,202	78,905
Ohio	79,591	2,710	952	83,253	42,031	1,651	14,643	58,325
Pennsylvania	84,460	700	.....	85,160	22,114	.....	8,777	30,891
Rhode Island	5,010	234	1,042	6,286	1,653	.....	1,089	2,742
Vermont	8,363	614	531	9,508	2,900	16	1,393	4,369
West Virginia	10,211	2,108	438	12,757	3,888	.....	1,037	4,925
Wisconsin	24,578	774	147	25,499	12,560	242	1,670	14,472
District of Columbia	1,795	.....	.....	1,795	.....	.....	1,167	1,167
California	5,701	.....	.....	5,701	1,750	.....	.....	1,750
Washington Territory	895	.....	.....	895	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon	562	.....	.....	562	.....	.....	15	15
Nevada Territory	.....	.....	.....	.....	184	.....	32	216
Dakota Territory	87	.....	.....	87	94	.....	.....	94
Colorado Territory	1,422	.....	31	1,453	304	.....	5	309
New Mexico	864	.....	.....	864	.....	.....	21	21
Nebraska	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81	81
Tennessee	3,989	.....	.....	3,989	8,088	.....	.....	8,088
Total	616,479	32,101	22,839	671,419	365,011	5,348	59,843	430,202

States.	9-months' men.	6-months' men.	1-year's men.	2-years' men.
Connecticut	5,602	.....	.....	.....
Delaware	1,799	.....	.....	.....
Illinois	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indiana	337	3,767	a 1,698	.....
Iowa	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky	.....	.....	b 5,129	.....
Maine	7,620	.....	.....	.....
Maryland	.....	1,615	.....	.....
Massachusetts	16,685	.....	.....	.....
Michigan	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri	.....	a 2,715	a 199	.....
Minnesota	.....	.....	c 1,167	.....
New Hampshire	1,736	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey	10,787	.....	.....	.....
New York	1,781	.....	.....	30,950
Ohio	.....	2,736	a 863	.....
Pennsylvania	32,215	3,708	.....	.....
Rhode Island	2,059	.....	.....	.....
Vermont	4,781	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia	.....	1,148	.....	.....
Wisconsin	958	.....	.....	.....
District of Columbia	.....	.....	.....	.....

a In 1861. b 4,063 in 1862; 1,066 in 1863. c In 1862.

Number of soldiers furnished by the several States and Territories, etc.—Continued.

SUPPLEMENT TO FOREGOING EXHIBIT—Continued.

States.	3-months' men.	6-months' men.	1-year's men.	2-years' men.
California				
Washington Territory				
Oregon				
Nevada Territory				
Dakota Territory				
Colorado Territory				
New Mexico				
Nebraska				
Tennessee				
Total	87,558	15,689	9,056	30,950

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
February 2, 1864.

CONFIDENTIAL.] WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, February 3, 1864.

Brig. Gen. M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General:

GENERAL: The following order has been made by the President:

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: You are directed to have a transport (either a steamer or sailing vessel as may be deemed proper by the Quartermaster-General) sent to the colored colony established by the United States at the island of Vache, on the coast of San Domingo, to bring back to this country such of the colonists there as desire to return. You will have the transport furnished with suitable supplies for that purpose, and detail an officer of the Quartermaster's Department who, under special instructions to be given, shall have charge of the business. The colonists will be brought to Washington, unless otherwise hereafter directed, and be employed and provided for at the camps for colored persons around that city. Those only will be brought from the island who desire to return, and their effects will be brought with them.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

You will please proceed to carry this order into execution, and report to me the name of a suitable officer of your department to whom the special instructions mentioned by the President may be given.

Your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HDQRS. KENTUCKY VOLS., ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Frankfort, February 3, 1864.

Maj. W. H. SIDELL, U. S. Army,
Actg. Asst. Prov. Mar. Gen., Dist. of Ky., Louisville, Ky.:

MAJOR: On March 11, 1862, an act of expatriation against all who joined, aided, or abetted the so-called Confederate States, passed

the General Assembly of Kentucky, thus greatly reducing the number of enrolled militia in the State as shown by the census of 1860. The quotas for troops under the calls of 1861 and 1862 were assigned, we understand, in conformity with that census return. Kentucky, however, having lost such an immense proportion of her strength, this assignment was manifestly unjust.

Steps are being taken to learn as accurately as possible the number thus expatriated, on which we will ask a revision of our entire proportion from the beginning. The justice of this proceeding we think is apparent and cannot work detrimentally to our great cause.

I write this to inform you of our action. Our enlistments are progressing rapidly and we hope to escape the ignominy of a draft by receiving the justice we now seek from the Government, and by pressing strenuously the recruiting throughout the State.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN BOYLE,
Adjutant-General of Kentucky.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., February 4, 1864.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of yesterday directing me to carry into execution the President's order to send a transport to the island of Vache, on the coast of San Domingo, to bring to Washington City, with their effects, such of the colored colonists as desire to return to this country.

The ship Maria L. Day has been chartered in the port of New York. She is being fitted, victualed, and watered as for a voyage to Aspinwall by the Windward Passage, to bring to Boston 500 troops.

I have directed Major Van Vliet, quartermaster at New York, to hold the ship ready to take on board the officer who may be designated to go in her, and to obey his orders to stop at any other port than Aspinwall, and to proceed in any direction he may order.

I respectfully name Capt. Edward L. Hartz, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Army, as the officer to receive the special instructions to be given as by the order of the President.

I propose to order Captain Hartz to proceed at once to New York to report to Major Van Vliet and receive from him the charge of the ship, and to proceed in her under the inclosed instructions.

I respectfully suggest the propriety of ordering an assistant surgeon and a guard of a subaltern and twenty men and non-commissioned officers of the Invalid Corps to proceed on the ship.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

[Inclosure.]

CONFIDENTIAL.] QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., February 4, 1864.

Capt. EDWARD L. HARTZ,
Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Army:

You will open the inclosed sealed order when you reach the latitude of 20 degrees north on your voyage in the Maria L. Day, via the

Windward Passage toward Aspinwall, and until you reach latitude 26 degrees north will not make it known that you have such orders.

In case of sickness you will place this package in such a position as to be seen and opened by the next officer in rank and command on board the ship.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

[Sub-inclosure.]

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., February 4, 1864.

Capt. EDWARD L. HARTZ,
Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Army:

CAPTAIN: You will proceed in the U. S. transport ship Maria L. Day to the island of La Vache, on the southwest coast of Saint Domingo, put yourself in communication with the colored colonists of the United States upon that island, and taking on board such, and such only, as desire to return to the United States, will bring them and their property to the port of Washington, D. C.

Upon arriving at Washington you will anchor in the stream and report in person for further orders.

Inclosed you have a copy of the orders of the President of the United States of the 1st of February, and of the Secretary of War of the 3d of February, under which these instructions are given.*

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., February 4, 1864.

His Excellency Governor YATES,
Springfield, Ill.:

Can you raise promptly forty companies of infantry, to be combined by you into regiments as fast as companies are completed? If so, please enter upon it at once and complete the undertaking as soon as possible.

J. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

SPRINGFIELD, *February 4, 1864.*

Col. J. B. FRY:

The State of Illinois has two regiments and eight independent batteries. I respectfully request authority to raise four more batteries and organize a third regiment. I don't think Illinois has had the privilege of raising her portion of artillery, and I am anxious to raise four more batteries. I shall consider it a great privilege to do so.

RICHARD YATES,
Governor.

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* See p. 75.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., February 4, 1864.

Governor O. P. MORTON,
Indianapolis, Ind.:

Can you raise promptly twenty companies of infantry, to be combined by you into regiments as fast as companies are completed? If so, please enter upon it at once and complete the undertaking as soon as possible.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

STATE HOUSE,
Augusta, Me., February 4, 1864.

Col. JAMES B. FRY:

You may expect our best efforts. More organizations better for the service. If Maine will advance money to purchase horses, can we be allowed them—cavalry and artillery?

SAMUEL CONY,
Governor of Maine.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., February 4, 1864.

Governor CONY,
Augusta, Me.:

The Government does not desire to accept cavalry and artillery at present, even on the terms proposed in your dispatch. Infantry is wanted as soon as possible.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

WASHINGTON, *February 4, 1864.*

Brigadier-General CARLETON,
Santa Fé, N. Mex.:

GENERAL: Judge Knapp, of New Mexico, in a communication to the Attorney-General, has complained, among other things, that under your authority military commissions in your department have taken cognizance of and adjudicate upon actions of debt, trespass, &c., between persons not in the military service.

I am directed by the Secretary of War to say that military commissions and military courts in your department have no jurisdiction of such cases, and that their decisions are utterly null and void. Moreover, the individual members may thus render themselves liable to punishment and damages. The practice, if it exists, should be immediately discontinued.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., February 4, 1864.

Governor SEYMOUR,
Albany, N. Y.:

You are authorized to raise forty new companies of infantry, to be combined into regiments as fast as companies are completed.

The force thus to be raised is assigned to the Ninth Army Corps, under General Burnside, for such service as the War Department may specially designate. Letter by mail.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., February 4, 1864.

His Excellency Governor BROUGH,
Columbus, Ohio:

Can you raise promptly thirty companies of infantry, to be combined by you into regiments as fast as companies are completed? If so, please enter upon it at once and complete the undertaking as soon as possible.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, February 5, 1864.

Brigadier-General THOMAS,
Adjutant-General, Nashville, Tenn.:

Your telegram received.* The battery is ordered. I wish you would send me by telegraph a statement of the whole number of colored troops organized, so far as you have information. Some clamor is being raised at the lack of energy and industry on that subject.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

INDIANAPOLIS, *February 5, 1864.*

Col. J. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General:

I can put twenty infantry companies into old regiments. It will take some days to make the arrangements for consolidation in the old regiments and arrange the terms, but I will do it at the earliest moment if you say so. I have 5,500 cavalry, and only 500 horses purchased. Can you expedite this matter any? I have published a proclamation to raise the quota of Indiana under the last call, and hope to be able to do it.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., February 5, 1864.

Governor BLAIR,
Detroit, Mich.:

You are authorized to raise a company for the Fourth Michigan as proposed in your dispatch. Would you like to undertake raising some other companies to be formed into a regiment when complete?

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

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*Of February 4 (here omitted), requesting armament for a battery.

HDQRS. PROV. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, FOURTH CONG. DIST.,
New York, February 5, 1864.

Col. JAMES B. FRY:

COLONEL: I take the liberty of sending to you for perusal a copy of a memorandum of conversation between Colonel Nugent, Governor Seymour, and myself last October in relation to the enrollment of the State. I made the memorandum immediately after the interview, and thinking that it would not be amiss should you know the views of His Excellency in detail, I inclose it to you.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JOEL B. ERHARDT,
Capt. and Provost-Marshal, Fourth District of New York.

[Inclosure.]

On October 16, 1863, Col. Robert Nugent, acting assistant provost-marshal-general for the Southern Division of New York, called at my office and stated that he wished me to go with him to Albany that night and see Governor Seymour, and said he would call at 4.30 that p. m.

We arrived in Albany by the 5.30 train, and the next morning called at the Capitol. The Governor had not yet arrived and we were shown into the adjutant-general's room.

We were shown into the Governor's room on his arrival about 10 o'clock or after, and found His Excellency busy reading the mail. He politely showed us a seat and after the task was finished turned to Colonel Nugent and stated the reason he had telegraphed for him was to consult with him in relation to the recruiting service, and proceeded to ask what the colonel had thought of the plan of recruiting proposed and sanctioned by Major Diven and Major Townsend, and approved by Colonel Fry. The colonel stated that he had received no order from the Provost-Marshal-General in relation to the matter, and could, therefore, give no opinion on the subject.

The Governor then stated, in substance, this plan, which he said met his unqualified approval. It was the appointment of four men from each Congressional district in the State, two to be appointed by the Union men and two by himself, who were to be the recruiting officers and to receive the pay authorized by Government for the production of a soldier. This plan he thought good, since, with a recruiting board of four, two of each party, a spirit of emulation would be excited, the result of which would be the production of more men to the Government than the ordinary routine of recruiting, and more just, since it would prevent those frauds constantly being practiced on line officers where State commissions are given to raise regiments, as had been the course heretofore, to which the colonel assented.

Without hazarding an opinion on the motive of His Excellency, the desire that the Government should appoint two Union men, and he two, seemed to indicate too strong a disposition to draw a line between the Government, seeking to protect its integrity, and the disloyal, to hamper it, than would justify great expectations as to the benefit of such a committee.

The conversation turned on the enrollment of the State under the act of March 3, but more particularly on the erroneous enrollment of certain districts, the Governor asserting that the enrollment in those sections which gave a decided majority for him exceeds the actual

number liable to military duty, while in those districts which gave a Union majority he claimed it was equally fraudulent in not giving all who were thus liable, or the fraud of excess in city and deficiency in country districts; this he thought quite natural. Thus, while he attributed intentional fraud on the part of the Federal Government one moment, the next found him asserting that it arose from the nature of things; that while in a crowded city to enroll all required consummate skill, yet there was a constant disposition to duplicate names, which could not well be avoided. In the country, he alleged, that, living many miles from each other, persons were not known, and the enrollment sheets being concealed from the public gaze, there was a constant fault in not placing all on. Thus alternating between the charge of fraud by the General Government and excusing in next breath those alleged frauds as errors which could not be avoided, he blew now hot, now cold. The enrollment *per se*, he urged, was excessive—first, as compared with the census. But, I asked, Why measure the accuracy of the enrollment by the census any more than the accuracy of the census by the enrollment? He replied that the general increase of population afforded some criterion; the census of 1860 compared with that of 1850, and so back, established the accuracy of that, but there had been but one enrollment. But, I urged, the census of 1860 was not supposed to be correct so much because of its being a regular increase on that of 1850, but because the people were counted by canvassers and found to be a certain number, which was the same rule which governed the enrollment, while there had been a State enrollment the previous year which agreed with this. But, I urged, if the census is correct, yet the enrollment might also be, the seeming disparity in numbers being no error in either, for the census included all, while the enrollment only a particular class, and hence one is no criterion for the other.

He then urged that on its face the city enrollment bore marks of excess, since the fact was notorious that many were enrolled twice and even thrice, and also because many were afterward found incompetent by reason of alienage or physical disability or non-residence; to which it was answered that no duplicates existed, because weeks had been spent and no expense spared before the draft in correcting this very charge, so that now a personal examination would prove the fact that there was an absence of duplicates; the sheets were open to his inspection, and had been, if he had desired so to do. To his second objection it was stated that a perfect enrollment would be an anomaly in the history of the world, if not an impossibility, since claims for exemption, very properly under the law, were to be heard after draft by the Board—not before enrollment by the enrolling officer; that it was true many were borne upon the sheets who afterward were exempted; whereupon he stated that this made the discrepancy all the more glaring, since they were on the enrollment sheets, swelling the number on which the quota was apportioned. In answer to this we stated that though this might be true, yet it showed no discrepancy, for, if a fault, it was a general one of all the district enrollments, and swelling each a little made it disproportionate to none. Still he urged it was a fault, while he admitted the impossibility of making an enrollment perfectly correct; but we replied that Circular No. —, in which the department ordered that the place of persons so drawn, exempt by reason of alienage, &c., should not be filled from the 50 per cent. additional, makes it as fair as possible to all.

His Excellency then referred, in Judge Waterbury's report, to certain alleged facts, to which we took exception. The Governor then replied that it was Judge Waterbury's report, not his, which, to say the least, seemed ungracious, since he had produced it in testimony, and had made it the foundation of his complaint through the medium of the press.

We casually remarked that it would be strange if so skillful a statistician as Judge Waterbury could not arrange figures so that they should seem to show any result he desired; that figures in the abstract were unerring, yet the result frequently differed according as one divided or subtracted; that a proper comparison of votes, census, and State enrollment would prove the enrollment, in the main, correct. It was then stated that we hoped the new enrollment would be more perfect than the old, and we had no doubt it would be, for perfection is never attained as the result of a first effort; and so we did not call our enrollment perfect, but in the new one we hoped to approach nearer the desired end, with the aid of His Excellency. At the same time we ventured to express the opinion that more would be enrolled in the new than had been in the last, which His Excellency said he did not doubt, and therefore he urged that the new enrollment should not be made, but an attempt made to correct the present one; a new enrollment would aggravate the evil by making more liable to draft in the city than were already enrolled. His complaint to the President was, not that there were too many or too few enrolled in the city, but only, comparatively, that he wished the city districts left as they were, and the country districts brought up to that standard to equalize the draft; but we stated, if all the men were not enrolled in the city districts, then the old enrollment was deficient, and we presumed His Excellency wished accuracy as well as proportion, to which he replied that it was necessary, to be just to all, to be proportionate to all. True, we stated, but if the enrollment be made accurate in each district, proportion would necessarily ensue, but it was but a premium on inaccuracy to attempt to harmonize alleged errors by proportion; proportion would always follow upon accuracy, but accuracy not always upon proportion; that the figures might bear a proper proportion and still be themselves wrong, so that if the city districts were, as he alleged, incorrectly enrolled, they should be corrected first. His Excellency repeated with great force that he did not wish a new enrollment; he had not asked for it; that New York was always loyal, but dragging off her citizens under unjust laws was repugnant to the spirit of our institutions, which was not the question in issue. After talking about the loyalty of the State, he said again the number would be increased and nothing gained. But, we urged, you take exception to certain districts, and to satisfy yourself the President says to us, "Commence from the beginning," and ask yourself, by your agents, to witness every step; to which His Excellency replied, This would involve expense; the State would appropriate no money; she had none; and each officer would have to have a State officer at his elbow to correct error or note fraud; that all he wanted was to let the people see that it was fair. I suggested that to let them see it and to endeavor to make them admit it were very different matters; that it was impossible; if they were so disposed they could see it now; the sheets were open, and always were. He said he thought not; that they would willingly admit its fairness if it was fair.

We then asked His Excellency if he thought of any plan which would make impartiality patent to all, and remove imputation of unfairness.

He, after thinking a little, replied that he could scarcely see how it could be made more fair than it was. We then stated that his friends ought to admit its accuracy, and if he could find no means to make the enrollment more fair how could he expect the Government to obtain the admission of the lower class of society, who, for the most part, are unlearned and violent, that the draft, as a result of the enrollment, was or could be correct.

The plan His Excellency suggested was, that copies of the old enrollment be printed and circulated throughout the district for the people to correct, he alleging that the interest of each would be greatly benefited by this; that persons would see that many were down who should [not] be, and others placed on who had been left off. This, however, we stated, would be attended with no good results, for men living years in the city did not know their neighbors or who lived with them; and His Excellency afterward remarked that this might answer in the country, but he questioned its expediency in a crowded thoroughfare; still, he gave no opinion one way or the other. I asked if he meant to take the present enrollment as correct and the one to be used, subject to be corrected, as information of those who had seen the copies in print suggested, to which he seemed to assent.

The conversation, occupying more than three hours, was in substance what I have written, yet, long as it was, little was said to justify the belief that discrepancies in the enrollment were the cause of his dissatisfaction, but much that captiousness was the secret of his opposition to the law.

I made a memorandum of the conversation as soon as I arrived home, that in case any question arose as to what transpired, then a memorandum of the conversation might prove beneficial.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *February 5, 1864.*

Col. J. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General:

Your dispatch received. We can raise the thirty companies, we think, in thirty days. Do you design them for new regiments, or to fill up veteran regiments? We prefer the latter. We have gone to work.

JOHN BROUGH,
Governor of Ohio.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., February 5, 1864.

Governor BROUGH,
Columbus, Ohio:

The intention was to form the companies into new regiments; but if you have old regiments now requiring new companies to complete them, enough of the new companies to be raised may be assigned for that purpose; but it would not be well at this time to commence consolidation in order to create vacancies in old regiments.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., February 5, 1864.

THOMAS WEBSTER, Esq.,
1210 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.:

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 28th ultimo I am directed to say that you are hereby authorized to raise another regiment of infantry, to be composed of colored men, and to be mustered into the service of the United States for three years or during the war. The regiment raised under this authority will be known and designated as the Thirty-second Regiment U. S. Colored Troops. The instructions heretofore given you in reference to organization, musters, &c., will govern in this case.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. W. FOSTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers.

CIRCULAR No. 15. WAR DEPT., ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 6, 1864.

I. The attention of officers appointing general courts-martial is respectfully called to paragraph No. 897, Revised Army Regulations, which requires that "copies of all orders confirming, or disapproving, or remitting the sentences of courts-martial," shall be sent to the Adjutant-General of the Army. Such copies are to accompany the original proceedings of the general courts in every instance.

II. By direction of the Secretary of War recruiting officers are hereby authorized to enlist and re-enlist all men for the Regular Army for three years, under joint resolution of January 13, 1864, General Orders, Nos. 20 and 25, of 1864.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *February 6, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Four six-months' regiments returning to be mustered out here are arriving. Will you authorize them to reorganize if they will re-enlist as veterans? I believe the most of them will re-enlist if authority is given.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 6, 1864.

GOVERNOR OF RHODE ISLAND,
Providence, R. I.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th ultimo* in reference to troops furnished by Rhode Island, and asking for a corrected exhibit to include December 31. In reply I regret to say that the pressure of business at this time upon the roll room—from which the data would have to be obtained—is so great

* Omitted.

that the exhibit cannot be furnished from this office. I would add, however, that the information must already be in the office of your adjutant-general, since by paragraph 15 of the Revised Mustering Regulations copies of the muster-in rolls are directed to be furnished him. In addition I will state that no changes have been made by this Department in the exhibit from this office of May 19, save to credit your State with 152 men of the First Cavalry, and the 82 men of the Hospital Guard, making a total of 234 men.

On the 30th of November I had the honor to inform you that 9,150 men had been mustered into service. Deducting therefrom 6,663 (strength of regiments per statement of May 19, exclusive of recruits and nine-months' men), there appeared a gain of 2,487, and deducting the 2,131 recruits, as per that statement, a net gain of 356 three-years' men. Since that date additional musters have been made, and the account, therefore, stands at the date of December 31 as follows, viz:

Exhibit of May 19:	
Three-years' regiments	6,663
Three-years' recruits	2,131
Two regiments nine-months' (2,059)—equivalent, when reduced to the three-years' standard, to	515
(Four nine-months' equals one three-years'.)	
Letter of November 5: First Cavalry and Hospital Guard	234
Letter of January 22:	
May 19 to September 30, 1863	799
October 1 to December 31, 1863	1,183
Total credits to December 31	11,525

In reply to that portion of Your Excellency's letter in reference to the three-months' men, I have to state that as yet no State has been credited with that class of troops. Can you conveniently cause me to be furnished from your State records with an exhibit, by regiments, of the number of such troops furnished by the State? If so, it will be useful for the purpose of comparison with the returns here filed.

I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., February 6, 1864.

Governor KIRKWOOD,
Davenport, Iowa:

You are authorized to raise ten companies of infantry to be combined by you into a regiment. Please state whether you can accomplish it; and if so, whether you will enter upon it at once.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *February 6, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Telegram of 5th received. The whole number of colored troops organized and mustered into service in Middle and East Tennessee will number 7,500. In addition, General Dodge, at Pulaski, has a third regiment nearly full. I now intend to enlist the able-bodied negroes in the employ of loyal citizens, in accordance with General

Orders, No. 329, of 1863. The people of Tennessee appreciate the views of the Administration, and beyond doubt the recruiting of colored troops in this section will prove eminently successful.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, February 7, 1864.

Governor MORTON,
Indianapolis:

Six-months' regiments cannot be received as veterans.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

BOSTON, *February 7, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Having raised all the white cavalry undertaken, I desire that First Massachusetts Infantry Volunteers, commanded by Colonel McLaughlen, of regular cavalry service, may be changed to cavalry and ordered home to recruit. Merely changing the arm will do great good. Colonel McLaughlen and city government of Boston, where regiment was raised, both desire it. Men's time out so soon that extra inducement to re-enlist is just. It is the oldest three-years' regiment, probably, in service, having fought under every general in Potomac army, beginning with McDowell. I want to begin the two new companies immediately, and two more also to add to the Fortieth, which, Colonel Henry writes me, General Gillmore has changed to cavalry.

JNO. A. ANDREW.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *February 8, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

My question was not whether the six-months' regiments could be received as veterans and paid the veteran bounty, but whether, if they would re-enlist for three years, I will be authorized to reorganize them into regiments bearing the same number and preserve their identity.

O. P. MORTON.

BOSTON, *February 8, 1864.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Major Walker, of First Massachusetts Infantry, declares that he believes nearly every man would enlist if regiment was changed to cavalry.

JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor, &c.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., February 8, 1864.

Governor ANDREW,
Boston:

Your telegrams respecting change of infantry to cavalry have been considered with anxious desire to conform to your wishes. The pres-

ent cavalry organizations are adapted to over 200,000 cavalry, a number far beyond the capacity of the Government to support. Every State is anxious to raise cavalry, because it is easier to raise than infantry, while it is beyond all comparison more expensive to equip and support. Putting aside every other question, the finances of the Government will not admit of new cavalry organizations or the transfer of infantry into cavalry. You are as anxious as any one can be to get through this war without a financial catastrophe. In considering the matter in every point of view the General-in-Chief has reported in substance: First. That the existing cavalry organizations are sufficient, and, if filled up, would be more than the exigency of the war requires, and much greater than the Government can sustain. Cavalry enlistments to fill up old regiments only can be received. Second. That new cavalry organizations are not needed, and would occasion an increased expense that cannot be justified.

Even now the Treasury cannot promptly fill all the requisitions. This Department, therefore, cannot authorize new organizations of cavalry, nor transfers of infantry into cavalry, beyond the actual authority given heretofore in one or two instances for special purposes. If General Gillmore has made transfers under proper authority they will not be altered if they have been carried into effect, but they cannot be extended beyond transfers actually consummated.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

DETROIT, *February 8, 1864.*

Col. J. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General:

In your telegram of 5th instant you say, "Would you like to undertake raising some other companies to be formed into a regiment when completed?" If you mean entire new companies, with officers, to be put into old regiments in the field, I do and would like to have such authority. Please answer.

AUSTIN BLAIR,
Governor of Michigan.

FEBRUARY 8, 1864.

MEMORANDA OF GOVERNOR PARKER, OF NEW JERSEY.

As I understand, the account now stands with New Jersey about as follows:

The recent order of the President is for draft (after deducting credits) for		500,000
New Jersey's quota of that number is about		16,000
To be credited all raised last summer, about	5,000	
Since then about	6,000	
		11,000
Deficiency about		5,000
But it is said that there was a former deficiency under Governor Olden of about		12,000
And if that is insisted upon, the deficiency would be about		17,000

I learn to-day for the first time that it is in contemplation to include that 12,000 in the draft ordered in March.

It is unjust to require and draft for the old deficiency of 12,000, for the following among other reasons:

First. Because at that early day (under Governor Olden) no quota was assigned to the State, and the State of New Jersey was not informed of the full number of men it is now said she was liable to furnish.

Second. She raised them in full, all calls made upon her and two regiments over.

Third. Governor Olden urged the Secretary of War to accept more regiments, and he declined to do so.

Fourth. At that time (when Governor Olden could not obtain permission to raise more men) a large number of regiments were raising, under authority of the Secretary, in New York and Pennsylvania, and during the furore for volunteering then existing nearly 12,000 men went from New Jersey to those and other States and enlisted in their regiments.

I ask the President that allowance be made to New Jersey for those men. New Jersey at that time could and would have raised the men, if permitted to do so, and they were lost to New Jersey regiments, but are in the service of the United States.

If the President is not now prepared to cancel the deficiency, I ask that no draft be ordered for any part of that 12,000 men until a statement of facts be fully made and evidence offered on the subject to the President.

WOODSTOCK, VT., *February 8, 1864.*

Col. JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General, Washington, D. C.:

What is the total quota of Vermont under the call for 500,000 volunteers, and what are we entitled to offset against it? The towns will not begin to work in earnest until they know what is required of them. Please answer by telegraph immediately.

PETER T. WASHBURN,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 8, 1864.*

General P. T. WASHBURN:

I am preparing quota and will make known very soon. I hope you will get the towns to work zealously in anticipation of their exact quotas. The Government bounties cease on the 1st of March, and what is easy for the towns now will be difficult after that time.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

WOODSTOCK, VT., *February 8, 1864.*

Col. J. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General:

Your telegram received, and also your telegram of February 6 to General Pitcher. The towns will not work zealously until they know precisely what is required of them. If I can be informed immediately the total number charged to the State, so that I can assess

town quotas without delay, there will be no draft in Vermont. Please give me the total charge against the State.

PETER T. WASHBURN,
Adjutant-General.

DES MOINES, *February 9, 1864.*

Col. J. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General:

Do you mean ten companies for a new infantry regiment or ten detached companies? I can raise them and will commence immediately.

WM. STONE,
Governor.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., February 9, 1864.

Governor AUSTIN BLAIR,
Detroit, Mich.:

I meant for you to raise entire new companies with officers. They may be put into old regiments if vacancies shall be found to exist when they are completed. If not, they will be formed into a new regiment or battalion.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., February 9, 1864.

Governor H. A. SWIFT,
Saint Paul, Minn.:

You are authorized to raise ten companies of infantry, to be combined by you into a regiment. Please state whether you can accomplish it; and if so, whether you will enter upon it at once.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., *February 9, 1864.*

His Excellency A. LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

SIR: I beg leave to ask authority for Lieut. Col. R. T. Van Horn, of this State, to raise a brigade in Missouri and Arkansas. He has been in the military service ever since this war began, was at the battles of Lexington and Shiloh, and is a man of talents. He is at present a senator in our State Senate from Jackson County.

Very respectfully,

WILLARD P. HALL,
Governor of Missouri.

[First indorsement.]

FEBRUARY 26, 1864.

Submitted to General Rosecrans.

A. LINCOLN.

[Second indorsement.]

MARCH 2, 1864.

As the Secretary of War does not approve the above submission, let the paper be filed.

A. LINCOLN.

[Inclosure.]

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

Your petitioners, senators and representatives in the General Assembly of Missouri, respectfully ask that you will give Col. R. T. Van Horn, of this State, authority to raise a brigade of troops in Missouri and Arkansas. Colonel Van Horn was one of the earliest men in this State to take up arms in defense of the Government, and as lieutenant-colonel of the Twenty-fifth Regiment of Missouri Volunteers distinguished himself in the field.

Very respectfully,

Geo. W. Anderson, senator from Pike; Saml. Bonner, senator from Saint Louis; John Severance, senator from Buchanan; Norman Cutter, senator from Saint Louis; W. B. Edwards, senator from Dallas; David Wagner, senator from Lewis; A. L. Gilstrap, senator from Macon; Wm. P. Harrison, senator from Marion County [and 67 others in number—16 senators and 51 representatives].

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 15.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *February 9, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

II. It being understood that Maj. George L. Stearns, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, and commissioner for the organization of colored troops in Middle and East Tennessee, has resigned his position in the service of the United States, Capt. R. D. Mussey, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, is hereby charged with the organization of those troops in the section of the country above referred to.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *February 9, 1864.*

MR. NICOLAY,
Private Secretary, &c., Washington, D. C.:

SIR: Obeying your instructions of this date, I have the honor to submit the following suggestion, together with plan for carrying into effect the circulation of the President's amnesty proclamation within the enemy's lines. Almost invariably the first questions asked by deserters coming within our lines are, "What are you going to do with us?" "Are we to be shut up in prison?" "Are we to be pressed into your army?" &c. This they are taught by their officers will be if they desert to us. They also ask, "What privileges can we have if we take the oath of allegiance?" &c. These questions the proclamation does not answer so plainly to all as not to admit of a doubt. Could an order be made and affixed to the proclamation answering them as far as possible, I think it would aid the cause much. The plan I would suggest for distributing is: Let scouts carry it within

the enemy's lines; let cavalry expeditions be sent out supplied with it; leave copies at every house possible, and scatter wherever the enemy will be likely to find it. In this way it can soon be distributed throughout the entire South and rebel armies. Many will be found by rebel soldiers and many will be sent to them by mail from their friends. North Carolina troops are deserting very fast, and the work ought to commence there as soon as practicable. If a regiment of cavalry can be furnished to me at different points along the enemy's front, I will, if permitted, volunteer to, as far as is in my power, see this carried into effect personally.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. A. ALGER,
Colonel Fifth Michigon Cavalry.

SPRINGFIELD, *February 10, 1864.*

Colonel FRY:

It is important to this State that I should know our quota under call of 200,000 as soon as possible. I therefore respectfully request to be informed as soon as practicable what our quota under said call is, and what is the basis upon which it is made.

RICHARD YATES,
Governor.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., February 10, 1864.

Governor KIRKWOOD,
Des Moines, Iowa:

I mean ten detached companies to be formed into a new regiment or battalion or attached to old regiments if you have any requiring additional companies.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *February 10, 1864.*

SECRETARY OF WAR:

I leave this afternoon for Chattanooga and Knoxville. I have just ordered a regiment of heavy artillery, of African descent, to be raised here, for the purpose of garrisoning the forts around Nashville. I expect the men can be raised in this city very shortly. But few negroes can be received in the front before a movement farther south is made. A number of negroes will yet be recruited in Tennessee, including those who cross the lines from Kentucky.

L. THOMAS.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., February 10, 1864.

Governor J. G. SMITH,
Woodstock, Vt.:

Can you not raise ten more new companies of infantry, to be formed into a new regiment, or added to old regiments in case there are vacancies in your old regiments? If so, please enter upon it at once.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

HEADQUARTERS RECRUITING SERVICE SECOND CORPS,
New York, February 11, 1864.

Col. JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following considerations to you in favor of postponing the draft, say until April 10, and extending the time for the payment of bounties until April 1.

The great object, as I understand it, is to bring into service before the spring campaign the greatest possible number of effective men. I submit that if volunteering closes by March 10, or the Government ceases to encourage it by paying bounties after March 1, the machinery of the draft will produce but few men in time for the next campaign, and we shall lose a large number of the men that would be secured by voluntary enlistment during the period in which the draft is being put in operation. If it were generally understood that the people would have until April 1 to fill their quotas, and that the draft would be then enforced, say April 10, it is my opinion that the Government would get more men and in less time than by any other plan.

When the draft is put in operation many localities and many persons will pay the commutation. This will delay our getting the men. If the same money is used in March, we will have many troops by April 1 which we would not have by the draft.

The localities will generally pay local bounties. If Government bounties are added we will get men certainly.

The draft might be deferred in all localities where it is believed the people are making exertions to fill their quotas and be executed where they are not.

I make these suggestions merely to call the subject to your attention and to give you my opinion, as I feel interested in getting men promptly.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Major-General of Volunteers.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., February 11, 1864.

Governor YATES,
Springfield, Ill.:

I am making up the quotas, and will give you that of Illinois as soon as practicable. Whatever the quota of the State may be upon present calls, another call may be made at any moment. I therefore suggest that volunteering be continued with all the spirit possible while the large Government bounties are authorized. Illinois will need any surplus she may thus acquire. The enrollment of the first and second classes is taken as a basis in making up the quotas.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

INDIANAPOLIS, *February 11, 1864.*

Col. J. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General:

As the bounties will cease on the 1st day of March, I ask that the superintendent of volunteer recruiting be authorized to place all

the officers of returned veteran regiments on recruiting duty during the furlough of the men. Under existing instructions he does not feel authorized to do so.

O. P. MORTON.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *February 11, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

The Thirty-fifth Indiana (Irish) re-enlisted and came home. Their furlough is out, and they are ordered to the field. They are recruiting well, and I shall be glad to have them remain until the 1st of March. They are recruiting from an element nobody else can reach.

O. P. MORTON.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Saint Paul, February 11, 1864.

Hon. ALEXANDER RAMSEY,
U. S. Senate, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: On the evening of the 9th instant I received a dispatch from the Provost-Marshal-General (Colonel Fry) stating that I had permission to raise an infantry regiment, and asking whether it could be done. I replied, "Yes; within one month, if bounties are continued; shall I proceed?"

To this dispatch I have no answer up to this evening. Will you have the kindness to see the proper authorities and explain to them that our southern border is nearly 200 miles from Saint Paul and that our recruits must be transported by wagons, and that owing to this difficulty and the scattered condition of our population we cannot recruit and rendezvous a regiment in a shorter time than I have named.

But if the draft can be postponed until April 1, with a certainty that it will then occur, and the bounties and credits to towns be continued until that time, I can, if notified promptly, raise one regiment of infantry, increase Major Brackett's three companies cavalry to a full regiment, and raise one artillery company; and I hereby propose to raise them, as above indicated.

If this privilege be declined, I can raise the regiment of infantry upon four weeks' notice. I earnestly solicit your good offices in the premises.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. MILLER.

PROVIDENCE, *February 11, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Will Rhode Island be accredited with all men furnished under the draft of July 3, 1863, and no charge be made by number called for under said draft, as has been granted to State of New Hampshire? Please answer by telegraph.

JAS. Y. SMITH,
Governor of Rhode Island.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 70. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, February 12, 1864.*

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44. Col. S. M. Bowman, Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, is hereby assigned to duty as chief mustering and recruiting officer for colored troops in the State of Maryland, and will relieve Brig. Gen. William Birney, U. S. Volunteers.

Brigadier-General Birney on being relieved will proceed, in command of the Seventh and Ninth Regiments U. S. Colored Troops, to Hilton Head, S. C., and report to the commanding general Department of the South.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., February 12, 1864.

Hon. RICHARD WALLACH,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: In reply to questions contained in communication of the 1st instant, I have the honor to say:

First. The quotas of this District under the call of the President are as follows:

Quota under calls of 1861	3,235
Quota under call of July, 1862	1,771
Quota under call of 1862 (300,000 nine-months' volunteers)	1,771
Total	6,777

Second. Had a quota been assigned to the District it would have been 6,777.

Third. Unsettled state of the population and its division of feeling on the subject of the war—in other words, the District was viewed in the same light as were Kentucky and Missouri of the Border States, to which no quotas were assigned until recently—was the reason that no quota was assigned to the District.

Fourth. There is no rule of the Enrolling Bureau that prevents the District from obtaining credit for the troops furnished.

Fifth. The District of Columbia is on the same footing with the States, and entitled to the same rights relative to furnishing troops under the calls of the President.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY E. MAYNADIER,
Captain, U. S. Army, in Charge of Enrollment Bureau.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, February 12, 1864.

Governor O. P. MORTON,
Indianapolis, Ind.:

It will be impossible to extend the time of the Thirty-fifth Indiana Regiment (Irish) without endangering the whole organization of the Army. The leaves of absence are arranged so as to give the different

regiments enlisted an equal chance. If the time of one regiment is extended, all others will claim it. To extend the time of one regiment is to deprive another of its fair turn for leave of absence. I hope you will not interfere with the arrangements that have been made by generals in the field in regard to the leaves of absence of their troops, but aid this Department in carrying them out for the benefit of the service. Nothing is so disorganizing as the changes of regulations in special cases, and there is nothing so embarrassing in the administration of this Department. I know your anxious desire to promote the welfare of the service, and I count upon your cordial co-operation in this great necessity—the prompt return of regiments to the Army upon the expiration of their furloughs. In no way can you do more good.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *February 12, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Your dispatch received. The Thirty-fifth Indiana Regiment will leave for the field to-morrow. I will aid the Government to the extent of my ability in the prompt return of all troops.

O. P. MORTON.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., February 12, 1864.

Governor O. P. MORTON,
Indianapolis, Ind.:

Colonel Baker already has authority to put on recruiting service all officers of returned regiments whose services are necessary and useful upon that duty. See printed instructions to him from Adjutant-General's Office.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., February 12, 1864.

Lieut. Col. W. H. CHESEBROUGH,
Asst. Adjt. Gen. of Vols., Hdqrs. Middle Dept., Baltimore, Md.:

SIR: By direction of the Secretary of War you are hereby authorized to raise in the city of Baltimore and vicinity a regiment of colored troops, said regiment to be known and designated as the Thirty-ninth Regiment U. S. Colored Troops, to be composed of colored men, and to be mustered into the service of the United States for three years or during the war. To these troops no bounties will be paid. They will receive $10 per month and one ration, $3 of which monthly pay may be in clothing. The organization of the regiment must conform strictly to the provisions of General Orders, No. 110, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, 1863. The prescribed number of commissioned officers will be appointed as provided in General Orders, Nos. 143 and 144, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, 1863. The commissioned officers will be mustered into service

on the presentation to the proper mustering officer of their appointments signed by the Secretary of War. The enlisted men will be mustered in accordance with mustering regulations. The expenses properly chargeable for subsisting, quartering, &c., between the dates of enlistment and muster will be defrayed from the fund for "collecting, drilling, and organizing volunteers." Your attention is specially directed to General Orders, No. 329, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, 1863, copy herewith,* which provides that the recruiting officers for colored troops shall give certificates of enlistment and descriptive lists to loyal owners whose slaves may be enlisted. Your recruiting officers should be supplied with the necessary blank forms. You will establish your camps of rendezvous at such point or place in the vicinity of the city of Baltimore as the commanding general Middle Department may direct.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

C. W. FOSTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *February 12, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

What authority, if any, has been given to the commander of this department to appoint officers for the loyal regiments of North Carolina troops now being raised in this vicinity? If none has been so given, I would request that it be granted so far as to appoint officers provisionally, sending rosters to the Adjutant-General for approval and issuing of commissions by the President.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General, Commanding.

INDIANAPOLIS, *February 12, 1864.*

Col. J. B. FRY:

I have four full regiments of cavalry and seven companies in a fifth regiment. Shall I fill the fifth regiment?

O. P. MORTON.

CIRCULAR No. 19. } WAR DEPT., ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, February 13, 1864.*

When recruiting officers of the Regular Army in the field are not furnished with funds the $25 advance bounty authorized by section 5 of the act approved July 29, 1861, and the $2 premium authorized by the act approved June 21, 1862, will be credited to the soldier on the first muster-roll after his enlistment or re-enlistment and paid by the paymaster who pays him.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 24. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, February 13, 1864.*

I. Every free white male twenty-one years of age who has been a resident of the State twelve months and six months in the parish in

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*See Vol. III, this series, p. 860.

which he offers to vote, who is a citizen of the United States, and who shall have taken the oath prescribed by the President in his proclamation of the 8th of December, 1863, shall have the right to vote in the election of State officers on the 22d day of February, 1864.

II. Citizens of the State who have been expelled from their homes by the public enemy on account of their devotion to the Union, and who would be qualified voters in the parishes to which they belong, will be allowed to vote for State officers only in the election precincts in which, for the time being, they may reside.

III. Citizens of the State who have volunteered for the defense of the country in the Army or Navy, and who are otherwise qualified voters, will be allowed to vote in the election precincts in which they may be found on the day of election; and if the exigencies of the public service be such as to prevent their attendance at any established precinct, then commissioners, fairly representing the interests involved in the election, will be appointed to receive their votes, wherever they may be stationed on that day, and to make due returns thereof, as well as of their own votes, to the Military Governor of the State, as provided for other commissioners of election.

IV. The commissioners of election at any election precinct are authorized to administer the oath of allegiance, as prescribed by the President, to any person otherwise qualified to vote, and to register the name of such voter in New Orleans, where a register is required, or to receive it in other parishes where no register is required, at any time before the polls are closed on the day of election.

V. The commissioners of election in the several parishes will make prompt returns of the votes given to the sheriff of the parish, as provided by law, or in his absence to the provost-marshal, who will immediately return the same to the Military Governor of the State.

VI. The sheriffs of the several parishes, and in their absence the provost-marshals, will take especial care that the polls are properly opened and that suitable judges of election and other officers are appointed. It is desirable that all persons properly qualified shall vote, but it is more important that illegal or fraudulent votes shall not vitiate the election.

VII. The situation of Louisiana is not identical with that of other States designated by the President, but the test of loyalty required by him as a basis for the restoration of government is unequivocal. Full opportunity has been given to the people for the suggestion of any obligation more in accordance, if possible, with the condition of this State; but no general unity of sentiment appears to exist as to the test of fealty which should be demanded. The inference is irresistible that all parties prefer the form prescribed by the President to any other than their own.

The oath prescribed by him offers amnesty and pardon only to those who have committed treason. To all others it is a simple pledge of continued fealty to the Government. The oath of allegiance cannot be materially strengthened or impaired by the language in which it is clothed, but it may be accompanied by such explanations as to make known to the public the sense in which it is administered and received. Allegiance cannot be more or less than unreserved, unconditional loyalty.

The repetition of an oath once taken, or when unnecessarily clothed in unusual language, may well cause hesitation; but if it be identified with the restoration of a government at a time when secret evasions

and reservations have sapped public integrity and endangered the safety of the nation it is an unsound patriotism that criticises the form or hesitates at its renewal.

In times of public danger the Government has a right to demand an unreserved declaration of the purposes of all its people, and to provide, if necessary, an iron-clad defense against the weapons of its enemies. Those who seek its favor and protection must yield to its just demands. An exemption from all duties, and the enjoyment of all privileges at the same time, is a greater degree of happiness than is accorded to any man in this life. Let the people of Louisiana look at things as they are, and base their political action upon a declaration of loyalty that cannot be misunderstood or misinterpreted. Upon this depends the restoration of peace and of private and public prosperity.

By command of Major-General Banks:

RICHARD B. IRWIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., February 13, 1864.

Governor O. P. MORTON,
Indianapolis, Ind.:

You can complete the fifth regiment of cavalry, for which you report that you have seven companies already raised; but do not raise any more, as it is not wanted by the Government. Your infantry regiments are wanted for field service immediately. Please let me know the earliest moment at which they can be ordered.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 13, 1864.

Governor SMITH,
Providence, R. I.:

The same rule is applicable to all the States in regard to crediting on the quota of 500,000. All men raised by draft and volunteering not heretofore credited will be credited on the call for 500,000. If Rhode Island has raised her quota, I would suggest that you, nevertheless, continue volunteering while Government bounties are paid, and thus create an excess to stand against the next call, which may come at any time.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, February 13, 1864.

Hon. HORACE MAYNARD,
Nashville, Tenn.:

Your letter of 2d received.* Of course Governor Johnson will proceed with reorganization as the exigencies of the case appear to him

* Not found.

to require. I do not apprehend he will think it necessary to deviate from my views to any ruinous extent. On one hasty reading I see no such deviation in his programme, which you send.

A. LINCOLN.

OFFICE ACTG. ASST. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
Brattleborough, Vt., February 13, 1864.

Colonel FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General, Washington, D. C..

SIR: The appended slip, a proclamation of Governor Gilmore, of New Hampshire, was forwarded to me by General Washburn, adjutant-general of Vermont. Does not His Excellency misapprehend your telegrams? If he is correct, we will have but few men to raise here. This proclamation is having a very bad effect in this State, as town meetings were being called in the northern part of the State with a view of offering town bounties, but this proclamation has stopped them. The Vermonters think that if New Hampshire is clear of the draft, they are.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. G. PITCHER,
Brigadier-General, Actg. Asst. Prov. Mar. General.

NEW HAMPSHIRE OUT OF THE DRAFT.

It will be seen by the following proclamation that New Hampshire has already raised a sufficient number of men to meet the wants of the Government under the two last calls. This will be gratifying news to the people of that State:

By His Excellency Joseph A. Gilmore, Governor of the State of New Hampshire, a proclamation to the people of New Hampshire.

I am informed by telegraph from Washington, on the authority both of the Secretary of War and the Provost-Marshal-General, that our State will be accredited with all men furnished under the draft of July 3, 1863, while no account will be made of men called for under that draft. As a consequence of this decision I am happy to say that New Hampshire is in excess of all demands upon her at the present time.

Our deficiency at the beginning of the present official year was	388
Quota called for October 17, 1863	3,768
Quota as estimated under call of February 1, 1864	2,512
Total	6,668
Men furnished under the draft	3,012
Men furnished under call of October 17	3,768
Re-enlistments from old regiments not reckoned as a part of our quota under the call of October 17	387
Total	7,167

In addition to the re-enlistments already reported at the adjutant-general's office, a number of men have been mustered as veterans from the Third, Seventh, and Eighth Infantry and the New Hampshire cavalry, and these are yet to be credited to the State. It is not too

much to hope that New Hampshire is at the present time at least 600 men in excess of all demands upon her. It is certain that her quota under every call is full.

While this cheering news relieves us from the necessity of any especial exertion to avoid a draft in the Old Granite State, let me appeal to her patriotic citizens to keep the balance on the right side. Other calls may be made upon us, and in meeting them New Hampshire must still head the column. Let us send into the field in the spring a full regiment of cavalry, composed exclusively of the sturdy yeomanry of our own State. As an incentive to continued effort in this direction, I do hereby announce that the State bounty of $100 will continue to be paid till further notice to citizens of New Hampshire who enlist either as fresh recruits or veteran volunteers to the credit of towns in which they have residence. The bounties offered by the General Government of $300 for fresh recruits and $400 for veterans will be paid up to March 1, 1864.

Given at the council chamber, in Concord, this 9th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1864, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-eighth.

JOSEPH A. GILMORE.

By His Excellency the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council:

ALLEN TENNY,
Secretary of State.

WOODSTOCK, VT., *February 13, 1864.*

Col. JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General:

Governor Gilmore has issued his proclamation stating that he has official information that all men raised under the draft and all raised under the call for 300,000 volunteers are to be credited against the present call for 500,000 volunteers, thus making the total call under the draft only 200,000, and that therefore New Hampshire has no men to raise. This has stopped enlisting in Vermont, as, if reliable, we have furnished all required and have a large surplus. If this is not so, and you would have enlisting resumed in Vermont, it is necessary that you inform me at once.

PETER T. WASHBURN,
Adjutant and Inspector General of Vermont.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., February 14, 1864.

General P. T. WASHBURN,
Adjutant-General of Vermont, Woodstock, Vt.:

All men not heretofore credited, whether raised by volunteering or drafting, will be credited on the quota of 500,000. Another call may, however, be made at any moment, and it would be exceedingly unwise in any locality to cease its efforts to raise volunteers, especially while Government bounties last. If an excess should be raised by any town, it would only be providing when labor is light for a call that will come when a much greater effort would be necessary to

answer it. Your general order some time since is so sound and wise that I am led to hope there will be no abatement in volunteering in your State for some time to come.

J. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., February 15, 1864.

Major-General SCHOFIELD,
Knoxville, Tenn.:

The commander of your department was authorized to appoint officers for loyal regiments raised under his directions, subject to the approval of this Department; the rosters to be forwarded to the Department, and the officers, if approved, to be commissioned by the President. The same authority is conferred upon you. Why is it that you are compelled to make the inquiry? Did not your predecessors turn over their orders to you? Can you spare the Sixth New Hampshire, now at home recruiting, until the 10th of March? Their furlough expires 29th of February.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *February 15, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I arrived here yesterday evening. The regiment of heavy artillery (colored troops) here has on its rolls nearly 500, and will rapidly be completed. I have set forward the organization of infantry regiments. Altogether, East Tennessee will furnish from 3,500 to 4,000 colored troops. It would greatly facilitate recruiting if artillery clothing was at once sent here for the first-named regiment. I only remained at Chattanooga a few hours, intending to give orders there on my way back to Nashville, in the course of a few days. I am pleased with the condition of affairs here, and am satisfied that General Longstreet cannot touch this place, but that he will be obliged before long to leave this hill country.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WOODSTOCK, VT., *February 15, 1864.*

Col. J. B. FRY:

Am I to understand from your telegram just received that Vermont is to be charged with her quota of 500,000 men based upon the enrollment, and credited with the whole number furnished under the draft, and with the surplus furnished beyond her quota under the last call for 300,000 volunteers, and that besides this which will apply mainly to towns deficient under the draft, and under the call for 300,000 volunteers? It is desirable to raise all the men practicable within the time allowed. Many towns are to hold meetings in the next three days to vote bounties, and all are asking of me how many men are absolutely required. Many, if not most of them, if not informed will dissolve and do nothing, as some have already done through influence of Gov-

ernor Gilmore's proclamation and want of other information. If deficient towns are to be required to make good their deficiencies, it is specially important to them and to the State that they know it soon.

PETER T. WASHBURN,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 15, 1864.*

General P. T. WASHBURN,
Adjutant-General of Vermont, Woodstock, Vt.:

The debits and credits of Vermont are as stated in your dispatch; but deficient towns should at once fill their quotas to secure themselves from draft under the amended act likely to pass Congress. And while Government bounties last all towns should raise men to meet an additional call, which may be made at any moment. Letter by mail gives your quotas and credits to January 31.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., February 16, 1864.

His Excellency GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that from June 11 to December 31, 1863, the following credits of volunteers for three years' service have been given the State of Illinois:

	Three-years' men.	Aggregate three-years' standard.
1863.		
June 11 to Sept. 30	10,947	10,947
Oct. 1 to Nov. 30	686	686
Dec. 1 to 31	2,594	2,594
Additional credits		a 3,129 b 1,244
Total number credited		18,600

a As per first adjustment between Illinois and Missouri.
b As per second adjustment between Illinois and Missouri.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT NICHOLAS HOTEL,
New York, February 16, 1864.

Col. JAMES B. FRY:

DEAR COLONEL: We have at last finished our work and to-day mail our report, and which we hope may be satisfactory.* Under all the circumstances it was all we could do. Our work was narrowed down to two things, either to report a new enrollment necessary, which was inexpedient, or adjust the quota from such census reports, &c., as were reliable. We make some suggestions, which I hope you will take as suggestions merely. They were made because, from the attention

*Next, *post.*

we had given the whole question, we thought might be valuable to the Department.

One item in our accounts we were not clear about, viz, the charge for hotel expenses in New York. None of us are particular on that point; but whatever may be the decision, I assure you that with that allowed, my expenses will not be met.

The tables we hope you may find of use in the future, as I doubt not they will satisfactorily explain our action.

Many other calculations were made and tables prepared, but we did not think them of sufficient importance to make part of the report. Should you wish them for your office, they can be had by writing to Hon. Leander Babcock, Oswego.

Wishing you every success in the arduous duties of your office, and again offering you any assistance in my power or information I can give as to my State,

I am, yours, very truly,

JOHN LOVE.

P. S.—I leave for home to-night.

J. L.

NEW YORK, *February 17, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith the report of the Commission to revise and correct the enrollment and quota of the city and State of New York.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. F. ALLEN,
Chairman Commission.

[Inclosure.]

NEW YORK, *February 16, 1864.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The special Commission appointed by the Secretary of War by order bearing date the 5th day of December, 1863, to revise the enrollment and quotas of the city and State of New York, and report whether there be any and what errors and irregularities therein and what corrections, if any, should be made, respectfully report:

That in pursuance of said order the Commission met and organized in the city of New York on the 16th day of December, 1863, and appointed Leander Babcock, of the city of Oswego, clerk; that they remained in session during that and the two succeeding days, and after conferences with General William Hays, acting assistant provost-marshal-general on duty in the city of New York, and Colonel Nugent, his predecessor, and determining so far as they could upon the mode of procedure and what information and documents would be required to enable them to discharge the duties devolved upon them, adjourned to meet at the same place on Tuesday, the 5th day of January, 1864. During the recess General Love, one of the said commissioners, at the request and by the direction of his associates, visited Washington and Albany to confer with the War Department of the General Government and the proper authorities of the State of New York and obtain such information and documents as then could be procured; and subsequently Mr. Smith, another member of the Commission, at the request of his associates, visited Washington for a like purpose.

The Commission again convened in the city of New York on said 5th day of January, 1864, and have continued in session from day to day until the present time, making such progress in the work assigned them as they could with the means and information at hand or within their reach.

There has been some delay in the investigation and examination for the want of information and documents from the War Department, which could not at once be furnished, and some of which had to be obtained by the Department from different branches of the same or from other sources.

This explanation is made not for the information of the War Department, but for the benefit of others interested in the action of the Commission, and who may not be familiar with all the facts.

The Commission take pleasure in acknowledging the readiness and promptness with which Colonel Fry, the Provost-Marshal-General of the United States, has furnished them with the documents and information asked, and facilitated, so far as he could, all their labors. They have also received valuable aid in the form of statistics, tables, and estimates of the different classes of population in the several States from Hon. Mr. Kennedy, of the Census Bureau, at Washington. They have also been attended from time to time by Colonel Nugent, and have called before them and examined the provost-marshals of the several districts in the cities of New York and Brooklyn who were in service and took part in the enrollment of 1863. They were also assisted for a time in their labors by Captain Turner, of the volunteer service, who was detailed by General Hays for that purpose; and they would state generally that every desired aid and facility has been furnished by General Hays and all under his command, or in any way connected with the military service.

General J. B. Stonehouse, assistant adjutant-general of the State of New York, has attended the Commission upon several occasions, and made valuable suggestions, and placed at the disposal of the Commission such records and documents as were in the State offices. The object of the Commission was, first, to ascertain whether the enrollment of the city and State of New York was perfect and accurate, or so nearly so as to constitute a just and equitable basis for the assignment of quotas and the apportionment of men to be furnished for the military service of the United States; and secondly, in case the enrollment should appear to be so materially and substantially imperfect or erroneous as not to form a proper basis for the purpose named, to determine whether it could be corrected and made perfect and complete, or reasonably so; that is, so corrected as to show with reasonable accuracy the actual number of men in the State and the several districts thereof liable to be enrolled and to military service under the act of Congress of March 3, 1863.

An excessive enrollment in any State will not work an injustice as a basis for a draft, provided men are called into service only by drawing a given number or proportion of those enrolled, and only such are taken as are obtained and held to service upon such draft. The enrollment of exempts, or the swelling of the lists by fictitious names or the names of non-residents, increases the number to be drawn from, and, of course, the number of names to be drawn; but the names improperly enrolled represent a like number in the draft and the names actually drawn, and thus balance the account.

But if the number which the proportion called for would give is required to be furnished, either by repeating the draft until it is obtained or by volunteers to be furnished by the State, it is obvious

that an accurate enrollment is indispensable, and an excessive enrollment operates to the prejudice of the State. For example, in a given district there are precisely 500 men belonging to the first class, as defined in the conscription act, and these are all enrolled, and with them 500 who are non-residents, aliens, or otherwise exempt.

Upon an order for a draft of seventy-five the Government would be entitled to 100 men, and very likely would obtain but that number upon a draft from the whole 1,000, although 200 names would be drawn.

But if the draft is repeated, or the district made to furnish volunteers until one-fifth of the 1,000 are furnished, the Government will get 200 men instead of 100; that is, two-fifths instead of one-fifth of the 500 men properly enrolled. Again, if the enrollment of one State is excessive as compared with other States, it will not constitute a proper basis for the apportionment of men to be furnished by the several States for the U. S. military service, and whether one State enrolls more than the proper number, or the other States enroll less, the result will be the same. For instance, suppose two districts, each containing precisely 1,000 men of the first class, and who should be enrolled, and in one the whole 1,000 are enrolled, while in the other but 800 are enrolled; upon a draft of one-fourth, ordered upon the basis of the enrollment, the former district would furnish 250 men while the latter would furnish but 200. So that even upon a draft ordered upon an apportionment among the several States in proportion to the number of men enrolled, or in any way upon the basis of the enrollment, it is indispensable to complete justice between the States that the enrollment should be substantially complete and perfect in all of the States; that is, that all should be enrolled who are liable to serve in the national forces, as defined by the act of Congress before mentioned. If the enrollment in any one State is defective it will destroy the equality of the apportionment.

In proceeding to ascertain the accuracy of the enrollment the Commission had before them the law of Congress under which the same was made and the several orders emanating from the War Department to the officers charged with the enrollment, and called before them and examined upon interrogations, and, when deemed necessary, orally and without oath, the several provost-marshals under whose immediate direction and supervision the enrollment in the cities of New York and Brooklyn was made.

The result of this branch of the investigation accords substantially with the suggestions of Colonel Fry in his report to the Secretary of War dated November 17, 1863, that imperfections and errors will necessarily occur to a greater extent in a large city than in a rural district, and the more transient and floating the population in a given district the greater the liability to an erroneous and excessive enrollment.

Difficulties were encountered by the officers in making the enrollment in the metropolitan districts which did not exist, certainly to so great an extent, elsewhere.

In the older settled and agricultural districts the age, condition, and liability to military service of every male citizen would be very likely known to the enrolling officer, so that but little if any reliance need be placed upon information acquired while collecting the names or perfecting the enrolled lists, while the officer could in the nature of things know but little, if anything, of the great mass of individuals in the more populous districts of large cities.

In some districts the officer would be compelled to rely mainly upon what he could learn upon inquiries made while traversing his district in the discharge of this particular duty, and, bearing in mind as he should the great aversion of the masses to the enrollment as a preliminary to a draft, he would receive with distrust and suspicion every statement which would tend to keep the name of an individual from the list of the enrolled, and in a majority of cases would, in the language of the officers examined, "give the Government the benefit of the doubt" and enroll the man, leaving him to establish his exemption before the enrolling board.

Again, questions of alienage, physical disability, &c., could not be decided by the enrolling officers, but were left to the decisions of the boards. In fact, they were not passed upon until after the draft and in respect to those who, when drafted, claimed exemption upon the ground suggested. Indeed, these questions cannot be either well or satisfactorily decided in the progress of an enrollment. Alienage cannot well be determined except upon an investigation to some extent judicial, and physical disability can in most cases only be passed upon by a competent surgeon. Residence and age may in some, and perhaps most, instances be determined by the enrolling officer if sufficient time and opportunity for investigation be given.

To speak particularly of the city of New York, several causes operated, it may be said necessarily, to produce an erroneous and excessive enrollment:

First. There is in the city a large floating population—said by some to amount to 30,000 or over—having no permanent residence or none that can be satisfactorily ascertained, and many moving from place to place, and whose proper place of enrollment, even if liable at all, will always be doubtful. This class would be very likely enrolled wherever found and in as many districts as they should be found in while the enrollment is being made.

Second. At all times the city has been the resting-place and temporary abode of a large body of alien immigrants, and this class has largely increased since the existence of the war, as immigration has been greatly stimulated by the high price of labor and other causes, and while there has been a large drain from the foreign population into the Army, the aggregate number now in the city is probably not less than at former periods, and the population of aliens—that is, those who have not taken any steps to become naturalized—it is thought is larger than before. This class are all necessarily enrolled for the reasons suggested before—that the enrolling officers had no power to pass upon the question of alienage.

Third. In some portions of the city as in other places there are large manufacturing establishments and other branches of business carried on employing many men, and it is fair to presume that many of these employés, residents of other districts, have been enrolled at the place of their work, and perhaps also at their residence, and this for the reason that the officer could not, with the means at his command, satisfactorily determine the proper place of enrollment; and the individual perhaps has "winked" if not connived at an enrollment in the wrong rather than in the right district for the obvious reason that a draft in the former would not compel him to service.

One fact should be stated in this connection which was disclosed by the examination of one of the provost-marshals of the city of New York, exemplifying very strongly the difficulties in the way of a correct enrollment in the view of the officer. In order to "correct" the enrollment of his district, after the draft of 1863, he resorted to the

election poll lists of his district, and transferred over 5,000 names from such lists to the enrollment lists without inquiry as to age or condition. Of course, a faithful officer would not have taken this step had there been any mode or means at his command in or by which an accurate enrollment could have been made.

The time allowed for making the enrollment, while it was ample for the mere collection of names, was entirely too limited for such inquiries and investigations as might have been made, the better to enable the officers to exercise the very restricted discretionary powers vested in them, as to who were the proper subjects of the enrollment.

The law itself, as well as the orders issued by the War Department for its execution, and of which no complaint is made, as they were evidently proper in the emergency, necessarily compelled an excessive enrollment—that is, the enrollment of aliens, the physically incompetent, and other exempts—and did not and could not effectually guard against the enrollment of non-residents and those not within the proper ages, or other errors and imperfections; and the consequences of these defects in the system—if defects they are—are, of course, more serious and more apparent in cities than in the country.

The Commission, by way of testing the regularity and correctness of the enrollment of the State of New York, instituted a comparison between it and that of the other States. They ascertained the whole number within the ages and description of those composing the first class of the national forces under the conscription act in each State by an estimate and calculation based upon the census of 1860, and upon the principle adopted by the Census Bureau at Washington. Perfect accuracy is not claimed for this estimate, but it approximates sufficiently near the truth for the purpose for which it is used, and no injustice is done to any State by any comparison based upon it. The Commission then ascertained the percentage actually enrolled of the number thus estimated as belonging to the first class in each State, and in each district of the State of New York.

The tables hereto annexed, marked A and B, give the results of these comparisons.

The discrepancies cannot, in the judgment of the Commission, be explained upon any theory which has been suggested. The variances are entirely disproportioned and, in some instances, in direct opposition to the census exhibit of the relative proportion of males and females, as well as of the males within the military ages, in the several States. The lowest enrollments are in Delaware, Rhode Island, and Vermont, while the largest is in New York, and they range from 575 in Delaware to 1,350 in one district in New York City to each thousand of the first class of the males estimated as above. The average enrollment to the thousand in the State of New York is 818, and in Vermont 614, and in all the States, exclusive of New York, 721, and including New York 737.

The average enrollment to the thousand in all the New England States, 637; in New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, 764, and in Michigan, Illinois, and Indiana, 767. The result of this grouping of the several States, as well as the comparative enrollment in each State, shows conclusively that there has been no uniformity in the enrollment in the several States, or even in the different districts of the same State. If the same proportion of those estimated as above, belonging to the first class, had been enrolled in New York as the average enrollment in the other States, the enrollment in New York would have been 380,822, instead of 427,469. Most of this excess is in the cities of New York and Brooklyn. Other things being equal—that is,

there being nothing in the character of the population of New York to cause it to differ from the other States and districts—we should expect to find the enrollment of so large a city and State about on an average with the other States—that the enrollment would be a medium or mean between the two extremes, and not the most extreme. Nothing will be found in the character of the population to account for the difference that actually exists. In the city, as well as in the entire State, the females exceed the males in number.

In New York City it is true that there is a greater proportion of males within the military ages than in some other districts, but this is more than compensated by the large number of aliens and other exempts found in the city. So that there is nothing in the character of the population of the city or State of New York to call for a larger enrollment than is made in the other States.

The result of the draft was resorted to as another test of the enrollment, it being supposed that if the enrollment was uniform and equal in the several States and districts the result of the draft would be substantially the same in all.

Upon investigation it was found that in the districts where the enrollment was largest, and especially in those districts where, for the reasons suggested, if anywhere, an excessive enrollment might be looked for, the results of the draft were the least favorable to the Government, the fewest men were obtained, and the greatest number failed to report, or have been since found.

The inference is that many of those enrolled and drafted were non-residents, or had no existence at all, or for some other reason were improperly placed upon the enrollment.

The consequence is that the Government is the loser by an excessive or defective enrollment in this, that it does not get the men wanted or expected from any draft from it. A table annexed, marked C, shows the results of the draft in several of the States and districts and exemplifies the truth of these suggestions.

The Commission, after a full investigation, and in view of all the facts elicited, are unanimously of the opinion that the enrollment in the State of New York is imperfect and erroneous, excessive in some districts and possibly too small in others, and certainly excessive in the cities of New York and Brooklyn, and especially as compared with other States, and cannot be relied upon as a just and equitable basis for the assignment of the quota of the State of New York, or among the several districts thereof. Justice to the enrolling officers and agents requires that it should be distinctly stated that their fidelity or integrity is by no means impeached by any inaccuracies that may exist in the enrollment. They were the necessary result of the execution of the law under the circumstances, and with the means at the command of the officers, and it is not perceived how they could be avoided.

Second. The second subject of inquiry was whether, and if so, by what means and in what manner, the enrollment could be corrected, so as to make it a just and proper basis for the assignment of quotas. A new enrollment was of course out of the question, and could one have been made it is not perceived how the difficulties before encountered could have been overcome or the mistakes and errors of the first enrollment amended. The resort to the poll lists was an attempt by an experienced officer, familiar with the enrollment from the first, to correct the enrollment in his district. The same causes of error and imperfection still exist and are at work, and would undoubtedly produce the same results. The difficulty in the first enrollment was

not in the enrolling agents, but in the system and means and appliances at the command of the agents. The Commission were unable to devise any process or means to correct the enrollment and make it what it should be as a reliable and satisfactory basis for the adjustment of quotas. Whatever might be done in this direction would necessarily be by estimates and calculations, and these would be founded upon some assumed data, so that there would be nothing reliable in any result that should be attained. At best, the estimate would be the result of a guess, or proceed upon some arbitrary rule which it might be supposed would equalize the enrollment of the State of New York with that of the other States. But the result would not inspire any confidence as to its correctness, either absolutely or comparatively. If the New York enrollment should be made to conform to the average of the other States, to wit, 721 to each thousand of the first class, it would be the result of a rule adopted for convenience and without foundation in reason or principle. Such correction would leave the enrollment and quota of New York larger than that of the New England States, and would make it smaller than that of Pennsylvania and some of the Western States, with nothing in the character of the population to justify the discrimination. The same remarks will apply with like force to any other plan or process for equalizing or correcting the enrollment of New York by estimates and calculations. The Commission were therefore unable to correct the enrollment and make it right, or substantially or comparatively so, and as the quota assigned upon an enrollment imperfect and erroneous is necessarily erroneous and may be unjust, they were compelled to resort to some other means to correct it. The facts and figures show conclusively that the enrollment of the cities of New York and Brooklyn are excessive, and the Commission are of the opinion that any enrollment made by faithful agents, with the present limitations upon their powers and discretion, and with their present helps and means, must be excessive and cannot constitute a proper basis for apportionment of men to be furnished upon a call for volunteers.

The quota assigned to the city and State of New York under the call of October 17, 1863, being therefore excessive, the next inquiry was, in what way the error could be corrected and the quota made right.

Three methods were suggested: First, to adjust it upon the basis and in proportion to the entire male population; second, upon the basis and in proportion to the male population between the ages of twenty and forty-five; and, third, upon the basis and in proportion to the entire population. The first two methods were rejected and the third adopted, for the following among other reasons:

First. It was less favorable to the city and State of New York than either of the other two, and yet, while it was so, it was a rule of which the State could not complain, as it was a rule by which other benefits and burthens are distributed among the States.

Second. A call for volunteers is in one sense a tax upon the States and communities; large bounties have to be paid to obtain the men, and States and communities act upon this established fact, and by tax compel each man to contribute his share, so that the burthen falls upon property as directly as if Congress had laid a direct tax for the same purpose. In this respect representative population is a constitutional basis for the apportionment of this burthen.

Third. In all the acts of Congress thus far passed upon the subject of raising volunteers by calls upon the several States, population has been made the basis of the apportionment. Acts of July 22, 1861, July

25, 1861, and July 17, 1862, are explicit upon the subject. These acts are not repealed and still apply to any calls made under them, and whether they should govern the call of October 17, 1863, is not for the Commission to decide. They are only referred to as expressions of the judgment of the legislature of the proper basis for a call for volunteers where no other mode is prescribed.

Fourth. While taking either of the other methods the result might be varied in some of the States, the method adopted will, it is thought, place the burthen where it can best be borne as a tax to some extent upon property and produce no hardship anywhere.

Without questioning or calling in question the construction of the conscription act in the orders or calls made under it, the Commission, in view of the fact that the enrollment is clearly and confessedly inaccurate and imperfect, and in the city of New York excessive, are unanimously of the opinion that the population constitutes the only safe and proper basis for the assignment of quotas and the apportionment of men to be furnished by the State of New York upon a call for volunteers. But while no other basis than the enrollment is recommended for any draft that may be ordered, the Commission are unanimously of the opinion and recommend that in any case, if a State or district will and do furnish its just share and proportion of men required under any call or order for a draft, in proportion to population, such State or district should be held to have fully complied with the call and be relieved from the draft.

The Commission fully believe that in no other way can justice be done or satisfaction given, and that by any other procedure the calls and drafts will be regarded as oppressive and become odious.

Upon the basis suggested, which is commended by its equity and fairness and is believed not to be opposed to law, there can be no doubt that every call for men will everywhere be responded to cheerfully and heartily, and neither men nor money for the suppression of the rebellion and restoration of the Union in its integrity be withheld or given grudgingly or stintedly. Nothing but an appearance of wrong can create an opposition in the popular heart or mind to any demand of the Government for aid in this the time of its great struggle.

In conclusion, the Commission are of the opinion, and so report, that the quota assigned to the State of New York and the quotas assigned to the several districts of the cities of New York and Brooklyn are erroneous and excessive and should be reduced.

That the just and fair quota of the State of New York under the call for 300,000 men in October, 1863, is 52,858, and that the State should not, under that call, be required to furnish a greater number of men as volunteers.

The Commission have prepared a table, which is annexed to and forms a part of this report, and is marked D, in which the proper quota above stated is apportioned among the several districts of the State of New York, and they report that said quota so apportioned to the several districts is, in their opinion, the just and equitable quota for the said districts, respectively, and they unanimously recommend the adoption of this table of corrected quotas in lieu and correction of the assignment of quotas heretofore made by the War Department regarding the call as for volunteers.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. F. ALLEN.
JOHN LOVE.
CHAUNCEY SMITH.

TABLE A.—*Showing the ratio of enrolled men in the first class of the national forces in the several States.*

(N. B.—The first class is made up by adding to the number of men between the ages of twenty and thirty-five one-sixth of those between thirty-five and forty-five.)

States.	Males, 20 to 35.	Males, 35 to 45.	First class.	Number of first class enrolled.	Ratio to first class.
Connecticut	58,006	28,327	62,727	38,456	613
Delaware	13,271	5,751	14,220	8,181	575
Illinois	236,572	98,798	253,038	197,737	781
Indiana	164,776	67,917	176,095	134,163	762
Iowa	84,525	39,020	91,028	63,082	693
Maine	72,908	34,070	78,586	53,676	683
Massachusetts	157,532	77,032	170,370	107,095	629
Michigan	100,412	45,493	107,994	79,985	740
Minnesota	25,960	17,215	28,829	20,805	721
New Hampshire	37,407	18,484	40,488	26,674	659
New Jersey	82,842	39,747	88,767	66,842	753
New York	482,715	239,543	522,638	427,469	818
Ohio	276,098	124,259	296,807	207,806	700
Pennsylvania	340,100	159,776	366,729	270,925	739
Rhode Island	21,868	10,589	23,632	14,403	610
Vermont	35,471	17,635	38,410	23,568	614
Wisconsin	93,624	49,535	101,880	74,566	733
Total	2,284,087	1,073,191	2,462,247	1,815,433	737

Ratio without New York, 721.

TABLE B.—*Showing the ratio of enrolled men in the first class of the national forces in the several districts of New York.*

Districts.	Males 20 to 35.	Males 35 to 45.	First-class national forces.	Number enrolled.	Ratio enrolled.
First	14,906	7,822	16,210	11,812	729
Second	18,185	9,996	19,518	21,483	1,101
Third	17,045	8,436	18,454	16,586	898
Fourth	24,037	10,357	26,363	30,557	1,159
Fifth	19,235	9,130	20,756	17,703	853
Sixth	16,975	7,728	17,303	23,447	1,350
Seventh	18,103	9,123	19,623	18,013	918
Eighth	21,675	11,567	23,603	25,212	1,064
Ninth	15,191	8,663	16,635	13,359	803
Tenth	18,334	7,839	19,640	12,558	639
Eleventh	11,391	5,635	12,330	10,455	848
Twelfth	12,948	6,659	14,058	10,979	782
Thirteenth	12,975	6,445	14,049	10,764	766
Fourteenth	17,412	8,846	18,886	13,987	741
Fifteenth	16,902	7,928	17,523	12,602	719
Sixteenth	10,716	5,020	11,553	7,965	689
Seventeenth	12,994	5,582	13,924	9,843	707
Eighteenth	15,234	7,525	16,488	12,305	746
Nineteenth	15,779	7,674	17,058	12,690	744
Twentieth	16,969	7,927	17,990	13,402	745
Twenty-first	11,852	6,211	12,887	9,190	713
Twenty-second	14,067	6,920	15,220	11,093	729
Twenty-third	14,176	7,054	15,351	11,195	720
Twenty-fourth	16,269	8,068	17,613	12,063	685
Twenty-fifth	12,908	6,168	13,936	10,435	749
Twenty-sixth	13,807	6,782	14,937	11,260	754
Twenty-seventh	16,343	8,006	17,677	12,850	727
Twenty-eighth	15,512	7,799	16,772	11,637	694
Twenty-ninth	13,473	6,648	14,581	9,332	640
Thirtieth	16,205	9,038	17,711	13,195	745
Thirty-first	12,645	6,138	13,668	9,497	693

TABLE C.—*Showing the ratio of men held to service of those drafted in 1863 in the several States and in the metropolitan and country districts of New York.*

States.	Number of men drawn.	Number held to service.	Ratio.
Maine	16,089	4,641	288
New Hampshire	8,004	3,109	388
Vermont	7,071	2,844	402
Massachusetts	32,114	6,303	196
Rhode Island	4,271	1,233	289
Connecticut	11,540	3,950	341
New York	100,164	24,569	245
Pennsylvania	82,317	27,723	337
Delaware	2,454	845	344
Maryland	8,018	863	108
District of Columbia	5,798	1,188	204
Michigan	6,426	2,573	400
Wisconsin	15,290	4,883	319
Total	299,556	84,719	283
Districts from 2 to 9, inclusive, in New York	26,278	3,502	133
The remaining districts of New York, exclusive of the above	73,886	21,067	285

TABLE D.—*Showing the quota of the several districts of the State of New York of 300,000 men assigned on the basis of the total population by the census of 1860.*

Districts.	Total population.	Quota.
First	126,142	1,718
Second	146,950	2,002
Third	132,172	1,800
Fourth	134,766	1,836
Fifth	129,963	1,771
Sixth	117,148	1,596
Seventh	132,524	1,805
Eighth	173,991	2,370
Ninth	125,241	1,706
Tenth	135,991	1,858
Eleventh	96,197	1,310
Twelfth	112,113	1,527
Thirteenth	108,311	1,475
Fourteenth	148,388	2,021
Fifteenth	132,227	1,801
Sixteenth	95,383	1,299
Seventeenth	114,524	1,560
Eighteenth	129,778	1,768
Nineteenth	133,556	1,819
Twentieth	138,960	1,893
Twenty-first	105,201	1,433
Twenty-second	119,418	1,627
Twenty-third	116,980	1,568
Twenty-fourth	131,664	1,793
Twenty-fifth	104,399	1,422
Twenty-sixth	114,902	1,565
Twenty-seventh	125,487	1,845
Twenty-eighth	129,365	1,762
Twenty-ninth	114,553	1,560
Thirtieth	141,971	1,934
Thirty-first	102,304	1,419

FEBRUARY 25, 1864.

SECRETARY OF WAR:

You will observe that the main argument in the report is one to show that in raising troops equal and exact justice cannot be measured out by the assignment of quotas calculated upon an erroneous

basis, and the Commission demonstrates this point by illustrations and examples. I have never known any intelligent person to entertain a doubt as to the fact thus elucidated by the Commission. Having established this point, the Commission, without giving the reasoning in full, announces its conclusions. I state and remark upon them seriatim.

The Commission determines:

First. As stated above, that an erroneous enrollment used as a basis for assigning quotas "may operate to the prejudice of the State."

Second. That imperfections and errors "in an enrollment will necessarily occur to a greater extent in a large city than in a rural district, and the more transient and floating the population in a given district the greater the liability to an erroneous and excessive enrollment."

Third. That in the "city of New York several causes operated, and necessarily, to produce an erroneous and excessive enrollment." Three of these causes are named: First, floating population; second, presence of alien immigrants; third, the presence in the city of large manufacturing establishments whose employés do not or may not reside at their place of labor. A manifest error of judgment, not previously known to this office, on the part of one of the provost-marshals in having transferred names from the election poll lists to his enrollment lists, which action was entirely exceptional, is also set forth by the Commission as a further proof of erroneous enrollment. In this connection the Commission says:

> The law itself, as well as the orders issued by the War Department for its execution, and of which no complaint is made, as they were evidently proper in the emergency, necessarily compelled an excessive enrollment—that is, the enrollment of aliens, the physically incompetent, and other exempts—and did not and could not effectually guard against the enrollment of non-residents and those not within the proper ages, or other errors and imperfections, and the consequences of these defects in the system—if defects they are—are of course more serious and apparent in cities than in the country.

Fourth. That "the enrollment in the State of New York is imperfect and erroneous, excessive in some districts and possibly too small in others, and certainly excessive in the cities of New York and Brooklyn, and cannot be relied upon as a just and equitable basis for the assignment of quota of the State of New York or the districts thereof." That the "inaccuracies were the necessary results of the execution of the law under the circumstances, and it is not perceived how they could be avoided."

Fifth. The Commission were unable to devise any process or means to "correct the enrollment and make it what it should be as a reliable and satisfactory basis for the adjustment of the quota." The Commission did not perceive how the difficulties before encountered could have been overcome or the mistakes and errors of the first enrollment amended. "The same causes of error and imperfection still exist and are at work and would undoubtedly produce the same results."

Sixth. The quota assigned to the city and State of New York under the call of October 17, 1863, being excessive, the way in which "the error could be corrected and the quota made right" is to assign the quotas upon the basis and in proportion to the entire population.

To the conclusion of the Commission as enumerated I reply as follows:

To the first: It cannot be denied that with an imperfect basis,

exact justice may not be found in the assignment of quotas. This needed no proof, but in the matter under consideration a perfect basis cannot be found, nor can exact justice be dealt out.

To the second: The conclusion is entirely correct; the fact needed no indorsement.

To the third: It is true that in the city of New York many causes operated "necessarily to produce an erroneous and excessive enrollment," but I have already explained to you (see my report of August) that special care and great diligence and labor were bestowed to neutralize the evil effects of these causes, and I have shown, and can if necessary show further, that the pains taken did prevent or remove in a reasonable degree the errors likely to arise from the causes operating. That a "floating population," the presence of "aliens," and the existence of "large manufacturing establishments" should add to the difficulties of an enrollment in New York City is plain enough. These difficulties, however, are common to all large sea-board cities, and prevail in taking the census, which the Commission recommends as a basis for making the quotas "right."

The only source of error in the enrollment peculiar to the city of New York, and which probably did not exist to the same extent in taking the census, arises from the fact that the political condition of New York during the spring and summer was such as to breed a senseless opposition to a correct enrollment. Ignorant men and women were led to think that the execution of a law distasteful to them and dangerous to the hopes of their leaders might be defeated by the straws they threw in its way, and that by obstructing the enrollment they might prevent a draft. On this account it is doubtless true that the enrolling officers in many cases, finding themselves unable to get correct information, entered fictitious names and names which should have been omitted, and failed to procure names which should have been entered. The draft has not yet been carried far enough to make these defects—for which the people are responsible—burdensome, and notwithstanding the discouraging view taken of it by the Commission, I have no doubt the defects will be essentially corrected before any great hardship will result from them. You will perceive in this third conclusion of the Commission that the manner of carrying out the law as regards making the enrollment is approved, but it is clearly stated that the "law itself" necessarily compels error and injustice. I regret to say that the entire report seems to me to have been prepared with a view to prove that the law must necessarily produce error, injustice, and hardship. I do not feel it my duty to enter upon a defense of this measure further than to say that, in my opinion, less injustice is likely to result from the assignment of quotas under this law than under any other, and that the wisdom and patriotism of the last and the present Congress could not have been more clearly displayed than in making and amending the enrollment act. The results of the direct and indirect operation of this law in strengthening the Army, periodically reported to you, give evidence on this point, and I think afford a sufficient answer to the political effect likely to be produced—whether intentional or not—by the report of the Commission.

To the fourth: I do not dispute that "the enrollment in the State of New York is imperfect and erroneous," but I deny, and the Commission has failed to establish, that its errors and imperfections are greater than those to be found in any other basis that could be obtained. I do not dispute that it "cannot be relied upon as a just and equitable

basis for the assignment of quotas," but I assert, and no one can deny, that no just and equitable basis can be found for the assignment of quotas; and in this war our cause would be lost if all men stood exactly upon the order of their going, and it is injured by any effort or argument to induce them to do so. The Commission states that the inaccuracies of the enrollment were a necessary result under the circumstances, but it fails to show that inaccuracies to an equal or greater extent do not and would not prevail on any other basis. The Commission seems to have disregarded the fact that the sources of error were well known to the officers of this Bureau and that extraordinary pains were taken to remove them, and it condemns the enrollment after arriving at certain results by a comparison of the enrollment of 1863 with certain tables prepared by it from the census of 1860. It is not deemed necessary to discuss at length the results derived from such a comparison. The census of 1860 is no more likely to have been correct throughout the country at the time it was taken than the enrollment is now. In the city of New York it was less likely to have been correct, as especial care was taken there to perfect the enrollment. (See my report of August.) But if the census in 1860 and the enrollment in 1863 were at those periods equally near correct, it is unreasonable, if not absurd, to suppose that the mutations of three years have not added so much to the inaccuracies of the census of 1860 as to render it at this time more unreliable and unjust as a basis for quotas than the enrollment of 1863. The Commission in these tables exposes itself to other sources of error which it is not necessary to notice in detail; as, for example, it assumes that a certain number of the males in the census tables between the ages of thirty-five and forty-five were married, and makes calculations upon this assumption to show what the number enrolled in 1863 ought to have been. The first entry in Table A, for example, shows, on the premises assumed as above, that in 1860 there might have been in Connecticut 62,727 men liable to be enrolled in the first class, and that in 1863 we actually enrolled in that class 38,456. I am unable to perceive the force of this mode of proving that the present enrollment in New York is excessive.

To the fifth: If correct, this conclusion of the Commission, in connection with what precedes it, would of course lead to an entire abandonment of the enrollment and all action dependent upon it. I think, however, it has already been shown—certainly the contrary has not been proven—that the enrollment, though imperfect, is as nearly correct as any other basis; and notwithstanding the inability of the Commission to devise any means by which the enrollment can be made "what it should be as a reliable basis," I think there is no doubt whatever about removing many of its material inaccuracies. The Commission is wrong in stating that "the same causes of error and imperfection still exist and are at work and would doubtless produce the same results." The inexperience of the officers and agents does not still exist. One cause of error was the magnitude of the work to be done; what has already been done removes to some extent this cause. A greater cause, which does not still exist, was the ignorance or misapprehension of the people as to the effect of an erroneous enrollment upon those actually and properly enrolled. They now see that justice in the assignment of quotas makes it to their interest to have the lists purged of all names erroneously entered, and fairness among those liable to draft makes it to their interest to have entered the names of all who are liable. It is not

necessary to mention other causes which existed formerly and do not exist now.

To the sixth: If the quota assigned to New York in October last is wrong, the means proposed by the Commission to make it right are, to say the least of it, very extraordinary. The enrollment upon which its quota was assigned was made in 1863, in pursuance of law, by persons of acknowledged efficiency and honesty, and who are fully indorsed by the Commission itself. It was subjected to close and immediate scrutiny and repeated revision; and although it may be in excess, it is still an enrollment only of men of age to bear arms, and must be more accurate as a basis for present purposes than the population of 1860, which includes men, women, and children, old and young, but excludes the thousands of able-bodied men who have taken up their residences in New York since 1860, and who, in one way or another, are made to go far toward filling New York's quota of troops.

The reasons given by the Commission for its conclusion on this point are, if possible, more extraordinary than the conclusion itself. The first is, that this mode of assigning quotas would be "less favorable to the city and State of New York" than certain other modes discussed. There is no disposition in this Bureau to favor a plan because it is unfavorable to the city or State of New York, nor can I perceive any reason for doing so. The second reason given is that a call for volunteers is in one sense "a tax upon the States and communities; large bounties have to be paid to obtain the men, and States and communities act upon this established fact and by tax compel each man to contribute his share, so that the burden falls upon property as directly as if Congress laid a direct tax for the same purpose. In this respect representative population is a constitutional basis for the apportionment of this burden."

The call of October 17 was not a call for "volunteers" in the sense in which the Commission applies this reason. The proclamation of the President and the instructions issued and information given at the time made this apparent, and the Commission was made aware of it by me through one of its members. It was an announcement of draft intended for January 5 under the enrollment act, and the quotas assigned were quotas for draft, subject to suitable corrections at the proper time. They were announced in advance that the people might have an opportunity to reduce them by volunteering if they desired to do so. The whole scheme was under the enrollment act, and was only a liberal and gentle application of that law. This statement also covers the third reason of the Commission, which is that "in all the acts of Congress thus far passed upon the subject of raising volunteers by calls upon the several States, population has been made the basis of the apportionment. Acts of July 22, 1861, July 25, 1861, and July 17, 1862, are explicit upon the subject." Fourth reason: "The method adopted will, it is thought, place the burden where it can best be borne, as a tax to some extent upon property, and produce no hardship anywhere."

As stated above, the "burthen" of October 17 was laid under the enrollment act, which contemplates personal service or an equivalent from every man liable to military duty, and not to levying a tax upon property. There is an inconsistency in the reasoning of the Commission which may here be noticed. It satisfies itself in the first place that an excessive and consequently unjust quota has been assigned

to New York. It then gives as a reason for resorting to another method of assignment that that method will be less favorable to New York than certain other methods. Another reason then given for its plan is that by it "the burthen will be placed where it can be best borne." I have no desire to see an undue burthen placed upon any locality, but if there is a place that could on account of wealth, men, and commercial interests bear a heavy burthen it would be New York, and an excess there would be placing it where it "can best be borne."

The Commission finally reports as follows, viz: That they "are unanimously of the opinion that population constitutes the only safe and proper basis for the assignment of quotas and the apportionment of men to be furnished by New York upon a call for volunteers. But while no other basis than the enrollment is recommended for any draft that may be ordered, the Commission are unanimously of the opinion and recommend that in any case if a State or district will and do furnish its just share and proportion of men required under any call or order for draft, in proportion to population, such State or district should be held to have fully complied with the call and be relieved from the draft."

I disagree with the Commission in this opinion and recommendation. The Commission has evidently been absorbed by the conviction that the raising of men is, and will necessarily continue to be, equivalent to levying special taxes and raising money, and they would therefore require the same proceeds under the enrollment act from a district of rich women which they would from a district with the same number of men of equal means. I assume that we are looking for personal military service from those able to perform it; that we make no calls for volunteers in the sense in which the Commission understands it, but that we assign to the districts under the enrollment act fair quotas of the men we have found them to contain; that to defer personal service for the time the people of certain States and localities now raise money—bounties—of their own accord, and not through the laws or order of the General Government, and purchase substitutes; that this practice will naturally prevail while men and money are plenty, but that it may cease at any time, and is not a sufficient cause for the Government to depart from the sound principles of the law by which it can require and secure the services of its forces; and that, if politic, it would be a departure from the law to do so.

The Commission has assured the Government that "upon the basis suggested," "every call for men will everywhere be responded to cheerfully and heartily, and neither men nor money for the suppression of the rebellion and restoration of the Union in its integrity be withheld or given grudgingly or stintedly." My experience and observation in this Bureau justify me in asserting that the generosity and patriotism of the good people of the United States and of the State of New York will not in raising troops be dependent upon the adoption of "the basis suggested" by the Commission, nor upon the decision of any other question that has arisen in connection with this subject.

There is no practical point to be considered in connection with the assignment of quotas under the call of October 17, as the President's order of February 1 for a draft on March 10 for 500,000 men includes the 300,000 announced on October 17, as the quota for draft on 5th of January. The order of February 1 and the quotas assigned are wholly under the enrollment act.

In conclusion, I would recommend that the quotas in certain districts in New York for the draft on 10th of March be reduced in the same ratio in which the President reduced them for the draft in July last, and that the President's orders then given as to a new enrollment be carried out without interfering with the draft now ordered.

J. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 64. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, February 18, 1864.*

REFUGEES AND REBEL DESERTERS.

Whenever refugees from within the rebel lines, or deserters from the rebel armies, present themselves at U. S. camps or military posts they will be immediately examined by the provost-marshal with a view to determine their character and their motive in giving themselves up. If it appear that they are honest in their intention of forever deserting the rebel cause, care will be taken to explain to them that they will not be forced to serve in the U. S. Army against the rebels, nor be kept in confinement. The President's proclamation of December 8, 1863, will be read to them, and if they so desire the oath therein prescribed will be administered to them. They will then be questioned as to whether they desire employment from the United States; and if so, such arrangements as may be expedient will be made by the several army commanders for employing them on Government works within their commands. Those who come to the Army of the Potomac will be forwarded to the Military Governor of the District of Columbia, at Washington, with reports in their cases, that employment may be given them if desired; or, if not, that they may be sent as far north as Philadelphia.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, February 18, 1864.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: The Secretary of War instructs me to transmit to you the inclosed copy of the final report of Brig. Gen. R. Saxton, dated at Beaufort, S. C., February 7, 1864, of the result of the agricultural operations carried on by him on behalf of the Government for the past year.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Beaufort, S. C., February 7, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: In closing up all the agricultural operations which I have carried on for the Government during the past year I deem it my duty to report as the final result 470,000 pounds of seed cotton, which will

considerably more than meet all my expenditures. In addition, the people have raised sufficient food for their own subsistence; all this on the lands which were bid in by the Government at tax sales. Of those sold to private individuals, and which have been cultivated by them, I have no accurate account, but there is no doubt that fully as much more cotton has been produced by them. I can give, then, as the result of my labors during the past year, by directing the industry of some 15,000 freedmen, that they have produced enough to supply themselves with food without cost to the Government, and cotton enough to pay all contingent expenses. This does not apply to destitute refugees who came into our lines after seedtime had passed. Such of these as were unable to work have received rations from Government unless they had relatives who could support them, which in many instances was the case. I can safely report, however, that when the final balance is struck between all the freedmen have received from the Government and all it has paid out for them in this department the balance will be against the Government and in favor of the freedmen.

As the lands here are all to be sold or pre-empted under the late order of the President, I cannot, of course, carry them on another year for the Government. As the guardian, by your orders, of the 15,000 colored people in this department, and the only one to whom they have to look to represent them, I also deem it my duty to enter in their name a solemn protest against the action of the majority of the board of U. S. tax commissioners for this district with regard to the disposal of the public lands here. On the first of the year the President issued to them the accompanying order, which I respectfully inclose and invite your attention. This order, so wise and proper, I communicated at once to the people under my charge, in order that they might avail themselves of its just and humane provisions in time to prepare their grounds and plant them in season to prevent their becoming a tax on the bounty of the Government for want of food. I regret to report that two of the commissioners have thus far refused to carry out these orders of the President, on the ground, as they assert, of their illegality, and, I understand, censure me for my action in the matter. I am pleased to report that Hon. A. D. Smith, the only lawyer on the Board, pronounces them legal and just, and has done everything in his power to have them carried out. I have so much faith in the beneficent results to the people under my charge of the faithful carrying out of these orders that I should not be true to my trust did I not in the name of the people present these facts for your consideration.

Trusting that my own action will meet with your approval,

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. SAXTON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

[Sub-inclosure.]

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Beaufort, S. C., January 16, 1864.

The following instructions, which have been received by the U. S. direct tax commissioners, are announced for the information and benefit of all concerned:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 30, 1863.*

U. S. DIRECT TAX COMMISSIONERS:

GENTLEMEN: By direction of the President I transmit the following instructions, which you will observe in disposing of lands struck off to the United States.

You will consider them as applying to all lands in your district which are now, or may be hereafter, owned by the United States, except such as are or may be set apart for military, naval, school, or revenue purposes, and the plantations on Saint Helena Island, known as Lands End, and the Ben Chaplin Place, and the city of Beaufort, on Port Royal Island.

All previous instructions or parts thereof which conflict with those now given are hereby rescinded.

Yours, respectfully,

S. P. CHASE.

ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS TO THE DIRECT TAX COMMISSIONERS FOR THE DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA IN RELATION TO THE DISPOSITION OF LANDS.

1. You will allow any loyal person of twenty-one years of age or upward, who has at any time since the occupation by the national forces resided for six months or now resides upon or is engaged in cultivating any lands in your district owned by the United States, to enter the same for pre-emption to the extent of one, or, at the option of the pre-emptor, two tracts of twenty acres each, paying therefor $1.25 per acre. You will give preference in all cases to heads of families and to married women whose husbands are engaged in the service of the United States, or are necessarily absent.

2. You will permit each soldier, sailor, or marine actually engaged in the service of the United States, or any who may have been or hereafter shall be honorably discharged, to pre-empt and purchase in person or by authorized agent, at the rate of $1.25 per acre, one tract of twenty acres of land if single, and if married two tracts of twenty acres each, in addition to the amount a head of family or married woman, in the absence of her husband, is allowed to pre-empt and purchase under the general privilege to loyal persons.

3. Each pre-emptor on filing his claim and receiving his certificate of pre-emption must pay in U. S. notes two-fifths of the price, and the residue on receiving a deed for the parcels of land pre-empted, and a failure to make complete payment on receipt of the deed will forfeit all rights under the pre-emption as well as all partial payments for the land.

4. When persons authorized to purchase by pre-emption desire to enter upon and cultivate lands not yet surveyed they may do so, but they will be required to conform in their selections as nearly as possible to the probable lines of the surveys, and to take and occupy them subject to correction of title and occupation by actual surveys when made.

5. In making surveys such reservation for paths and roadways will be made as will allow easy and convenient access to the several subdivisions entered for sale and occupancy by pre-emption or otherwise.

Approved December 31, 1863.

A. LINCOLN.

These instructions, it will be seen, apply to all soldiers as well as citizens. The superintendents and teachers in this department are hereby directed to give their entire attention to the carrying out of these instructions, and to assist the people to the extent of their power in locating, staking out their claims, and securing their title deeds under this order of the President, which, in its beneficent results, is to be second only to the proclamation of emancipation. I also recommend the people to lose no time in pre-empting their claims and in preparing their grounds for the coming harvest. The foundation of all national wealth and prosperity is in the soil. No people can be truly prosperous who neglect its cultivation.

Freedmen, you should plow deep, plant carefully and in season, cultivate diligently, and you will reap abundant harvests. First provide for an ample supply of corn and vegetables, then remember that cotton is the great staple here. I advise you to plant all you can of it. So profitable was its culture in the old days of slavery that your former masters said: "Cotton is king." It is expected that you will show in a free South that cotton is more of a king than ever.

R. SAXTON,

Brigadier-General and Military Governor.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., February 18, 1864.

Governor O. P. MORTON,
Indianapolis, Ind.:

It is very desirable to know exactly when your new regiments of infantry can take the field. Please inform me.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

AUGUSTA, ME., *February 18, 1864.*

SECRETARY OF WAR:

I do not want any more batteries or cavalry raised in this State until the infantry regiments now in process of organization are filled. They would interfere badly.

SAML. CONY,
Governor.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
New York City, February 18, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

GENERAL: All our information from the South indicates that the leaders of the rebellion are making the most desperate efforts to bring into the field every man capable of bearing arms at the opening of the campaign in the spring. The rapid increase of our debt, bringing with it the dangers to which the public credit is always exposed under the pressure of heavy expenditures, the long continuance of the war, and the importance of terminating it as soon as possible render it incumbent on us to put forth all our strength as soon as military operations can be resumed. I suppose we must have a very large force in forts and intrenchments, including the city of Washington, and this force out of active employment must be considerably augmented by troops in the interior of the loyal States—like those, for instance, guarding prisoners at Johnson's Island.

It has occurred to me that all these troops might be relieved by the local militia of the loyal States, and that thus a strong addition might be made to our active force.

I have no doubt that a great number of regiments would volunteer during the spring and summer for service at Baltimore, in the intrenchments at Washington, and in all the forts in all our harbors. I think at least ten regiments could be obtained in this State for such a service, and that the other loyal States would contribute as liberally.

It is hardly to be expected that the President's order for a draft will bring out the number of men called for, and in any event the measure proposed could hardly be otherwise than salutary.

I have taken the liberty of making this suggestion, with the assurance that if the plan could be carried out an overwhelming force might be thrown upon the enemy and the war brought to a successful conclusion during the year 1864.

The great stake the country has in such a speedy issue of the conflict will, I am sure, be regarded as a sufficient apology for calling your attention to the subject.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Providence, February 18, 1864.

Maj. C. W. FOSTER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Chief of Colored Bureau, Washington, D. C.:

MAJOR: I have the honor to request authority to raise a regiment of infantry, to be composed of colored men.

I would request authority be given to muster in the regiment by companies, and, if possible, by squads, as this method would add much to the convenience of both the men and the State in the payment of bounties, &c.

I most respectfully request, and will consider it a personal favor, that the regiment may be designated as the Fifteenth Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers (Colored), in the same manner as our last was—the Fourteenth Rhode Island Heavy Artillery (Colored).

Yet, if you should find it impossible to grant this I would consent to raise the regiment under some other name. The former would be of some advantage in raising the regiment, and I trust it may be so called.

I have the honor to be, major, with much regard, your obedient servant.

JAMES Y. SMITH,
Governor of Rhode Island.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *February 18, 1864.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

No order can be found here giving authority to the department commanders to appoint officers for new regiments, and General Foster did not know of such an authority. I am glad to have it, and can use it to advantage. I can spare the Sixth New Hampshire until the 10th of March, but it may delay the furloughing of other veterans.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General, Commanding.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *February 19, 1864.*

Col. J. B. FRY:

I can put the infantry in the field in ten days if necessary, but would prefer longer time if it can be granted, as the recruiting is going on well. If I put them in the field in that time I must make consolidations, but in cases where if it is delayed a little longer I can have full regiments. Answer me what I shall do, and I will do it.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., February 19, 1864.

Governor S. MILLER,
Saint Paul, Minn.:

Your answer to my dispatch of the 9th instant, quoted by you in a letter to Senator Ramsey, has never been received. The bounties as now authorized by law, to wit, $300 for raw recruits and $400

for veterans, will be paid so long as the law permits, to wit, March 1. After that date but $100 can be paid by existing laws. This has reference to the authority given you to raise ten companies of infantry.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 66. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, February 20, 1864.*

BOUNTY FOR RE-ENLISTMENT.

All soldiers enlisted or re-enlisted into the Regular Army for the period of three years, under the provisions of the joint resolution of January 13, 1864, and General Orders, No. 25, of 1864, are entitled to a bounty of $402, to be paid as follows: *a*

1. Upon enlistment they shall be paid one month's pay in advance	$13
First installment of bounty	25
Premium	2
Total on enlistment	40
2. At the first regular pay-day after two months' service an additional installment of bounty will be paid	50
3. At the first regular pay-day after six months' service an additional installment of bounty will be paid	50
4. At the first regular pay-day after the end of the first year's service an additional installment of bounty will be paid	50
5. At the first regular pay-day after eighteen months' service an additional installment of bounty will be paid	50
6. At the first regular pay-day after two years' service an additional installment of bounty will be paid	50
7. At the first regular pay-day after two years and a half service an additional installment of bounty will be paid	50
8. At the expiration of three years' service the remainder of the bounty will be paid	75

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR No. 6. WAR DEPT., PROV. MAR. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, February 20, 1864.*

When a drafted person pays the sum of $300 commutation money, in order to be exempted from a draft, the receiver shall sign "triplicate" receipts for the amount. The "original" shall be retained by the receiver to be forwarded by him, with his weekly summary statement and abstract of moneys received, to the Provost-Marshal-General. The "duplicate" and "triplicate" shall be given to the drafted person for presentation to the Board of Enrollment. If the Board grant a certificate of exemption, they shall return the "triplicate" to the drafted person and retain the "duplicate" to be forwarded to the Provost-Marshal-General with the weekly abstract of persons exempted from military service.

Paragraph II, of Circular No. 34, June 30, and Circular No. 38, July 3, 1863, and the last clause of the circular letter of February 8, 1864,

a See General Orders, No. 191, of 1863.

from the Provost-Marshal-General's Office, are hereby amended accordingly.

The clause of the circular letter of the 8th of February, 1864, above referred to, requiring the "original" of each certificate of deposit to be forwarded to the Treasurer of the United States, is also hereby amended so as to read as follows, viz, and the "original" of each certificate will be forwarded to the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *February 20, 1864.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Colonel Eaton, Ninth Louisiana Colored Regiment, superintendent of freedmen on the Mississippi, has deemed it expedient to join me in East Tennessee, to report the condition of affairs in that section of country. Since Mr. Mellen has taken charge of the abandoned plantations, instead of reorganizing what had already been done under my instructions for the present year, he required all permits to be revoked, and introduced a system the workings of which the men of experience on the river assert to be impracticable. The consequence is that a large number of persons who had selected plantations have become dissatisfied and are rapidly leaving the country, returning the freedmen upon our hands for support. May not too great and impracticable changes break the good faith of the Government and create a most injurious distrust? The system adopted by Colonel Eaton has now the result of experience, and works well. My system of taking the abandoned plantations for the purpose of giving employment to the blacks, under all the disadvantages, which have been many, has also worked well. Under these plans, with such modifications as experience has taught us, the Treasury agents and the military authorities would have worked in harmony. Then the blacks had been made self-supporting. Now, as the season is rapidly advancing and the plantations are being given up by the lessees, I fear we will have many thousand blacks to feed and clothe. It is said Mr. Mellen has gone to Washington to ask for a large appropriation of money, for which I can see no necessity, as under my system many thousand dollars have been placed in the Treasury with little expense to the Government.

I shall immediately proceed down the river (Mississippi). Fortunately, my arrangements in this State are nearly completed. A telegram will reach me at Nashville. I do not wish to have anything to do with the abandoned plantations, but if the Government will send a commission, or appoint Mr. Field to take charge, I will operate with them cordially and furnish all the labor required. I consider the negroes under my control—furnishing, of course, labor under the calls of the Treasury agents; but Mr. Mellen assumes that they are entirely under him, and he desires to issue orders accordingly. The military authorities must have command of the negroes or there will be an endless confusion. I will keep this control unless ordered to the contrary.

L. THOMAS,
Brigadier and Adjutant General.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., February 20, 1864.

Hon. RICHARD WALLACH,
Mayor of Washington, D. C.:

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 15th instant I am directed to state:

First, that the number 5,077 included all reported by the Adjutant-General to be credited up to January 5, 1864, as per accompanying statement. In reply to your second query, that the number 6,777 covers all that is required of the District of Columbia under former calls, to which is to be added the further number of 4,256—the quota assigned under the last call for 500,000 men. To your last and third query I have to reply that 1,183 men have been furnished by draft, including all who were held to service, paid commutation, or furnished substitutes.

The quota of the District under the calls is therefore 11,033; credits by voluntary enlistment and draft, 6,260; leaving a balance still due the United States of 4,773, which amount is subject to deduction for any number of men which have been furnished subsequent to the 5th of January and not yet reported by the Adjutant-General.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
HENRY E. MAYNADIER,
Captain, U. S. Army, in charge of Enrollment Bureau.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., February 20, 1864.

His Excellency Governor O. P. MORTON,
Indianapolis, Ind.:

The general-in-chief will move your regiments of infantry on the 1st of March. Please make your arrangements accordingly.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., February 21, 1864.

Col. S. M. BOWMAN,
Eighty-fourth Regt. Pa. Vols., Must. and Recruit. Officer for Colored Troops, Camp Stanton, Bryantown, Md.:

COLONEL: Lieut. Col. W. H. Chesebrough, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, having been authorized to raise a regiment of colored troops in the city of Baltimore, I am directed to say that after mature consideration it is not thought necessary that you should drop Baltimore from your list of recruiting stations. Lieutenant-Colonel Chesebrough will, however, recruit under the direct authority of the War Department, and will be independent of your command.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

C. W. FOSTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 69. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, February 22, 1864.*

The following proclamation is published for the information of all concerned:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by my proclamation of the nineteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, the ports of the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas were, for reasons therein set forth, placed under blockade; and whereas, the port of Brownsville, in the district of Brazos Santiago, in the State of Texas, has since been blockaded, but as the blockade of said port may now be safely relaxed with advantage to the interests of commerce:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, pursuant to the authority in me vested by the fifth section of the act of Congress approved on the thirteenth of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, entitled "An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports, and for other purposes," do hereby declare that the blockade of the said port of Brownsville shall so far cease and determine from and after this date, that commercial intercourse with said port, except as to persons, things, and information hereinafter specified, may from this date be carried on, subject to the laws of the United States, to the regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and, until the rebellion shall have been suppressed, to such orders as may be promulgated by the general commanding the department, or by an officer duly authorized by him and commanding at said port. This proclamation does not authorize or allow the shipment or conveyance of persons in or intending to enter the service of the insurgents, or of things or information intended for their use or for their aid or comfort, nor, except upon the permission of the Secretary of War, or of some officer duly authorized by him, of the following prohibited articles, namely: Cannon, mortars, firearms, pistols, bombs, grenades, powder, saltpeter, sulphur, balls, bullets, pikes, swords, boarding caps (always excepting the quantity of the said articles which may be necessary for the defense of the ship and those who compose the crew), saddles, bridles, cartridge-bag material, percussion and other caps, clothing adapted for uniforms, sail cloth of all kinds, hemp and cordage, intoxicating drinks, other than beer and light native wines.

To vessels clearing from foreign ports and destined to the port of Brownsville, opened by this proclamation, licenses will be granted by consuls of the United States upon satisfactory evidence that the vessel so licensed will convey no persons, property, or information excepted or prohibited above, either to or from the said port; which licenses shall be exhibited to the collector of said port immediately on arrival, and, if required, to any officer in charge of the blockade; and on leaving said port every vessel will be required to have a clearance from the collector of the customs, according to law, showing no violations of the conditions of the license. Any violations of said conditions will involve the forfeiture and condemnation of the vessel and cargo, and the exclusion of all parties concerned from any further privilege of entering the United States during the war for any purpose whatever.

In all respects, except as herein specified, the existing blockade remains in full force and effect as hitherto established and maintained, nor is it relaxed by this proclamation except in regard to the port to which relaxation is or has been expressly applied.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this eighteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-eighth.

[L. S.] ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., February 22, 1864.

His Excellency J. G. SMITH,
Governor of Vermont, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: In reply to your inquiries I have the honor to inform you that the enrollment act, as lately amended by Congress, requires that towns which have failed to furnish the quotas assigned them shall be drafted for the deficiencies, and the draft continued in said towns until the required number shall be obtained. The fact that a State may have furnished a number of men equal to the number of men assigned to all its towns, will not, under the present law, exempt the delinquent towns from draft.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., February 23, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. DIX,
New York City:

GENERAL: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant.

I believe the authorities here are fully aware of the desperate efforts making by the rebels for a campaign the coming spring, and I know of no effort omitted by the Executive Department of the Government to increase our own forces in the field; but, of course, nothing could be done in regard to a draft till the bill passed Congress, which has been debating it for nearly three months.

I presume that now that the law has passed very active measures will be taken to carry it into execution. But this will take time, and the forces so raised will not be available till the first shock of the campaign is over.

It certainly is to be regretted that there has been so much delay in Congress.

I can not agree with you in regard to the use of local militia and temporary enlistments of volunteers to occupy our forts, harbors, and intrenchments. Such troops are exceedingly expensive and of very little use in actual service. They have already cost us hundreds of millions with very little advantage.

Moreover, the raising of such troops in any State diminishes the volunteering for old and new regiments nearly equal to the same amount of force.

After the experience of the past three years I think it would not be well to resort to local militia and short enlistments, except in cases of absolute necessity.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

LITTLE ROCK, *February 24, 1864.*

His Excellency A. LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

I hope you will not send General Sickles here, and if an order has been made to that effect that it may be revoked. His coming here

would only be an annoyance and will do no good. Everything is working well. General Steele is doing everything that can be done.

ISAAC MURPHY,
Provisional Governor of Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *February 24, 1864.*

His Excellency A. LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

It is of the greatest importance to the true Union men of Arkansas that the Administration give its hearty support to Major-General Steele in his efforts to aid the loyal people in organizing the free State of Arkansas. The general commanding here is acting in perfect harmony with the unconditional Union men of Arkansas, and is doing all in his power to aid them in bringing out large vote on the 14th of March, and no private grievances of any officers of the U. S. Army or other persons should be allowed to disturb in this critical moment.

We freely and fully advise Major-General Steele. Let no private difficulties interfere with our movements here.

ISAAC MURPHY,
Provisional Governor of Arkansas.
FREEMAN WARNER,
Chairman Executive Committee of Arkansas.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 75. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, February 25, 1864.*

The following act of Congress is published for the information of all concerned:

PUBLIC—No. 11.

I. AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States shall be authorized, whenever he shall deem it necessary, during the present war, to call for such number of men for the military service of the United States as the public exigencies may require.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the quota of each ward of a city, town, township, precinct, or election district, or of a county, where the county is not divided into wards, towns, townships, precincts, or election districts, shall be as nearly as possible in proportion to the number of men resident therein liable to render military service, taking into account, as far as practicable, the number which has been previously furnished therefrom; and in ascertaining and filling said quota there shall be taken into account the number of men who have heretofore entered the naval service of the United States, and whose names are borne upon the enrollment lists as already returned to the office of the Provost-Marshal-General of the United States.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That if the quotas shall not be filled within the time designated by the President, the provost-marshal of the district within which any ward of a city, town, township, precinct, or election district, or county, where the same is not divided into wards, towns, townships, precincts, or election districts, which is deficient in its quota, is situated, shall, under the direction of the Provost-Marshal-General, make a draft for the number deficient therefrom; but all volunteers who may enlist after the draft shall have been ordered, and before it shall be actually made, shall be deducted from the number ordered to be drafted in such ward, town, township, precinct, or election district, or county.

And if the quota of any district shall not be filled by the draft made in accordance with the provisions of this act, and the act to which it is an amendment, further drafts shall be made, and like proceedings had, until the quota of such district shall be filled.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That any person enrolled under the provisions of the act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes, approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, or who may be hereafter so enrolled, may furnish, at any time previous to the draft, an acceptable substitute, who is not liable to draft, nor, at the time, in the military or naval service of the United States; and such person so furnishing a substitute shall be exempt from draft during the time for which such substitute shall not be liable to draft, not exceeding the time for which such substitute shall have been accepted.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That any person drafted into the military service of the United States may, before the time fixed for his appearance for duty at the draft rendezvous, furnish an acceptable substitute, subject to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War; that if such substitute is not liable to draft, the person furnishing him shall be exempt from draft during the time for which such substitute is not liable to draft, not exceeding the term for which he was drafted; and if such substitute is liable to draft, the name of the person furnishing him shall again be placed on the roll, and shall be liable to draft on future calls, but not until the present enrollment shall be exhausted; and this exception shall not exceed the term for which such person shall have been drafted. And any person now in the military or naval service of the United States, not physically disqualified, who has so served more than one year, and whose term of unexpired service shall not at the time of substitution exceed six months, may be employed as a substitute to serve in the troops of the State in which he enlisted; and if any drafted person shall hereafter pay money for the procuration of a substitute, under the provisions of the act to which this is an amendment, such payment of money shall operate only to relieve such person from draft in filling that quota; and his name shall be retained on the roll in filling future quotas; but in no instance shall the exemption of any person, on account of his payment of commutation money for the procuration of a substitute, extend beyond one year; but at the end of one year, in every such case, the name of any person so exempted shall be enrolled again, if not before returned to the enrollment list under the provisions of this section.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That boards of enrollment shall enroll all persons liable to draft under the provisions of this act, and the act to which this is an amendment, whose names may have been omitted by the proper enrolling officers; all persons who shall arrive at the age of twenty years before the draft; all aliens who shall declare their intention to become citizens; all persons discharged from the military or naval service of the United States who have not been in such service two years during the present war; and all persons who have been exempted under the provisions of the second section of the act to which this is an amendment, but who are not exempted by the provisions of this act; and said boards of enrollment shall release and discharge from draft all persons who, between the time of the enrollment and the draft, shall have arrived at the age of forty-five years, and shall strike the names of such persons from the enrollment.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That any mariner, or able or ordinary seaman, who shall be drafted under this act, or the act to which this is an amendment, shall have the right, within eight days after the notification of such draft, to enlist in the naval service as a seaman; and a certificate that he has so enlisted being made out, in conformity with regulations which may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, and duly presented to the provost-marshal of the district in which such mariner, or able or ordinary seaman, shall have been drafted, shall exempt him from such draft: *Provided*, That the period for which he shall have enlisted into the naval service shall not be less than the period for which he shall have been drafted into the military service: *And provided further*, That the said certificate shall declare that satisfactory proof has been made before the naval officer issuing the same, that the said person so enlisting in the Navy is a mariner by vocation, or an able or ordinary seaman. And any person now in the military service of the United States who shall furnish satisfactory proof that he is a mariner by vocation, or an able or ordinary seaman, may enlist into the Navy under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the President of the United States: *Provided*, That such enlistment shall not be for less than the unexpired term of his military service, nor for less than one year. And the bounty money which any mariner or seaman, enlisting from the Army into the Navy, may have received from the United States, or from the State in which he enlisted

in the Army, shall be deducted from the prize money to which he may become entitled during the time required to complete his military service: *And provided further*, That the whole number of such transfer enlistments shall not exceed ten thousand.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any such mariner, or able or ordinary seaman, shall have been exempted from such draft in the military service by such enlistment into the naval service, under such due certificate thereof, then the ward, town, township, precinct, or election district, or county, when the same is not divided into wards, towns, townships, precincts, or election districts, from which such person has been drafted, shall be credited with his services to all intents and purposes as if he had been duly mustered in the military service under such draft.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That all enlistments into the naval service of the United States, or into the Marine Corps of the United States, that may hereafter be made of persons liable to service under the act of Congress entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, shall be credited to the ward, town, township, precinct, or election district, or county, when the same is not divided into wards, towns, townships, precincts, or election districts, in which such enlisted men were or may be enrolled and liable to duty under the act aforesaid, under such regulations as the Provost-Marshal-General of the United States may prescribe.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the following persons be, and they are hereby, exempted from enrollment and draft under the provisions of this act, and of the act to which this is an amendment, to wit, such as are rejected as physically or mentally unfit for the service, all persons actually in the military or naval service of the United States at the time of the draft, and all persons who have served in the military or naval service two years during the present war and been honorably discharged therefrom; and no persons but such as are herein exempted shall be exempt.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That section third of the "Act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and so much of section ten of said act as provides for the separate enrollment of each class, be, and the same are hereby, repealed; and it shall be the duty of the Board of Enrollment of each district to consolidate the two classes mentioned in the third section of said act.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That any person who shall forcibly resist or oppose any enrollment, or who shall incite, counsel, encourage, or who shall conspire or confederate with any other person or persons forcibly to resist or oppose any such enrollment, or who shall aid or assist, or take any part in any forcible resistance or opposition thereto, or who shall assault, obstruct, hinder, impede, or threaten any officer or other person employed in making, or in aiding to make, such enrollment, or employed in the performance, or in aiding in the performance, of any service in any way relating thereto, or in arresting, or aiding to arrest, any spy or deserter from the military service of the United States, shall, upon conviction thereof in any court competent to try the offense, be punished by a fine of not exceeding five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or by both of said punishments, in the discretion of the court. And in cases where such assaulting, obstructing, hindering, or impeding, shall produce the death of such officer or other person, the offender shall be deemed guilty of murder, and, upon conviction thereof upon indictment in the circuit court of the United States for the district within which the offense was committed, shall be punished with death. And nothing in this section contained shall be construed to relieve the party offending from liability, under proper indictment or process, for any crime against the laws of a State committed by him while violating the provisions of this section.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War shall be authorized to detail or appoint such number of additional surgeons for temporary duty in the examination of persons drafted into the military service, in any district, as may be necessary to secure the prompt examination of all such persons, and to fix the compensation to be paid surgeons so appointed while actually employed. And such surgeons so detailed or appointed shall perform the same duties as the surgeon of the Board of Enrollment, except that they shall not be permitted to vote or sit with the Board of Enrollment.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War is authorized, whenever in his judgment the public interest will be subserved thereby, to permit or require boards of examination of enrolled or drafted men to hold their examinations at different points within their respective enrollment districts, to be

determined by him: *Provided*, That in all districts over one hundred miles in extent, and in such as are composed of over ten counties, the Board shall hold their sessions in at least two places in such district, and at such points as are best calculated to accommodate the people thereof.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That provost-marshals, boards of enrollment, or any member thereof acting by authority of the Board, shall have power to summon witnesses in behalf of the Government, and enforce their attendance by attachment, without previous payment of fees, in any case pending before them, or either of them; and the fees allowed for witnesses attending under summons shall be six cents per mile for mileage, counting one way; and no other fees or costs shall be allowed under the provisions of this section; and they shall have power to administer oaths and affirmations. And any person who shall willfully and corruptly swear or affirm falsely before any provost-marshal, or Board of Enrollment, or member thereof acting by authority of the Board, or who shall, before any civil magistrate, willfully and corruptly swear or affirm falsely to any affidavit to be used in any case pending before any provost-marshal or Board of Enrollment, shall, on conviction, be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imprisoned not less than six months nor more than twelve months. The drafted men shall have process to bring in witnesses, but without mileage.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That copies of any record of a provost-marshal or Board of Enrollment, or of any part thereof, certified by the provost-marshal, or a majority of said Board of Enrollment, shall be deemed and taken as evidence in any civil or military court in like manner as the original record: *Provided*, That if any person shall knowingly certify any false copy or copies of such record, to be used in any civil or military court, he shall be subject to the pains and penalties of perjury.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That members of religious denominations, who shall by oath or affirmation declare that they are conscientiously opposed to the bearing of arms, and who are prohibited from doing so by the rules and articles of faith and practice of said religious denomination, shall, when drafted into the military service, be considered non-combatants, and shall be assigned by the Secretary of War to duty in the hospitals, or to the care of freedmen, or shall pay the sum of three hundred dollars to such person as the Secretary of War shall designate to receive it, to be applied to the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers: *Provided*, That no person shall be entitled to the benefit of the provisions of this section unless his declaration of conscientious scruples against bearing arms shall be supported by satisfactory evidence that his deportment has been uniformly consistent with such declaration.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That no person of foreign birth shall, on account of alienage, be exempted from enrollment or draft under the provisions of this act, or the act to which it is an amendment, who has at any time assumed the rights of a citizen by voting at any election held under authority of the laws of any State or Territory, or of the United States, or who has held any office under such laws or any of them; but the fact that any such person of foreign birth has voted or held, or shall vote or hold, office as aforesaid, shall be taken as conclusive evidence that he is not entitled to exemption from military service on account of alienage.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That all claims to exemption shall be verified by the oath or affirmation of the party claiming exemption to the truth of the facts stated, unless it shall satisfactorily appear to the Board of Enrollment that such party is, for some good and sufficient reason, unable to make such oath or affirmation; and the testimony of any other party filed in support of a claim to exemption shall also be made upon oath or affirmation.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person drafted and liable to render military service shall procure a decision of the Board of Enrollment in his favor upon a claim to exemption by any fraud or false representation practiced by himself or by his procurement, such decision or exemption shall be of no effect, and the person exempted, or in whose favor the decision may be made, shall be deemed a deserter, and may be arrested, tried by court-martial, and punished as such, and shall be held to service for the full term for which he was drafted, reckoning from the time of his arrest: *Provided*, That the Secretary of War may order the discharge of all persons in the military service who are under the age of eighteen years at the time of the application for their discharge, when it shall appear upon due proof that such persons are in the service without the consent, either express or implied, of their parents or guardians: *And provided further*, That such persons, their parents or guardians, shall first repay to the Government and to the State and local authorities all bounties and advance pay which may have been paid to them, anything in the act to which this is an amendment to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That any person who shall procure, or attempt to procure, a false report from the surgeon of the Board of Enrollment concerning the physical condition of any drafted person, or a decision in favor of such person by the Board of Enrollment upon a claim to exemption, knowing the same to be false, shall, upon conviction in any district or circuit court of the United States, be punished by imprisonment for the period for which the party was drafted.

SEC. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That the fees of agents and attorneys for making out and causing to be executed any papers in support of a claim for exemption from draft, or for any services that may be rendered to the claimant, shall not, in any case, exceed five dollars; and physicians or surgeons furnishing certificates of disability to any claimant for exemption from draft shall not be entitled to any fees or compensation therefor. And any agent or attorney who shall, directly or indirectly, demand or receive any greater compensation for his services under this act, and any physician or surgeon who shall, directly or indirectly, demand or receive any compensation for furnishing said certificates of disability, and any officer, clerk, or deputy connected with the Board of Enrollment, who shall receive compensation from any drafted man for any services, or obtaining the performance of such service required from any member of said Board by the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall, for every such offense, be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, to be recovered upon information or indictment before any court of competent jurisdiction, one-half for the use of any informer, who may prosecute for the same in the name of the United States, and the other half for the use of the United States; and shall also be subject to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That no member of the Board of Enrollment, and no surgeon detailed or employed to assist the Board of Enrollment, and no clerk, assistant, or employé of any provost-marshal or Board of Enrollment, shall, directly or indirectly, be engaged in procuring, or attempting to procure, substitutes for persons drafted, or liable to be drafted, into the military service of the United States. And if any member of a Board of Enrollment, or any such surgeon, clerk, assistant, or employé, shall procure, or attempt to procure, a substitute for any person drafted, or liable to be drafted as aforesaid, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment not less than thirty days nor more than six months, and pay a fine not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, by any court competent to try the offense.

SEC. 24. *And be it further enacted*, That all able-bodied male colored persons between the ages of twenty and forty-five years, resident in the United States, shall be enrolled according to the provisions of this act, and of the act to which this is an amendment, and form part of the national forces; and when a slave of a loyal master shall be drafted and mustered into the service of the United States, his master shall have a certificate thereof; and thereupon such slave shall be free, and the bounty of one hundred dollars, now payable by law for each drafted man, shall be paid to the person to whom such drafted person was owing service or labor at the time of his muster into the service of the United States. The Secretary of War shall appoint a commission in each of the slave States represented in Congress, charged to award to each loyal person to whom a colored volunteer may owe service a just compensation, not exceeding three hundred dollars, for each such colored volunteer, payable out of the fund derived from commutations; and every such colored volunteer, on being mustered into the service, shall be free. And in all cases where men of color have been heretofore enlisted, or have volunteered in the military service of the United States, all the provisions of this act, so far as the payment of bounty and compensation are provided, shall be equally applicable as to those who may be hereafter recruited. But men of color, drafted or enlisted, or who may volunteer into the military service, while they shall be credited on the quotas of the several States or subdivisions of States wherein they are respectively drafted, enlisted, or shall volunteer, shall not be assigned as State troops, but shall be mustered into regiments or companies as United States colored troops.

SEC. 25. *And be it further enacted*, That the fifteenth section of the act to which this is amendatory be so amended that it will read as follows: That any surgeon charged with the duty of such inspection, who shall receive from any person whomsoever any money or other valuable thing, or agree, directly or indirectly, to receive the same to his own or another's use, for making an imperfect inspection or a false or incorrect report, or who shall willfully neglect to make a faithful inspection and true report, and each member of the Board of Enrollment who shall willfully agree to the discharge from service of any drafted

person who is not legally and properly entitled to such discharge, shall be tried by a court-martial, and, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not less than three hundred dollars and not more than ten thousand dollars, shall be imprisoned at the discretion of the court, and be cashiered and dismissed the service.

SEC. 26. *And be it further enacted*, That the words "precinct" and "election district," as used in this act, shall not be construed to require any subdivision for purposes of enrollment and draft less than the wards into which any city or village may be divided, or than the towns or townships into which any county may be divided.

SEC. 27. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the act entitled "An act for enr lling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, as may be inconsistent with the provisions of this act, is hereby repealed.

Approved February 24, 1864.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., February 25, 1864.

Major-General STEELE,
Little Rock, Ark.:

General Sickles is not going to Arkansas. He probably will make a tour down the Mississippi and home by the Gulf and ocean, but he will not meddle in your affairs. At one time I did intend to have him call on you and explain more fully than I could do by letter or telegraph, so as to avoid a difficulty coming of my having made a plan here while the convention made one there for reorganizing Arkansas, but even his doing that has been given up for more than two weeks. Please show this to Governor Murphy to save me telegraphing him.

A. LINCOLN.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, February 25, 1864.

The PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

SIR: The election of the 22d of February was conducted with great spirit and propriety. No complaint is heard from any quarter, so far as I know, of unfairness or undue influence on the part of the officers of the Government. At some of the strictly military posts the entire vote of the Louisiana men was for Mr. Flanders; at others for Mr. Hahn, according to the inclination of the voters. Every voter accepted the oath prescribed by your proclamation of the 8th of December. The aggregate number of voters is about 11,000. There is no sounder basis for a State government in this country than is presented by this population, nor any where the proportion of men hostile to the chief measures of the Government for the suppression of the rebellion will not be equal or greater. The ordinary vote of the State has been less than 40,000. The proportion given on the 22d of February is nearly equal to the territory covered by our arms. The convention for revision of the constitution will confirm the absolute extinction of slavery, upon which the election has proceeded, and to which every voter has assented, and provide for such extension of suffrage as will meet the demands of the age. I have been and still am unable to write as fully as I could wish, but I desire to say in a word that the

whole people of this country will be satisfied with the results of the effort for reorganization of the State government when it is completed, and that it cannot be rejected without throwing the power into the hands of the enemy North, if not South. The change that has occurred in this State since January, 1863, is without parallel in history. It has been far greater than could have been anticipated with reason, and it will become in two years, under a wise and strong government, one of the most loyal and prosperous States that the world has ever seen. I need not say, what you know so well, that Mr. Hahn and the gentlemen elected with him are earnest, faithful, and efficient friends of your Administration, who wait opportunity to serve your interests and that of the whole country.

On the 5th of March I expect to move in co-operation with Generals Steele and Sherman, or as soon as they may be ready, one or both. My own force is not sufficient to execute the orders of the War Department without the assistance of one or both. We are ready and impatient, expecting daily the word of command from either General Steele or General Sherman. A considerable number of troops have arrived here, fully enough to compensate for the loss we sustain by furloughs for veteran regiments. Our campaign will be decisive and successful.

I have the honor to be, with high respect, your obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General.

Inclosed you will please find an official copy of the vote as far as received. The aggregate will exceed 11,000 votes.

Your letter relating to the oath to be prescribed as a basis of the election did not reach me until a few days before the election. That adopted which was embodied in your proclamation of the 8th of December was the best that could have been offered, and was cheerfully, promptly, and generally accepted. On the constitution the vote will exceed 20,000.

N. P. B.

[Inclosure.]

STATE OF LOUISIANA, MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, February 25, 1864.

ADDITIONAL ELECTION RETURNS.

La Fourche Parish.—Complete returns from this parish give the total vote as 790, divided as follows: Hahn and the Free State ticket, 222; Fellows and the Conservative ticket, 392; Flanders and the Radical ticket, 176.

RECAPITULATION.

	Hahn.	Fellows.	Flanders.
New Orleans	3,546	1,139	1,009
Baton Rouge	388	16	4
Carrollton	245	41	17
Port Hudson	13	.....	107
Donaldsonville	313	65	86
Algiers	79	69	108
Franklin	308	1	21
Fort Macomb	6	.....	.....
Fort Jackson	41	.....	.....
Buras Settlement	166	.....	10
Madisonville	103	.....	8

RECAPITULATION—Continued.

	Hahn.	Fellows.	Flanders.
Brashear	59	.....	21
Iberville Parish	31	26	5
Napoleonville	15	.....	.....
Gretna	70	50	10
Boutte Station	12	87	7
Wood's Cotton Press	107	.....	24
Concordia Parish	97	.....	.....
Saint Bernard Parish	5	199	64
Jefferson City	178	109	22
Centerville	7	.....	.....
Pensacola	107	.....	1
Opelousas Railroad	50	.....	21
La Fourche Parish	222	892	176
Total	6,159	2,144	1,921

Total vote of the State	10,218
Hahn's majority over Fellows	4,009
Hahn's majority over Flanders	4,232
Hahn's majority over both	2,066

AUGUSTA, ME., *February 25, 1864.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The Fourteenth Maine Regiment is here, having about one hundred men enlisted at New Orleans who have not served quite two years. These men are chiefly foreigners, and re-enlisted by direct orders of General Franklin, approved by General Banks. They are furloughed with the others—one of the privileges of re-enlistment. They re-enlisted under the inducement of $300 offered by Maine. This bounty they expect, and if not paid this State is disgraced, for it was promised them by our officers, and a mutinous spirit will be engendered which will virtually destroy the regiment. With their furloughs in their pockets escape to Canada is easy, and the Government will lose the service of these men for the rest of their term. I shall order the bounty paid, and shall expect that this State will have credit for the men. We cannot afford to be disgraced at home.

SAMUEL CONY,
Governor of Maine.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Providence, February 25, 1864.

Col. JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: Much to my surprise a communication reached me yesterday through the acting assistant provost-marshal-general for this State, informing us that though the State of Rhode Island has furnished largely more than her quota, the men so furnished had been so assigned to districts and sub-districts that a draft might be made in some towns.

I am more surprised at this, as I received a letter from you on the 21st of October, 1863, leaving the assignment entirely to me, and I then positively stated that I desired no subdivisions in this State, but stated distinctly that Rhode Island would furnish her quota, and she has done so and has some thousands in excess.

I would therefore respectfully request that you make exception in our case, inasmuch as we are so far ahead on all calls, and no other system be adopted until due notice of the intended change be given to this department.

I have the honor to be, with much respect,

JAMES Y. SMITH,
Governor of Rhode Island.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 25, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose a copy of a note of yesterday's date from Baron von Gerolt, together with its printed accompaniment, and will thank you to enable me to comply with his request for information concerning the true meaning of the general order (No. 2) of the military authority at Memphis to which he refers.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. SEWARD.

[Indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
February 29, 1864.

Respectfully referred to the General-in-Chief for report.
By order of the Secretary of War:

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

PRUSSIAN LEGATION,
Washington, February 24, 1864.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State of the United States, Washington:

SIR: His Majesty's consul at Saint Louis, on the application of several Prussian subjects residing at Memphis, Tenn., has sent to me the inclosed general order (No. 2) of the military authority at Memphis, of January 30 last, by which, according to article 2, it seems the subjects of foreign governments have to be enrolled in the military service of the militia, or will be required to leave the District of Memphis, &c.

As I have reason to doubt whether it was intended to apply this article to aliens residing in the District of Memphis, I would feel obliged to you by being informed of the true interpretation of the aforementioned order on this subject.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, your obedient servant,

FR. GEROLT.

[Slip (printed) inclosed was cut from a newspaper. It is a publication of General Orders, No. 2, headquarters First Brigade Enrolled Militia, District of Memphis, dated Memphis, January 30, 1864, filed with S. 531, Headquarters of the Army, 1864.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 76. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, February 26, 1864.*

SENTENCE OF DESERTERS.

The President directs that the sentences of all deserters who have been condemned by court-martial to death, and that have not been otherwise acted upon by him, be mitigated to imprisonment during the war at the Dry Tortugas, Fla., where they will be sent under suitable guards by orders from army commanders.

The commanding generals, who have power to act on proceedings of courts-martial in such cases, are authorized in special cases to restore to duty deserters under sentence when in their judgment the service will be thereby benefited.

Copies of all orders issued under the foregoing instructions will be immediately forwarded to the Adjutant-General and to the Judge-Advocate-General.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MADISON, WIS., *February 26, 1864.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The Legislature has just passed unanimously a joint resolution requesting postponement of draft and continuance of large bounties until April 1. I cordially approve of the resolution, and hope the request will be granted.

J. T. LEWIS,
Governor of Wisconsin.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Madison, February 26, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the inclosed memorial* of the Hon. Ed. O'Neill, mayor of the city of Milwaukee, in this State, for the postponement of the draft one month and the continuance of the large bounty for the same period.

I would respectfully call your attention to this memorial, and also state that our Legislature has passed an act authorizing towns and cities to pay bounties to volunteers, which was only perfected on the 23d instant.

The time is very short in which to hold public meetings, vote tax, and realize the money necessary for this purpose.

I feel quite certain, from present appearances, that Wisconsin can and will fill its quota if opportunity be given to avail ourselves of the large Government bounty and also of the local bounties just being offered. I have nearly raised one regiment (the Thirty-sixth Volunteer Infantry) since the 12th instant, and believe I can raise the

*Omitted.

Thirty-seventh, which has just been authorized, if I can have thirty days longer time, or even an extension up to the 10th of March.

I would therefore very earnestly request that, if possible, the draft be postponed and the large bounty be continued for the time specified in the memorial, or at least that you use your influence to have the bounty continued until the time of draft.

Respectfully,

JAMES T. LEWIS.

CIRCULAR No. 7. } WAR DEPT., PROV. MAR. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, February 27, 1864.*

I. Boards of enrollment will at once commence to prepare cards for draft of men enrolled, including the second class. The cards will be uniform in shape, size, and color with those of the first class, and will contain the name and residence of the person enrolled, with the number which is opposite his name on the enrollment lists.

II. The names of persons stricken from the lists, either of class 1 or 2, under the provisions of Circular 101, dated November 17, 1863, will not be placed in the box or wheel; nor the names of those who were drafted and held to service, or paid commutation, or furnished a substitute under the preliminary part of the draft in 1863.

The names of those known to be actually in service at the date of receipt of the order for the draft will also be left out of the box or wheel. The names of all other persons enrolled will be put in the draft box.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

NOTE—*Amended circular*—The one of the same number previously issued to be destroyed.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *February 27, 1864.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I arrived here this morning. In my letter of the 1st instant I requested instructions respecting the First Artillery Regiment Colored Troops, to be raised at Paducah, Ky. Shall I proceed with its organization? I will await your instructions here. It is very important that I should proceed down the Mississippi as soon as possible. I hope still to be able to provide for the vast amount of work to be returned on our hands. If the Treasury agent should insist on carrying out his regulations for leasing abandoned plantations and furnishing hands, none of the blacks can be provided for. If, however, the scale of wages and the regulations adopted by Superintendent Eaton, approved by Major-General Grant and myself, be adopted, and the control be continued by the military authorities, there is yet time to lease plantations by the Treasury agent and provide for a vast amount of labor. May I request an early reply?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *February 27, 1864.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

I have seen Mr. Mellen this evening and promised to meet him at Vicksburg in a few days to consult with him on the subject of the hire of the freedmen.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, February 27, 1864.

Honorable SECRETARY OF WAR:

SIR: You ask some instruction from me in relation to the report of special Commission constituted by an order of the War Department, dated December 5, 1863, "To revise the enrollment and quotas of the city and State of New York, and report whether there be any, and what, errors or irregularities therein, and what corrections, if any, should be made."

In the correspondence between the Governor of New York and myself last summer I understood him to complain that the enrollments in several of the districts of that State had been neither accurately nor honestly made; and in view of this I, for the draft then immediately ensuing, ordered an arbitrary reduction of the quotas in several of the districts wherein they seemed too large, and said:

> After this drawing these four districts, and also the seventeenth and twenty-ninth, shall be carefully re-enrolled, and, if you please, agents of yours may witness every step of the process.

In a subsequent letter I believe some additional districts were put into the list of those to be re-enrolled. My idea was to do the work over, according to the law, in presence of the complaining party, and thereby to correct anything which might be found amiss. The Commission, whose work I am considering, seem to have proceeded upon a totally different idea. Not going forth to find men at all, they have proceeded altogether upon paper examinations and mental processes. One of their conclusions, as I understand, is that as the law stands, and attempting to follow it, the enrolling officers could not have made the enrollments much more accurately than they did. The report on this point might be useful to Congress. The Commission conclude that the quotas for the draft should be based upon entire population, and they proceed upon this basis to give a table for the State of New York, in which some districts are reduced and some increased. For the now ensuing draft, let the quotas stand as made by the enrolling officers in the districts wherein the table requires them to be increased, and let them be reduced accordingly to the table in the others; this to be no precedent for subsequent action. But as I think this report may, on full consideration, be shown to have much that is valuable in it, I suggest that such consideration be given it, and that it be especially considered whether its suggestions can be conformed to without an alteration of the law.

Yours, truly,

A. LINCOLN.

[Indorsement.]

FEBRUARY 27, 1864.

Referred to Colonel Fry, Provost-Marshal-General, with directions to make the ensuing draft in New York in conformity with the instructions of the President, herein contained.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, Pa., February 27, 1864.

His Excellency A. LINCOLN,
President:

SIR: I have to assure you that if the draft be postponed and the bounties continued till the 1st of April, Pennsylvania will have filled her quota of volunteers.

I am informed by U. S. officials having charge of enlistments in this State that we had supplied up to the 1st of February about 17,000 men. Since that date enlistments in the Western Division, closing with this day, will be 10,000, and, although I have not data altogether reliable, I do not think those in the Eastern Division for the same period will be much less. This does not include soldiers enlisted in the field during the month of February, which, when ascertained, will no doubt largely increase the number to be credited the State.

I have before me letters received from Major-General Hancock, Colonel Bomford, and Major Gilbert, provost-marshals, in reply to inquiries which I addressed to them, which appear to sustain these statements beyond a doubt.

Meanwhile I will observe that the system which has been adopted of crediting enlisted men not to the localities from which they come, but to such as they may select, has rendered a draft impossible without great injustice.

The military population of some townships in this State has been so reduced by volunteering that unless they be allowed credit on their quota for all their resident citizens who have enlisted nearly the whole remaining population of able-bodied men will be swept away by a draft. The same remark applies measurably to the State at large, it being understood that her citizens are allowed to be credited to other States if they so elect.

The sole reason for allowing credit for volunteers in making a draft is to prevent the undue exhaustion of the military population of the States and localities whose citizens have gone freely into the military service. By the system to which I have referred this reason is entirely lost sight of. Matters are even worse than if no allowance on the quotas were made at all, inasmuch as in that case townships which had sent no men, or very few, as volunteers, would at least be obliged to furnish their quota of the draft, whereas at present they may escape entirely, while the whole burden is thrown upon loyal localities from which men have gone freely.

If I am correct in the views which I have expressed, you will have the quota of the State filled by the 10th of April, whereas if a draft is to be made it will probably be several months later before you get the men, even if you should get them at all.

I beg to solicit your attention to the subject-matter of this letter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. G. CURTIN.

[Indorsement.]

FEBRUARY 29, 1864.

The President respectfully refers the within letter from the Governor of Pennsylvania to the Honorable Secretary of War.

JNO. G. NICOLAY,
Private Secretary.

WASHINGTON, *February 27, 1864.*

Hon. E. H. EAST,
Secretary of State, Nashville, Tenn.:

Your telegram of the 26th instant asking for a copy of my dispatch to Warren Jordan, esq., at Nashville Press office, has just been referred to me by Governor Johnson. In my reply to Mr. Jordan, which was brief and hurried, I intended to say that in the county and State elections of Tennessee the oath prescribed in the proclamation of Governor Johnson on the 26th of January, 1864, ordering an election in Tennessee on the first Saturday in March next, is entirely satisfactory to me as a test of loyalty of all persons proposing or offering to vote in said elections, and coming from him would better be observed and followed. There is no conflict between the oath of amnesty in my proclamation of 8th December, 1863, and that prescribed by Governor Johnson in his proclamation of the 26th ultimo. No person who has taken the oath of amnesty of 8th December, 1863, and obtained a pardon thereby, and who intends to observe the same in good faith, should have any objection to taking that prescribed by Governor Johnson as a test of loyalty. I have seen and examined Governor Johnson's proclamation, and am entirely satisfied with his plan, which is to restore the State government and place it under the control of citizens truly loyal to the Government of the United States.

A. LINCOLN.

Please send above for Governor Johnson.

A. L.

U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Washington, March 1, 1864.

I certify that the above telegram is a verbatim copy of a dispatch forwarded this day to Nashville, Tenn., and now on file in this office.

CHAS. A. TINKER,
Cipher Clerk.

P. S.—Please send copy of foregoing telegram to James B. Bingham, Memphis, Tenn., and oblige,

ANDREW JOHNSON,
Military Governor of Tennessee.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Madison, February 27, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I am directed by the Governor to transmit you the inclosed copy of a joint resolution of the Legislature of this State relative to

the extension of time for the payment of Government bounties to volunteers, which passed both houses by a unanimous vote. The Governor cordially approves the resolution and hopes the request therein contained will be granted and that you will use your influence to that end.

Respectfully,

FRANK H. FIRMIN,
Private and Military Secretary.

[Inclosure.]

JOINT RESOLUTION relative to the extension of time for the payment of Government bounties to volunteers.

Whereas, the time limited for the payment of bounties to volunteers by the Government expires on the first day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and the quotas required to be furnished by the State of Wisconsin under the late calls of the President are not yet filled; and

Whereas, under the patriotic action of the people the business of recruiting has been going forward for several weeks past, and is now going on with much vigor, and recruits are coming forward as rapidly as they can be conveniently mustered into service or provided with camp accommodations, and there is good reason to believe that if the payment of bounties shall be continued for a few weeks longer the full number of soldiers required from this State will be supplied and the necessity for a draft will be obviated: Therefore,

Resolved by the Assembly (*the Senate concurring*), That the Senators and Members in Congress from this State be requested to use all possible exertions to procure an extension of time for the payment of bounties to volunteers in and for the State of Wisconsin until the first day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

WILLIAM W. FIELD,
Speaker of the Assembly.
WYMAN SPOONER,
President of the Senate.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, February 27, 1864.

His Excellency JOHN BROUGH,
Governor of Ohio, Columbus, Ohio:

SIR: Your letter of the 27th of January* in relation to the damages occasioned by Morgan's raid in Ohio has remained unanswered with a view to ascertain the sentiment of Congress upon claims of this nature, and to consult with Representatives from different States in like condition as to the best mode of affording redress. No doubt is entertained by me that the General Government is bound to afford compensation for losses sustained from these military raids in the respective States; but there is much difficulty in determining what is the best mode of ascertaining the damages actually sustained and guarding the Government against fraudulent claims. It seemed to me to be useless to bring the matter before the attention of Congress until the questions relative to the draft and the increase of the armies

*Omitted.

should be determined. These bills having passed, it is my design to present an estimate covering the claims in the respective States, and to ask Congress to provide for their liquidation and appropriate an adequate sum for their payment. No payment has been made to the State of Pennsylvania, or to any other State; but the State of Pennsylvania has presented a claim, on which her Representatives have asked an appropriation. I do not think that method expedient, and I do not believe that it will pass. Whatever appropriation is made should be general, and sufficient to meet equally the claims of all States in like condition. There can be no objection to the individual States providing, in any manner that may be deemed proper by their authorities, for the ascertainment of the amount of the losses sustained. That was done in Minnesota and in one or two other instances. The procedure, however, is one in no degree binding upon the General Government, and I do not perceive how it can be regarded as imposing any new obligation upon the State to make redress to its own citizens, if redress cannot otherwise be obtained. It certainly cannot be construed as relieving the General Government from any obligations resting upon it. The opinion entertained by me as to the duty of General Government to make provision for these losses is, however, my individual opinion. There has been no action by the President or any branch of the Executive government upon the question. A difference of opinion seems to exist in Congress. My view rests simply upon what I conceive to be the relations of the Federal to the State government and the duties arising in a war of the present nature.

Your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

P. S.—In relation to the men in the gun-boat service of the Western waters, the State has received the proper credit. These men were originally a part of the military land force. The gun-boats were built and manned by the War Department. Although they have recently been transferred to the Navy Department, the men were enrolled and mustered in the War Department, paid by it, and form a part of the credit given to the State.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., February 28, 1864.

General L. THOMAS,
Louisville, Ky.:

I see your dispatch of yesterday to the Secretary of War. I wish you would go to the Mississippi River at once and take hold of and be master in the contraband and leasing business. You understand it better than any other man does. Mr. Mellen's system doubtless is well intended, but from what I hear I fear that if persisted in it would fall dead within its own entangling details. Go there and be the judge. A Mr. Lewis will probably follow you with something from me on this subject, but do not wait for him. Nor is this to induce you to violate or neglect any military order from the General-in-Chief or Secretary of War.

A. LINCOLN.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 79. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, February 29, 1864.*

COMMANDANTS OF RENDEZVOUS FOR DRAFTED MILITIA.

Any authority which may have been heretofore given for the appointment of commandants of rendezvous for drafted men or volunteers by Governors of States is hereby rescinded.

By order of the Secretary of War:

W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 81. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, February 29, 1864.*

The following resolution is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 14.

A RESOLUTION relative to the transfer of persons in the military service to the naval service.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, First. That the Provost-Marshal-General be, and is hereby, directed to enlist such persons as may desire to enter into the naval service of the United States, under such directions as may be given by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, which enlistments shall be credited to the appropriate district: *Provided, nevertheless*, That inasmuch as persons enlisted in the naval service receive prize money, persons so enlisting shall not be entitled to receive any bounty upon their enlistment. Second. That the President of the United States may, whenever in his judgment the public service requires, authorize and direct the transfer of persons who have been employed in sea service, and are now enlisted in regiments for land service, from such regiments to the naval service, upon such terms and according to such rules and regulations as he may prescribe: *Provided, nevertheless*, That the number of transfers from any company or regiment shall not be so great as to reduce such company or regiment below the minimum strength required by the regulations of the military service: *And provided further*, That such sums as may have been paid to persons so transferred, as bounty for entering into the military service, shall be transferred from the recruiting fund of the naval service to the credit of the proper appropriation for the land service.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That there shall be paid to each enlisted able or ordinary seaman hereafter enlisted into the naval service an advance of three months' pay, as a bounty, to be refunded to the Treasury from any prize money to which such enlisted man may be entitled.

Approved February 24, 1864.

By order of the Secretary of War:

W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *February 29, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

President's dispatch of yesterday received. Shall leave for the Mississippi this afternoon to execute his orders. They will not interfere with my organization of colored troops, which latter I consider my paramount duty.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., February 29, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Commander-in-Chief U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: During the late enlistments of volunteers the heavy artillery has been a favorite arm of service, and I am informed that many regiments of that arm have now more than their maximum. It is stated that the Fourth New York has 2,300 men. I know them all to contain many men. Their organization permits about 1,800 men to a regiment.

I respectfully suggest that special returns and reports of the heavy artillery be called for to show their condition on February 29, and that where regiments have a large excess of recruits they be transferred to infantry regiments.

I would also suggest that on account of the large number of recruits received by this arm, as stated, some of the regiments or battalions from them might be sent into the field as infantry.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAS. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

INDIANAPOLIS, *February 29, 1864.*

Col. JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General, Washington City:

On the basis of population shown by the census of 1860, including one-half of the white population of Kentucky, Missouri, Delaware, Maryland, Western Virginia, and the District of Columbia, and omitting California, Oregon, all the rebel States and Territories, the calls made on Indiana in 1861 and 1862 were excessive 6,199.

On the basis of the enrollment the calls during same years were excessive to the number of 9,986.

Upon any basis of calculation with the number of men known to be recruited in the State and re-enlisted in the field it is certain that the State has more than filled her quota under all calls.

Many localities are paying heavy bounties, and it will occasion great complaint if they are allowed to do this after the quota is filled.

Statement mailed to-day.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

CIRCULAR No. 21. WAR DEPT., ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 1, 1864.

Disbursing officers of the funds for collecting, organizing, and drilling volunteers have been instructed to pay any one, citizen or soldier, until further orders, the sums of $15 and $10 ($15 for a veteran and $10 for a recruit) who may present to them the certificate of a regular recruiting officer that they have furnished an acceptable recruit to such officer.

The $2 premium authorized by General Orders, No. 74, of July 7, 1862, will not be paid in the above cases. In all cases where the sol-

dier presents himself the premium of $2 will be paid to him by the recruiting officer.

The term "veteran" in the above case is intended to apply to those soldiers of the regular service only who have served out their full term of enlistment and who may re-enlist.

W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR No. 8. WAR DEPT., PROV. MAR. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, March 1, 1864.*

1. Pursuant to section 24 of the act approved February 24, 1864, amendatory of the act of March 3, 1863, boards of enrollment in districts in which there are any colored persons held to service will without delay proceed to enroll all such persons as are liable to military duty.

2. Enrolling officers will conduct the enrollment in the manner prescribed by existing orders and regulations and such other directions as the acting assistant provost-marshals-general of the States may give.

3. Enrollment lists will be made upon the printed forms (Nos. 35 and 36), altering the heading to suit, and in the column headed "Former military service" the name of the person to whom service is owed will be written.

4. A list, with a recapitulation of the number enrolled, will be made for each sub-district, and as soon as the enrollment of the district is completed these lists will be forwarded to the acting assistant provost-marshal-general for transmission to the Provost-Marshal-General. Copies of the list will be kept in the offices of the district provost-marshal. Those lists by sub-districts will not be consolidated.

5. The provost-marshal will furnish each person to whom the persons owe service a list of those owing service to him who have been enrolled, specifying their names, ages, and date of enrollment.

6. It is made the duty of the acting assistant provost-marshal-general to superintend this enrollment, and to give such orders and directions as may be necessary to make it accurate and complete.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

NOTE.—*Amended circular*—The one of the same number previously issued to be destroyed.

HARRISBURG, PA., *March 1, 1864.*

His Excellency A. LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

I regret to learn from Mr. Stevens that there is danger that the bill to refund money to the citizens of this State [who] paid militia last summer is in danger in the House, and that it may be before it to-morrow.

This money was advanced to pay debts of the United States incurred in the actual defense of the country and the enforcement of the laws.

I learn that the chairman of the Military Committee opposes the bill. I would deplore the necessity of presenting this subject to our Legislature, for reasons I explained to you, with the promise of the Secretary of War for you to the citizens who advanced the money and to me as Governor of the State.

It will seem strange to the public that with a majority in both branches such a bill cannot be passed. I cannot leave Harrisburg to-day. If I could, such is my anxiety on this subject that I would go to Washington if my presence there would in the least help the passage of the bill.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., March 1, 1864.

His Excellency JAMES Y. SMITH,
Governor of Rhode Island, Providence, R. I.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of February 25, urging that as Rhode Island has furnished her quota that none of her delinquent towns shall be subject to draft, and expressing your surprise that any other course should be proposed, and asking that no other system than the one you propose be adopted until due notice of the intended change be given to you.

In reply I inclose a copy of the act approved February 24, 1864, amendatory of the enrollment act, from which you will see (section 3) that the subject has been fixed by law.* I therefore respectfully notify you of the intention of this Bureau to change the system you understood to have been in force so far as to make it conform to the present law, which law did not exist at the date of my letter to you of October, 1863.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

CIRCULAR No. 9. WAR DEPT., PROV. MAR. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 2, 1864.

Boards of enrollment will commence on the 10th instant to make the draft in all sub-districts which had not filled their quotas before the 1st instant. All volunteers who may enlist before the draft is actually made will be deducted from the quotas by the Board of Enrollment in accordance with orders, to be given in each case, by the acting assistant provost-marshals-general of the States. If the quota shall not be filled by the first draft, the Board shall make further drafts until the entire quota is obtained.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

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* See p. 128.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, March 2, 1864.

Hon. HENRY WILSON,
Chairman Committee on Military Affairs, U. S. Senate:

SIR: Your note of this date requesting my views regarding Joint Resolution No. 41 of the House of Representatives, to continue the payment of bounties, &c., has just been received, and in reply I have the honor to state:

First. That in my opinion the requisite troops can be raised more expeditiously by continuing the payment of bounties to the 1st of April than by any other means.

Second. That at present great exertions are being made in the several States to raise their quotas by volunteers, so as to avoid a draft, the people preferring that method of furnishing troops.

Third. That General Burnside, General Hancock, and State Legislatures and Executives are earnestly requesting the continuance of the bounties until the 1st of April.

Fourth. That in my opinion the joint resolution of the House is wise and judicious, and that its speedy passage by the Senate would greatly promote the public welfare and strengthen the military force more quickly and efficiently than can be accomplished in any other mode.

Your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *March 2, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Insurrection in Edgar County, Ill. Union men on one side, copperheads on the other. They have had two battles; several killed. Please order Lieutenant-Colonel Oakes, assistant provost-marshal-general, to send two companies of the Invalid Corps to Paris, Ill., to put down the disturbance and keep the peace. I have no arms for militia, as you are well aware. Please answer immediately.

RICHARD YATES,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., March 2, 1864.

Governor YATES,
Springfield, Ill.:

Orders will be immediately given Lieutenant-Colonel Oakes to render you assistance, and Major-General Heintzelman will be ordered immediately to your aid. His headquarters are at Columbus. You can communicate with him as commander of the department.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., March 2, 1864.

Major-General HEINTZELMAN,
Columbus, Ohio:

You will repair forthwith to Paris, Edgar County, Ill., and, on consultation with Governor Yates, assist the civil authorities in restoring order and enforcing the law. Lieutenant-Colonel Oakes, with two companies of invalids, has been ordered there, with instructions to report to you on your arrival. Governor Yates reports an insurrection in Edgar County and asks for troops to restore order.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 39. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, Tenn., March 2, 1864.

The raising of two regiments of infantry of African descent will be commenced at this place without delay, under the direction of Col. T. J. Morgan, commanding Fourteenth Regiment U. S. Colored Troops. Colonel Morgan will receive all recruits enlisted by Mr. J. A. Spooner, agent for recruiting of colored troops at this place, as well as those recruited at such other stations as he may establish, and organize them into companies, under command of the officers of his regiment, until officers are appointed. One of these regiments will be composed of such men only as can pass the physical examination required of all men entering the military service of the United States. The other will be composed of all classes of colored men capable of performing the ordinary fatigue duties of a military depot, and as soon as companies are organized they will be subject to such details for fatigue duty as the commanding general of the department may direct.

William W. Wright, chief engineer U. S. military railroads, Division of the Mississippi, has been appointed colonel of the second regiment named above.

The major-general commanding the department will nominate for appointment the additional field and line officers, selecting such as he may deem best fitted for the service. Their names will be reported to the Bureau for Colored Troops at Washington, D. C., through Capt. R. D. Mussey, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, acting commissioner for the organization of colored troops, when the appointments will be forwarded and the regiments receive their designation.

The quartermaster's, commissary, and ordnance departments will fill Colonel Morgan's requisitions for the necessary stores.

By command of Major-General Thomas:

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 87. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 3, 1864.

The following act of Congress is published for the information of all concerned:

PUBLIC—No. 12.

AN ACT reviving the grade of lieutenant-general in the United States Army.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the grade of lieutenant-general be, and

the same is hereby, revived in the Army of the United States; and the President is hereby authorized, whenever he shall deem it expedient, to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a lieutenant-general, to be selected from among those officers in the military service of the United States, not below the grade of major-general, most distinguished for courage, skill, and ability, who, being commissioned as lieutenant-general, may be authorized, under the direction and during the pleasure of the President, to command the armies of the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the lieutenant-general appointed as hereinbefore provided shall be entitled to the pay allowances, and staff specified in the fifth section of the act approved May twenty-eight, seventeen hundred and ninety-eight; and also the allowances described in the sixth section of the act approved August twenty-three, eighteen hundred and forty-two, granting additional rations to certain officers: *Provided*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed in any way to affect the rank, pay, or allowances of Winfield Scott, lieutenant-general by brevet, now on the retired-list of the Army.

Approved February 29, 1864.

By order of the Secretary of War:

W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEMORANDUM.] WAR DEPT., ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 3, 1864.

General Orders, No. 76, dated February 26, 1864, applies to soldiers convicted only of desertion, and does not relate to persons convicted of other crimes. The latter class will be punished according to their respective sentences.

By order of the Secretary of War:

W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, March 3, 1864.

Governor YATES,
Springfield, Ill.:

By authority of joint resolution of Congress passed to-day the payment of bounties will be continued until further orders.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

(Same to Governor Morton, Indianapolis; Governor Andrew, Boston, Mass.; Governor Seymour, Albany, N. Y.; Major-General Burnside, New York; Major-General Hancock, Harrisburg; Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg; John Brough, Governor of Ohio, Columbus.)

SPRINGFIELD, *March 3, 1864.*

Major-General HEINTZELMAN:

Have dispatch from Secretary of War that you render aid in quelling disturbance in Edgar County, Ill. I deemed it necessary only to send two companies of Invalid Corps to Paris, and so requested War Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel Oakes, assistant provost-marshal-general, Illinois, has been ordered to Paris with two companies by General Halleck, and I think that all action necessary at this time.

RICHARD YATES,
Governor of Illinois.

INDIANAPOLIS, *March 3, 1864.*

Col. J. B. FRY:

DEAR COLONEL: Let me earnestly invite the Government to pause before adopting a construction requiring a draft in a State that has filled her quota in the aggregate.

O. P. MORTON.

LEAVENWORTH, *March 3, 1864.*

Hon. S. C. POMEROY:

Have Fry stop draft. Sixteenth nearly raised. Seventh and Eighth re-enlisted. Two hundred for old regiments since 300,000 call. We can meet all calls without draft.

THOS. CARNEY.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., March 3, 1864.

Lieut. Col. JOSEPH DARR, Jr.,
Actg. Asst. Provost-Marshal-General, Wheeling, W. Va.:

Inform General Kelley of the times and places of drafting in your State and arrange with him for such military force as may be required.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 91. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 4, 1864.

Section 7 of the act approved February 24, 1864, provides as follows:

And any person now in the military service of the United States, who shall furnish satisfactory proof that he is a mariner by vocation, or an able seaman, or ordinary seaman, may enlist into the Navy under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the President of the United States: *Provided*, That such enlistment shall not be for less than the unexpired term of his military service, nor for less than one year. And the bounty money which any mariner, or seaman, or ordinary seaman, enlisting from the Army into the Navy, may have received from the United States, or from the State in which he enlisted in the Army, shall be deducted from the prize money to which he may become entitled during the time required to complete his military service: *And provided further*, That the whole number of such transfer enlistments shall not exceed ten thousand.

The following regulations are prescribed by the President of the United States to carry this act into effect:

The Secretary of the Navy designates the whole number, not exceeding 12,000, which it is desirable to have at each of the several naval stations fixed upon by him, as follows:

At Cairo, Ill	1,000
At Boston	2,000
At New York	5,000
At Philadelphia	3,000
At Baltimore	1,000

To facilitate as much as possible the execution of the law above cited, it shall be the duty of every officer commanding a company, and of every officer commanding a recruiting rendezvous or depot, to forward all the applications made to him for transfer by seamen or ordinary seamen of his company or detachment, together with the proof that the applicants are mariners by vocation, or able or ordinary seamen, through the proper authorities, to the headquarters of the army or department in which the company is serving, or in which the rendezvous or depot may be situated; and he shall indicate in his report those of the applicants who have served longest at sea, and whether in the merchant or naval service. Not less than two years' sea service will constitute an ordinary seaman, and not less than four an able seaman; and, in the absence of other proof, the applicant may be required to make oath as to the service he has seen at sea. All recruits who may be found qualified for transfer to the Navy will be retained at the depot until the decision of the army or department commander is made known.

Each commanding general of an army or department which has been required to furnish a quota for transfer to the Navy will at once designate one or more officers, as may be required, to examine the applications and determine from them, according to the qualifications of the applicants and the number to be furnished, what men shall be transferred to the Navy, care being taken that the transfer enlistments shall be so apportioned among the companies of each command that no regiment shall be reduced below the minimum organization.

As fast as selections are made the men selected for transfer will be sent to the designated stations in the most expeditious manner, under suitable conduct; and the officer in charge of each detachment will be furnished with complete descriptive lists, containing statements of the pay, bounty, and clothing received and due, which will be turned over with the men to the commandant of the station.

Upon being accepted at the naval station the men will be dropped from the rolls of their companies as transferred to the Navy by enlistment; but if rejected for physical disability or for not having seen the prescribed sea service they will be sent back to their companies; and if guilty of fraud or misrepresentation in their applications the expense of transportation will be charged against their pay.

Weekly reports of the men transferred under the provisions of this order will be made to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

By order of the Secretary of War:

W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *March 4, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Paris:

I am surprised that the Secretary of War ordered you to Paris, as I telegraphed him to let me send two companies of the Invalid Corps there, which I supposed would do for the present. Colonel Oakes is on his way to Paris; left here this morning. I desire you to confer with Doctor Kyle and George M. Rives, of Paris.

All that I can suggest is that the 2,000 men represented by Rives and Kyle to be in arms, be informed that any insurrection on their part will be at once put down by the Government.

RICHARD YATES,
Governor of Illinois.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., March 4, 1864.

THOMAS WEBSTER, Esq.,
1210 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.:

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 27th ultimo I am directed to say that you are hereby authorized to raise another regiment of infantry, to be composed of colored men, and to be mustered into the service of the United States for three years or during the war. The regiment raised under this authority will be known and designated as the Forty-third Regiment U. S. Colored Troops. The instructions heretofore given in regard to organization, musters, &c., will govern in this case.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

C. W. FOSTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers.

WHEELING, *March 4, 1864.*

Col. J. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General:

I have been shown a dispatch from you to Lieutenant-Colonel Darr, acting assistant provost-marshal-general of this State, requiring him to inform General Kelley of the times and places of drafting in this State, and to arrange with him for such military force as may be required. I cannot understand this, as this State has furnished more than quota of volunteers as fixed by you, and 1,500 of an excess, according to the statement of my adjutant-general. This is to the 1st of March; by the 10th of March the excess will be over 2,000. I shall be pleased to have your understanding of the matter and to know what you yet claim.

A. I. BOREMAN,
Governor of West Virginia.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., March 4, 1864.

His Excellency Governor A. I. BOREMAN,
Wheeling, W. Va.:

Your telegram of to-day received. Orders have been sent this date suspending the draft.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., March 4, 1864.

Maj. J. W. T. GARDINER,
Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, Augusta, Me.:

Orders requiring draft on 10th instant are suspended. A subsequent day for commencing the draft will be announced in time to make all necessary preparations. Notify the Governor.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

(Operator will send similar dispatches to the following: Brig. Gen. E. W. Hinks, Concord, N. H.; Brig. Gen. T. G. Pitcher, Brattleborough, Vt.; Maj. Francis N. Clarke, Boston, Mass.; Capt. William Silvey, Providence, R. I.; Maj. D. D. Perkins, Hartford, Conn.; Brig. Gen. William Hays, New York City; Maj. Frederick Townsend, Albany, N. Y.; Maj. A. S. Diven, Elmira, N. Y.; Lieut. Col. R. C. Buchanan, Trenton, N. J.; Maj. C. C. Gilbert, Philadelphia, Pa.; Lieut. Col. J. V. Bomford, Harrisburg, Pa.; Col. N. L. Jeffries, Baltimore, Md.; Lieut. Col. Joseph Darr, jr., Wheeling, W. Va.; Maj. W. H. Sidell, Louisville, Ky.; Col. E. B. Alexander, Saint Louis, Mo.; Col. J. H. Potter, Columbus, Ohio; Col. Conrad Baker, Indianapolis, Ind.; Lieut. Col. James Oakes, Springfield, Ill.; Lieut. Col. Bennett H. Hill, Detroit, Mich.; Maj. Thomas Duncan, Davenport, Iowa; Col. James D. Greene, Madison, Wis.; Lieut. Col. John T. Averill, Saint Paul, Minn.; Capt. Sidney Clarke, Leavenworth, Kans.)

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 92. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 5, 1864.

The following joint resolution by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America is published for the information of the Army and all concerned:

PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 16.

JOINT RESOLUTION to continue the payment of bounties.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the bounties authorized to be paid under existing laws, and by regulations and orders of the War Department, to veterans re-enlisting or persons enlisting in the regular or volunteer service of the United States for three years or during the war, shall continue to be paid from the first day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, to the first day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, anything in any law or regulation to the contrary notwithstanding; the said bounties to be paid out of any moneys already appropriated for such purposes.

Approved March 3, 1864.

By order of the Secretary of War:

W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., March 5, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to request that the organization known as the Invalid Corps may be hereafter called the Veteran Reserve Corps.

There are in my judgment good and sufficient reasons for this change. This change of name is not intended to alter any of the principles or rules upon which the corps was organized and by which it is governed.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

[Indorsement.]

Approved.

E. M. STANTON.

PARIS, ILL., *March 5, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I arrived here yesterday at 8 a. m., and at 3 p. m. Captain Hill's company of invalids from Chicago; Lieutenant-Colonel Oakes at 1 this morning. Some more troops are expected momentarily. I found the town perfectly quiet, the account being greatly exaggerated. No one has been killed and but three wounded. I will order Lieutenant-Colonel Oakes back to his duties as his troops arrive, and will leave for my headquarters by the first train. A more detailed report will be furnished.*

S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Major-General.

SENATE CHAMBER, THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS,
Washington City, March 5, 1864.

Colonel FRY:

SIR: I have received this telegraph from Governor Carney, of my State.† As those additional regiments are nearly full, of course you will not order a draft in Kansas.

Our quota is full, if you get the returns in season. I hope you will telegraph at once to the Governor.

Truly,

S. C. POMEROY.

HDQRS. ACTG. ASST. PROV. MAR. GEN., STATE OF KENTUCKY,
Louisville, Ky., March 5, 1864.

Col. J. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to inclose herewith a letter from Adjutant-General Boyle, of this State, asking a question which I have not the data to answer, viz: Why, under the call for 500,000 men in 1861, Kentucky was required to furnish 27,211 men, while now under a call for the same number she is required to furnish but 14,471.

My reply to General Boyle suggests that the deductions now made while there were none to be credited in 1861 may account for the discrepancy.

I inclose also copy of my letter addressed to one of my provost-marshals, being of the general form addressed to each. It was issued

*See April 8, p. 221. †See p. 151.

immediately after receipt of your letter of 23d February, and was intended to convey its information to the provost-marshals severally. I would respectfully ask if it be in strict conformity with your letter of 23d of February, as I find some ambiguous points in that letter.

I assume that the work of the commissaries of musters has been adjusted in the Adjutant-General's Office, as there are no returns whatever of this work in this office. Lieutenant-Colonel Flint is chief commissary of musters of the Department of the Ohio, through whom the commissaries report, and also, as I understand, report directly to the Adjutant-General. I respectfully ask to be informed on this point, in order that I may speak advisedly when consulted by the Governor or other proper authorities.

I am, colonel, respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. SIDELL,
Major Fifteenth U. S. Infty., Actg. Asst. Prov. Mar. Gen.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HDQRS. KENTUCKY VOLS., ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Frankfort, March 4, 1864.

Maj. W. H. SIDELL, U. S. Army,
Actg. Asst. Prov. Mar. Gen., Dist. of Ky., Louisville, Ky.:

MAJOR: The Louisville Journal of this day contains a notice from yourself that bounties will be paid until April 1 proximo. Does this indicate a suspension of the draft until that time?

Mr. Haydon has delivered me your letter and accompanying papers, for which I thank you. Does it not appear unreasonable, however, that under a call for 500,000 men in 1861 Kentucky should be required to furnish 27,211 (which she more than did), while under a similar call now she is expected to raise only 14,471? Ought we not in justice be credited with our overplus for 1861 and 1862? I forbear to say more at present until we learn of the suspension of the draft or not. If suspended, I will endeavor to see you before April 1. Please answer early.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN BOYLE,
Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HDQRS. ACTG. ASST. PROV. MAR. GEN., STATE OF KENTUCKY,
Louisville, Ky., March 1, 1864.

Capt. ROLAND H. HALL,
Provost-Marshal, First Dist. of Kentucky, Paducah, Ky.:

CAPTAIN: I have been furnished by the Provost-Marshal-General with the quota for Kentucky to fill the call of the President for 500,000 men for the several districts; also the number of volunteers up to 31st January from the districts at large not heretofore credited, so far as known to him.

These numbers for the First District are as follows:

Quota under the President's call	1,767
Number of volunteers up to January 31, as above, not heretofore credited	483

First. You will at once proceed to ascertain the proper proportions of the quota (1,767) of the district for the several sub-districts on the

basis of the total enrolled of first and second classes in the manner heretofore explained.

Second. You will also by the same rule and process ascertain the proportions for the several sub-districts of the number of volunteers (as above, 483) not heretofore credited up to January 31. Others not heretofore credited are now to be considered for the several sub-districts and credited accordingly, as follows:

Third. The number recruited directly for the sub-districts prior to 1st of February, as heretofore (8th of February) sent you from this office, and repeated as follows:

Sub-district.	County.	Number.
First	McCracken	1
Eighth	Crittenden	304
Eleventh	Lyon	75
Twelfth	Caldwell	71
Thirteenth	Trigg	71
Fourteenth	Marshall	1
Tenth	Livingston	11
All other		None.
Total		534

Fourth. The number of recruits made at these headquarters in the several sub-districts in February, viz: All sub-districts, none.

Fifth. Any and all recruits that have been enlisted and mustered by you during the month of February you will also add to the number to be subtracted from the whole quota, though the reports tri-monthly may have been forwarded to these headquarters.

Sixth. The number of veterans recruited at this office for the several sub-districts, for which the sub-district will, in like manner as above, be credited as follows: All sub-districts, none.

The numbers obtained under the second head and shown under the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth heads for each of the several sub-districts, as obtained under the first head. The remainder will be the number subject to draft in the several sub-districts.

You will please make out the quota of the sub-districts without the least delay, and report them with all the figures and particulars, as soon as made, to this office in duplicate.

I am, captain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. SIDELL,

Major Fifteenth U. S. Infty., A. A. P. M. G. for Kentucky.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *March 7, 1864—10 a. m.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War:

Mr. Mellen has just arrived, and I proceed with him to Vicksburg in an hour. Of colored troops at this place there are two regiments of heavy artillery, aggregate, 2,284; one light battery, 98; three regiments of infantry, 2,901; grand aggregate, 5,283. As these regiments have remained here during the absence of General Sherman's command, I cannot account for the report made at Washington that there

were two or three colored regiments on the river. I shall find competent garrisons for other troops on the river by the end of the month. An additional regiment of infantry will be organized here.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 7, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS, U. S. Volunteers,
Comdg. Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.:

GENERAL: I am directed to invite your attention to General Orders, No. 47, from your headquarters, dated June 6, 1863.

The organization therein established is in numbers inconsistent with Mustering Regulations and General Orders, No. 110, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, 1863. It is not supposed that this fact has escaped your attention, and it is believed that some special considerations, unknown to the Department, have rendered it necessary in your opinion that the colored troops be organized in the manner set forth in the order referred to. The latest returns on file in this office do not show that the regiments and companies have been increased to the maximum as provided in the first paragraph of said order.

A report from you on this subject is respectfully requested.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. W. FOSTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[MARCH 8, 1864.—For joint resolution of thanks of Congress to the volunteer soldiers who have re-enlisted in the Army, approved March 3, 1864, and announced in General Orders, No. 88, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, see Series I, Vol. XXXIV, Part II, p. 527.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 89. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 8, 1864.

All Confederate bills, notes, or bonds in the hands of officers or agents of the Government will be transmitted to the Adjutant-General of the Army, with a specified statement how and from whom they were received. If captured, the circumstances of the capture will be stated; and if any portion has been expended, the amount and mode of expenditure will be given. Commanding officers of departments, armies in the field, independent posts, regiments, and companies are charged with the execution of this order.

By order of the Secretary of War:

W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR No. 22. WAR DEPT., ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, March 8, 1864.*

I am directed to inform you that all men enlisting or re-enlisting into the Regular Army from the different armies in the field, or from the District of Columbia, will be allowed to select the State, district, township, town, and ward to which they prefer being credited. The localities to which men prefer being credited must be indorsed on their enlistment papers.

Enlistments or re-enlistments into the Regular Army made in the loyal States will be credited to the localities where the enlistments or re-enlistments are made.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICE ACTG. ASST. PROV. MAR. GEN. FOR ILLINOIS,
Springfield, March 8, 1864.

Col. JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to ask if any action is contemplated to check the removal from the State of persons subject to military duty. In view of the near approach of the draft this movement has already begun and is rapidly assuming a serious character.

Captain Westlake, provost-marshal, Ninth District, under date of March 7, 1864, says:

> At least 1,000 young and able-bodied men intend to leave this district for California, Idaho, and other places, with a view of escaping the draft. * * * The copperheads are the ones who intend to leave. Something should be done to stop them from leaving the State, &c.

Having received similar information from other portions of Illinois, I would respectfully suggest that the matter should receive the early attention of the Government, and measures be taken to arrest this tide of emigration, if practicable, at least until after the draft, or that parties leaving should be made answerable in a proper bond, or otherwise, for their appearance if drafted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES OAKES,
Lieut. Col. Fourth U. S. Cavalry, A. A. P. M. G. for Illinois.

CIRCULAR No. 23. WAR DEPT., ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, March 9, 1864.*

Under the provisions of General Orders, No. 91, current series, from this office, relative to enlistments from the Army into the Navy, the following quotas are assigned the departments herein enumerated, as follows:

Department of the East	8,000
Middle Department	1,500
Department of Virginia and North Carolina	1,500
Department of Washington	2,500
Department of the Susquehanna	2,000
Department of the Monongahela	500
Northern Department	1,000
Total	12,000

Commanding generals of departments will communicate with the Navy Department, and cause the men selected for transfer to be sent to the designated stations in such numbers as may be fixed by the Secretary of the Navy.

W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 9, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: Under the provisions of the act of April 4, 1862, which authorizes the President to assign to command officers of the same grade, without regard to seniority of rank, the undersigned, a major-general, was assigned in July, 1862, to the command of the land forces of the United States. Since that time the higher grade of lieutenant-general has been created, and the distinguished officer promoted to that rank has received his commission and reported for duty. I therefore respectfully request that orders be issued placing him in command of the Army and relieving me from that duty. In making this request I am influenced solely by a desire to conform to the provisions of the law, which, in my opinion, imposes upon the lieutenant-general the duties and responsibilities of the General-in-Chief of the Army.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

BOSTON, *March 9, 1864.*

SECRETARY OF WAR:

The Granite State has uttered her voice in favor of the war policy of the Government. The soldiers of New Hampshire have aided civilians and citizens to achieve a great constitutional victory, on the field or at their homes. Our boys in blue will give no quarter to treason.

J. A. GILMORE,
Governor of New Hampshire.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., March 9, 1864.

Governor GILMORE,
Boston:

Accept my thanks for your telegram and my cordial congratulations to yourself and the patriotic people of the State for their great loyal victory.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, D. C., March 10, 1864.

Under the authority of an act of Congress to revive the grade of lieutenant-general in the U. S. Army, approved February 29, 1864,

Lieut. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, U. S. Army, is assigned to the command of the Armies of the United States.*

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 96. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, March 10, 1864.*

ARMS AND CAMP EQUIPAGE OF FURLOUGHED REGIMENTS.

1. When veteran volunteer regiments are sent on furlough, the men of the regiments who go home will take their arms and accouterments with them to the State rendezvous, where they will be left in store until the regiment assembles again at the expiration of its furlough.

2. The superintendent of the recruiting service will detail as many reliable regimental officers as may be necessary to remain at the rendezvous in charge of the arms and accouterments thus left, and will immediately report to the Adjutant-General the names of the officers detailed. They will receive their furloughs after the regiment returns to the rendezvous.

3. The officers detailed to take charge of this property will be held strictly accountable that it is preserved in good order. They will exchange invoices and receipts for the same, on which the condition of each article will be noted, and will make a special return of it to the Adjutant-General, on which the regiments and companies to whom it belongs will be specified.

4. At the expiration of the furlough granted the regiment, the arms and accouterments will again be turned over to the regimental and company officers, who should be responsible for them when in the hands of the men; and they will be responsible that when the men return to the Army, their arms and accouterments shall return with them in serviceable condition.

5. This order is not intended to apply to men furloughed as individuals when their regiments do not re-enlist, who will turn in their arms and accouterments to the officer responsible therefor before they leave their companies.

6. The camp and garrison equipage of a furloughed regiment will be properly cared for until its return, according to orders which may be given by the commanders in the field.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, March 10, 1864.

Major-General HEINTZELMAN,
Commanding Northern Department, Columbus, Ohio:

SIR: The Secretary of War directs me to transmit to you, herewith inclosed, a copy of a communication from the acting assistant provost-marshal-general for Indiana to the Provost-Marshal-General, relating to the supposed treasonable designs of certain disloyal parties in Indiana and Illinois.

*For Grant's order assuming command, see Series I, Vol. XXXII, Part III, p. 83.

The Secretary of War desires that you give the matter early and diligent attention, and that you keep the Department posted about the movements of the parties referred to and the action taken by you to defeat their plans. The employment of the persons named in Colonel Baker's letter is authorized for this purpose, as well as the employment of any other means that you may think necessary and proper in the premises.

Very respectfully,

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

OFFICE HDQRS. ASST. PROV. MAR. GEN. FOR INDIANA,
Indianapolis, Ind., March 5, 1864.

Col. JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General:

SIR: The evidence is daily accumulating of an intention on the part of the disloyal portion of the citizens of this State and of the State of Illinois to revolt against the Government as soon as their plans are perfected and a favorable opportunity offers. I think, with proper skill and energy, their treasonable schemes could be exposed and some of their leaders brought to merited punishment. I have strong reasons for believing that arrangements have been made for procuring arms from Canada, and that they are to be distributed from Chicago, Fort Wayne, and other points. The machinery by which the dupes of these leaders are to be educated up to the point of open resistance to the Government consists of secret oath-bound societies, the organization of which is fast being perfected all over the State.

I am in communication with two of the members of this organization, who connected themselves with it for the purpose of serving the Government, and both of whom I believe to be thoroughly loyal and reliable. One of them, John Jackson, has within a few days enlisted as a soldier in the One hundred and first Regiment Indiana Volunteers, and I think, with the knowledge he possesses of the plans of these traitors, and having their confidence as he has, he could be much more useful to the Government by retaining him in this State than by sending him to the field.

Tho other is a man with good social position, a physician by profession, quite intelligent, and possessed of considerable property. He has already spent some money and much time in making himself acquainted with the plans of these men, for the purpose of ultimately using the information for the benefit of the Government. His name is Henry I. Zumro, and his residence Huntington, Ind. I beg leave to suggest the propriety of employing him for detective purposes at such salary as would justify the risk of loss of life and property he would incur in the event of his relations to the Government being discovered. His services could be secured for $100 per month. If he were employed in the ordinary way, through the provost-marshal of the district, the employment would most probably be known.

If he should be employed the fact should only be known by himself and the officer employing him. I further suggest that if the recruit Jackson should be detailed for similar duty in this State the fact of the detail should not be made known to any person or officer in the State, except himself and the officer to whom he might be directed to report. I would then have him to perform the part of a deserter and return to

his disloyal associates, by whom he would be sure to be treated with new marks of confidence. Through these two men I think other reliable men could be initiated into the order and an amount of evidence could be accumulated which would secure a complete exposure and the punishment of the most guilty.

I am satisfied that the assassination of the Governor of this State is one of the objects contemplated by some of the men connected with this treasonable organization, the design being to transfer the executive power of the State to disloyal hands by vesting it in an officer who is known to sympathize with treason.

If the suggestions I have made are deemed worthy of serious consideration, their execution might be intrusted to the major-general commanding the department. If it was thought necessary to have an officer on duty in this State in immediate connection with the parties employed, I beg leave to suggest that Brigadier-General Carrington, now on duty with Governor Morton, is well fitted for the duty. Believing that the subject merits attention, I have thought it proper to submit these views for your consideration.

The hostility to the Government among the disloyal portion of the citizens of this State is less demonstrative than it was last summer, but it is also better organized and more determined, and therefore more dangerous.

I have the honor, colonel, to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CONRAD BAKER,
Colonel and Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, March 10, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: Having carefully examined into the condition and position of this department, I am satisfied that the interests of the service require the following measures:

First. The provost-marshal-general's department here should be filled throughout the State with able and impartial military men, properly qualified and free from all interest or bias in local politics, while they should be sound, earnest, national men. This being in my power, I am effecting.

Second. The security of internal peace and order, the suppression of guerrilla and other unlawful or thieving organizations, will be best effected by disciplined, well-officered troops from other States. This will require from one to two regiments of infantry and four regiments of cavalry from elsewhere, but it will disband 2,400 enrolled militia and enable us to more than double the force we thus borrow by converting the Missouri troops now in the U. S. service and U. S. Volunteers ready for duty out of the State.

This change of troops is demanded by many high considerations, political and economical, and all the more necessary in view of the approaching political canvass for State officers and policy. The people are ripe for it and it will save expense.

Third. The ten regiments of Missouri State Militia troops now in our service ought to be converted into U. S. Volunteers or veterans, or disbanded. This will save us $250,000 per annum, and increase

the efficiency of the troops which will then be available for service outside of the State.

Fourth. When these are effected, these Missouri, Kansas, and Arkansas troops should be combined and sweep the country west of the Mississippi to the Gulf. The season is advanced, and to make effectual work on the suggestions proposed your immediate decision should be announced.

Further reasons and details relating to these views will be furnished if desirable.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

ORDERS No. 7.] VICKSBURG, MISS., *March 11, 1864.*

All troops of African descent will hereafter be designated by numbers, and be reported by the number as regiments of U. S. cavalry, heavy artillery, light artillery, or infantry (colored). Those in the Department of the Tennessee will be numbered as follows, hereinafter. Those in the Department of the Gulf will be numbered as soon as complete returns of the same have been received. After the regiments have been designated in accordance with the above, under no circumstances whatever will any other number or denomination be given them.

CAVALRY.

First Regiment Mississippi Cavalry, of African descent, as the Third.

HEAVY ARTILLERY.

First Regiment Tennessee Heavy Artillery, of African descent, as the Second.

Second Regiment Tennessee Heavy Artillery, of African descent, as the Third.

First Regiment Mississippi Heavy Artillery, of African descent, as the Fourth.

Second Regiment Mississippi Heavy Artillery, of African descent, as the Fifth.

LIGHT ARTILLERY.

First, Second, and Third Louisiana Batteries, of African descent, as Batteries A, B, and C, Second.

The Memphis Light Battery, of African descent, as Company D, Second.

INFANTRY.

First Regiment Arkansas Volunteers, of African descent, as the Forty-sixth.

Eighth Regiment Louisiana Volunteers, of African descent, as the Forty-seventh.

Tenth Regiment of Louisiana Volunteers, of African descent, as the Forty-eighth.

Eleventh Regiment Louisiana Volunteers, of African descent, as the Forty-ninth.

Twelfth Regiment Louisiana Volunteers, of African descent, as the Fiftieth.

First Regiment Mississippi Volunteers, of African descent, as the Fifty-first.

Second Regiment of Mississippi Volunteers, of African descent, as the Fifty-second.

Third Regiment Mississippi Volunteers, of African descent, as the Fifty-third.

Second Regiment of Arkansas Volunteers, of African descent, as the Fifty-fourth.

First Regiment Alabama Volunteers, of African descent, as the Fifty-fifth.

Third Regiment Arkansas Volunteers, of African descent, as the Fifty-sixth.

Fourth Regiment Arkansas Volunteers, of African descent, as the Fifty-seventh.

Sixth Regiment Mississippi Volunteers, of African descent, as the Fifty-eighth.

First Regiment West Tennessee Volunteers, of African descent, as the Fifty-ninth.

First Regiment Iowa Volunteers, of African descent, as the Sixtieth.

Second Regiment West Tennessee Volunteers, of African descent, as the Sixty-first.

First Regiment Missouri Volunteers, of African descent, as the Sixty-second.

Ninth Regiment Louisiana Volunteers, of African descent, as the Sixty-third.

Seventh Regiment Louisiana Volunteers, of African descent, as the Sixty-fourth.

Second Regiment Missouri Volunteers, of African descent, as the Sixty-fifth.

Fourth Regiment Mississippi Volunteers, of African descent, as the Sixty-sixth.

Third Regiment Missouri Volunteers, of African descent, as the Sixty-seventh.

Fourth Regiment Missouri Volunteers, of African descent, as the Sixty-eighth.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

ORDERS No. 8.] VICKSBURG, MISS., *March 11, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. W. A. Pile, U. S. Volunteers, now charged with the organization of colored troops in Missouri, is authorized to assign such officers and enlisted men as may be disposable for the purpose of recruiting colored troops in the State of Missouri. No officer detailed for this duty will be permitted to remain at any one point longer than it becomes evident that all available men have been recruited in the locality where he may be stationed.

On the application of Brigadier-General Pile, the major-general commanding the Department of the Missouri will detail such commissioned officers and enlisted men from regiments as the former officer may desire, to fill positions in the colored regiments to be raised under his (General Pile's) supervision. All so detailed will receive the appointments to which they may be nominated by General Pile on that officer making application to Brig. Gen. L. Thomas, Adjutant-General U. S. Army, at Vicksburg, Miss., provided all that are so

nominated have passed a satisfactory examination before a properly authorized board.

As soon as General Pile has completed the organization of the colored regiments now being raised he will commence recruiting one or more additional regiments.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

ORDERS No. 9.] VICKSBURG, MISS., *March 11, 1864.*

The following regulations respecting the leasing of plantations within the limits of the Military Division of the Mississippi, and the management of the freedmen thereon, are published for the information and government of all concerned:

The rules adopted by Maj. Gen. N. P. Banks in the Department of the Gulf have, for the sake of uniformity, been taken as a basis, with such modifications as the experience of the past year has dictated as most beneficial to the interest of this section of the country.

The occupation of the plantations and employment of the freedmen, having been directed by the President of the United States, must be regarded as a settled policy of the Government, and it is the duty of all military commanders and troops to afford protection to the fullest extent to this most important interest whenever it can properly be done.

When steam-boats are employed by proper authority, transporting freedmen or supplies for plantations, such boats will not be taken possession of unless under an imperative necessity, and then only under the immediate order of the general in command of the department, corps, or district.

I. The enlistment of soldiers from plantations under cultivation in this department, having been suspended by order of the Government, will not be resumed except upon direction of the same high authority.

II. Provost-marshals shall be distributed at convenient points in the neighborhood of leased plantations, whose duty it shall be to see that justice and equity are observed in all relations between employers of freedmen and those employed, and to exercise such other police duties as shall be assigned to them by the district commanders appointing them. The districts over which they shall exercise these duties shall be called police districts.

III. Provision will be made for the establishment of a sufficient number of schools—one at least for each of the police districts—for the instruction of colored children under twelve years of age, which will be established by and placed under the direction of the superintendent of public education.

IV. Soldiers will not be allowed to visit plantations without the written consent of the commanding officer of the regiment or post to which they are attached, and never with arms, except when on duty, accompanied by an officer.

V. Plantation hands will not be allowed to pass from one place to another, except under such regulations as may be established by the provost-marshal of the police district.

VI. Flogging and other cruel or unusual punishment are interdicted.

VII. Planters will be required as early as practicable after the publication of these regulations to make a roll of persons employed

upon their estates, and to transmit the same to the provost-marshal of the district. In the employment of hands the unity of families will be secured as far as possible.

VIII. All questions between the employer and the employed, until other tribunals are established, will be decided by the provost-marshal of the police district, subject to appeal to the higher authorities.

IX. Sick and disabled persons will be provided for on the plantations to which they belong, except such as may be received in establishments provided for them by the Government at the freedmen's home farms, which establishments shall be under the exclusive control and direction of the respective superintendents thereof, and all commanders of military forces stationed thereon will see that all proper military protection is afforded, and will aid in carrying out the police regulations thereof as desired by the superintendents.

X. The unauthorized purchase of clothing or other property from laborers will be punished by fine and imprisonment. The sale of whisky or other intoxicating drinks to them or other persons, except under regulations established by the commander of the district, will be followed by the severest punishment.

XI. The possession of arms or concealed or dangerous weapons, without authority, will be punished by fine and imprisonment.

XII. Laborers shall render to their employer, between daylight and dark, ten hours in summer and nine hours in winter, of respectful, honest, faithful labor, and receive therefor, in addition to just treatment, healthy rations, comfortable clothing, quarters, fuel, medical attendance, and instruction for children, wages per month as follows, payment of one-half of which, at least, shall be reserved until the end of the year, and lessees will discourage all payment of monthly wages as far as it can be done without discontent, and reserve the same as above stated: The minimum wages for males over fourteen years of age, and competent to do a well man's work, $10 per month; for females over fourteen years of age, and competent to do a well woman's work, $7 per month; children from twelve to fourteen years of age, inclusive, and of those too feeble to earn full wages, half the above amounts will be paid, or a specified amount to be agreed upon by the employer and the employed, subject to the approval of the superintendent of the freedmen's home farm nearest thereto. Engineers and foremen, when faithful in the discharge of their duties, will be paid such additional sums as shall be agreed upon and approved by the proper home farm superintendent. This schedule of wages may be commuted by agreement between the employer and the employés, subject to approval as above. Wages will be deducted in case of sickness, and rations also when sickness is feigned. Indolence, insolence, disobedience of orders, and crime will be suppressed by forfeiture of pay—such forfeitures to go to the fund for the support of the helpless freed people—and such punishments as are provided for similar offenses by Army Regulations. Sunday work will be avoided when practicable, but when necessary will be considered as extra labor, and paid at the rates specified herein.

XIII. When laborers are furnished with employment they will be held to their engagement for one year, under the protection of the Government. In cases of attempted imposition, by feigning sickness or stubborn refusal of duty, they will be turned over to the provost-marshal of the police districts for labor upon the public works without pay.

XIV. Laborers will be permitted to cultivate land on private account, as shall be agreed between them and the employers, subject to the approval of the provost-marshal of the district. The encouragement of independent industry will strengthen all the advantages which capital derives from labor, and enable the laborer to take care of himself and prepare for the time when he can render so much labor for so much money, which is the great end to be attained.

XV. To protect the laborer from possible imposition no commutation of his supplies will be allowed, except in clothing, which may be commuted at the rate of $3 per month. The crops will stand pledged, wherever found, for the wages of labor.

XVI. It is advised, as far as practicable, that employers provide for the current wants of their hands by perquisites for extra labor or by appropriation of land for share cultivation.

XVII. A free labor bank will be established for the safe deposit of all accumulations of wages and other savings; and in order to avoid a possible wrong to depositors, by official defalcation, authority will be asked to connect the bank with a treasury of the United States in the Military Division of the Mississippi.

XVIII. The rules and regulations of the supervising special agent of the Treasury Department dated January 7, 1864, and the terms and conditions of all contracts made in pursuance thereof for leasing abandoned plantations and employing freedmen, are hereby approved, except as to the classification and compensation of hands, and as to police matters, which shall be as herein provided.

XIX. The last year's experience shows that the planter and the negro comprehend the revolution. The overseer, having little interest in capital and less sympathy with labor, dislikes the trouble of thinking, and discredits the notion that anything new has occurred. He is a relic of the past and adheres to its customs. His stubborn refusal to comprehend the condition of things occasioned most of the troubles of the past year. Where such incomprehension is chronic, reduced wages, diminished rations, and the mild punishments imposed by the Army and Navy will do good.

XX. These regulations are based upon the assumption that labor is a public duty and idleness and vagrancy a crime. No civil or military officer of the Government is exempt from the operation of this universal rule. Every enlightened community has enforced it upon all classes of people by the severest penalties. It is especially necessary in agricultural pursuits. That portion of the people identified with the cultivation of the soil, however changed in condition by the revolution through which we are passing, is not relieved from the necessity of toil, which is the condition of existence with all the children of God. The revolution has altered its tenure, but not its law. This universal law of labor will be enforced upon just terms by the Government, under whose protection the laborer rests secure in his rights. Indolence, disorder, and crime will be suppressed. Having exercised the highest right in the choice and place of employment, he must be held to the fulfillment of his engagements until released therefrom by the Government. The several provost-marshals are hereby invested with plenary powers upon all matters connected with labor, subject to the approval of the commanding officer of the district. The most faithful and discreet officers will be selected for this duty, and the largest force consistent with the public service detailed for their assistance.

XXI. Employers, and especially overseers, are notified that undue influence used to move the marshal from his just balance between the

parties representing labor and capital will result in immediate change of officers, and thus defeat that regular and stable system upon which the interests of all parties depend.

XXII. Successful industry is especially necessary at the present time, when large public debts and onerous taxes are imposed to maintain and protect the liberties of the people and the integrity of the Union. All officers, civil or military, and all classes of citizens who assist in extending the profits of labor and increasing the products of the soil, upon which in the end all national prosperity and power depend, will render to the Government a service as great as that derived from the terrible sacrifices of battle. It is upon such consideration only that the planter is entitled to favor. The Government has accorded to him, in a period of anarchy, a release from the disorders resulting mainly from insensate and mad resistance to sensible reforms, which can never be rejected without revolution, and the criminal surrender of his interests and power to crazy politicians, who thought by metaphysical abstractions to circumvent the laws of God. It has restored to him in improved, rather than impaired, condition his due privileges, at a moment when, by his own acts, the very soil was washed from beneath his feet.

XXIII. A more majestic and wise clemency history does not exhibit. The liberal and just conditions that attend it cannot be disregarded. It protects labor by enforcing the performance of its duty, and it will assist capital by compelling just contributions to the demands of the Government. Those who profess allegiance to other governments will be required, as the condition of residence in the Military Division of the Mississippi, to acquiesce, without reservation, in the demands presented by Government as a basis of permanent peace. The non-cultivation of the soil, without just reason, will be followed by temporary forfeiture to those who will secure its improvement. Those who have exercised or are entitled to the rights of citizens of the United States will be required to participate in the measures necessary for the re-establishment of civil government. War can never cease except as civil governments crush out contest and secure the supremacy of moral over physical power. The yellow harvest must wave over the crimson field of blood and the representatives of the people displace the agents of purely military power.

XXIV. It is therefore a solemn duty resting upon all persons to assist in the earliest possible restoration of civil government. Let them participate in the measures suggested for this purpose. Opinion is free and candidates are numerous. Open hostility cannot be permitted. Indifference will be treated as crime and faction as treason. Men who refuse to defend their country with the ballot-box or cartridge-box have no just claim to the benefits of liberty regulated by law. All people not exempt by the law of nations, who seek the protection of the Government, are called upon to take the oath of allegiance in such form as may be prescribed, sacrificing to the public good and the restoration of public peace whatever scruples may be suggested by incidental considerations. The oath of allegiance, administered and received in good faith, is the best of unconditional fealty to the Government and all its measures, and cannot be materially strengthened or impaired by the language in which it is clothed.

XXV. The amnesty offered for the past is conditioned upon an unreserved loyalty for the future, and this condition will be enforced with an iron hand. Whoever is indifferent or hostile must choose between the liberty which foreign lands afford, the poverty of the

rebel States, and the innumerable and inappreciable blessings which our Government confers upon its people.

May God preserve the Union of the States!

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 35. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, March 11, 1864.*

I. An election will be held on Monday, the 28th day of March, at 9 a. m., in each of the election precincts established by law in this State, for the choice of delegates to a convention to be held for the revision and amendment of the constitution of Louisiana.

II. The several parishes shall be entitled to elect the number of delegates herein assigned to each, upon the basis of white population exhibited by the census of 1860, to be chosen in each parish on one ticket by the qualified voters of the parish, except in the parish of Orleans, in which parish the election shall be held in the several representative districts established by law, for the number of delegates herein assigned to each district, to be chosen on one ticket, by the qualified voters of the district, as follows, viz:

Parishes.	White population.	Number of delegates.
Ascension	3,940	2
Assumption	7,189	3
Avoyelles	5,908	2
Baton Rouge, East	6,944	3
Baton Rouge, West	1,859	1
Bienville	5,900	2
Bossier	3,348	1
Caddo	4,733	2
Calcasieu	4,452	2
Caldwell	2,888	1
Carroll	4,124	2
Catahoula	5,492	3
Claiborne	8,996	4
Concordia	1,242	1
De Soto	4,777	2
Feliciana, East	4,081	2
Feliciana, West	2,036	1
Franklin	2,758	1
Iberville	3,793	2
Jackson	5,367	2
Jefferson	9,965	4
Lafayette	4,309	2
Lafourche	7,500	3
Livingston	3,120	1
Madison	1,640	1
Morehouse	3,784	2
Natchitoches	6,306	3
Orleans	149,068	.....
First Representative District	.....	7
Second Representative District	.....	11
Third Representative District	.....	9
Fourth Representative District	.....	5
Fifth Representative District	.....	5
Sixth Representative District	.....	4
Seventh Representative District	.....	4
Eighth Representative District	.....	3
Ninth Representative District	.....	3
Tenth Representative District	.....	10
Right Bank (Algiers)	.....	2
Ouachita	1,887	1
Plaquemine	2,595	1
Pointe Coupée	4,094	2
Rapides	9,711	4

Parishes.	White population.	Number of delegates.
Sabine	4,115	2
Saint Bernard	1,771	1
Saint Charles	988	1
Saint Helena	3,413	1
Saint James	3,848	1
Saint John Baptist	3,037	1
Saint Landry	10,703	4
Saint Martin's	5,005	2
Saint Mary's	3,508	1
Saint Tammany	3,153	1
Tensas	1,479	1
Terrebonne	5,224	2
Union	6,641	3
Vermilion	3,001	1
Washington	2,996	2
Winn	5,481	2
Total	357,629	152

III. Any parish not now within the lines of the army shall be entitled to elect delegates as herein specified, at any time before the dissolution of the convention, should such parish be brought within the lines of the army.

IV. Every free white male twenty-one years of age, who has been a resident of the State twelve months, and six months in the parish in which he offers to vote, who is a citizen of the United States, and who shall have taken the oath prescribed by the President in his proclamation of the 8th of December, 1863, shall have the right to vote in the election of delegates.

V. Citizens of the State who have been expelled from their homes by the public enemy on account of their devotion to the Union, and who would be qualified voters in the parishes to which they belong, will be allowed to vote for delegates in the election precincts in which, for the time being, they may reside.

VI. Citizens of the State who have volunteered for the defense of the country in the Army or Navy, and who are otherwise qualified voters, will be allowed to vote in the election precincts in which they may be found on the day of election.

VII. The commissioners of election appointed to superintend the polls at the election of State officers February 22, 1864, are authorized and directed, in the absence of other orders, to fulfill and discharge all the duties of commissioners of election in their respective precincts for this election.

VIII. The commissioners of election at any election precinct are authorized to administer the oath of allegiance, as prescribed by the President, to any person otherwise qualified to vote, and to register the name of such voter in New Orleans, where a register is required, or to receive it in other parishes where no register is required, at any time before the polls are closed on the day of election.

IX. The commissioners in the several parishes will make prompt returns of the votes given to the sheriff of the parish, as provided by law, or in his absence to the provost-marshal, who will immediately return the same to the Secretary of State, in the same manner and form as for members of the General Assembly.

X. The sheriffs of the several parishes, and in their absence the provost-marshals, will take especial care that the polls are properly

opened, and that suitable judges of election and other officers are appointed. It is desirable that all persons properly qualified shall vote, but it is more important that the integrity of the election shall not be vitiated by illegal or fraudulent acts.

XI. The delegates duly elected to the convention shall meet at Liberty Hall, Executive Building, in the city of New Orleans, at 12 m. on Wednesday, the 6th day of April, 1864. In case any vacancy occurs, by resignation or death, after the organization of the convention, a writ of election shall be issued by the convention to fill the vacancy.

By command of Major-General Banks:

RICHARD B. IRWIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, March 11, 1864.

Governor SAMUEL CONY,
Augusta, Me.:

Your telegram of the 25th February was referred to the Provost-Marshal-General for report, which has just been received. The orders of the Department are explicit that no soldiers shall be enlisted and receive bounty as veterans who have not served two years. The act of Congress, moreover, only authorizes the payment of bounties to those who are enlisted in accordance with the regulations of the Department. Unauthorized engagements by officers in the field or elsewhere will not be recognized by the service. To recognize them as valid would prove an abuse of great magnitude.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 98. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, March 12, 1864.*

The President of the United States orders as follows:

I. Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck is, at his own request, relieved from duty as General-in-Chief of the Army, and Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant is assigned to the command of the Armies of the United States. The Headquarters of the Army will be in Washington, and also with Lieutenant-General Grant in the field.

II. Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck is assigned to duty in Washington as chief of staff of the Army, under the direction of the Secretary of War and the lieutenant-general commanding. His orders will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

* * * * * * *

V. In relieving Major-General Halleck from duty as General-in-Chief the President desires to express his approbation and thanks for the able and zealous manner in which the arduous and responsible duties of that position have been performed.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Unsigned memorandum indorsed by Secretary of War as "General Halleck's report."

The campaign of 1863 had virtually closed at the date of my last annual report, and military operations during the winter and previous to the appointment of Lieutenant-General Grant to the general command were confined, in most of the departments, to making and repelling raids with unimportant results to either party. In the early part of November Brigadier-General Averell encountered and defeated a rebel force at Droop Mountain, near Lewisburg, capturing a piece of artillery and about 100 prisoners. Our loss was 129 killed, wounded, and missing. The reported loss of the enemy, killed and wounded, about 250. In another cavalry raid to Salem in December General Averell destroyed a large quantity of rebel stores with slight losses on both sides in killed and wounded. The rebels made several attempts during the winter to destroy the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, but caused very little damage.

In February Brigadier-General Seymour undertook an expedition into Florida, but was defeated on the 20th at Olustee. The details of this expedition have been published by Congress.

Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman in February last made an expedition from Vicksburg across the State of Mississippi, destroying a large extent of railroads and a great amount of rolling-stock and public stores. His loss was only 170 in killed, wounded, and missing, while he brought in some 400 prisoners of war, 3,000 animals, 1,000 white and 5,000 colored refugees. In this and the co-operating expedition, under Brig. Gen. W. Sooy Smith, 140 miles of railroad were destroyed.

In the early part of November General Banks sent an expedition to the coast of Texas, which captured and occupied Brownsville, Corpus Christi, Aransas, &c. On the 3d of November Brigadier-General Burbridge had a severe engagement with the enemy at Bayou Bourbeux, La., in which he lost 716 men. On the arrival of re-enforcements, under Brigadier-General Cameron, the rebels retreated. From this time until the early part of March General Banks was preparing his forces for an expedition up Red River, in which he was to have had the co-operation of General Sherman after his return to Vicksburg.

Near the end of November General Meade crossed the Rapidan and made an unsuccessful attempt to turn the enemy's intrenched position on Mine Run. The only other operation of the Army of the Potomac during the winter was an unsuccessful cavalry raid by Brigadier-Generals Kilpatrick and Custer about the 1st of March upon Richmond. Our loss in this expedition was about 400 killed, wounded, and missing. Among the first was Colonel Dahlgren, an officer of much promise. Our loss in the affair of Mine Run, 1,661 in all.

The remaining military operations of this year are given in the report of the lieutenant-general.

STATE HOUSE,
Augusta, Me., March 12, 1864.

Col. J. B. FRY:

In crediting enlisted men in the Navy to the several States, under recent act of Congress, cannot some plan be adopted which will give

States and localities their proper credits? This cannot be done if the place of enlistment is taken as the place of credit, for, while Maine has, from her extended sea-board, a large proportion of seamen in the Navy which should be credited to her, many of these enlisted in Boston, New York, or large places out of the State. Would not the place of birth, except in case of alienage, be the most reliable and equitable basis of credit?

JOHN L. HODSDON,
Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. ACTG. ASST. PROV. MAR. GEN., STATE OF KENTUCKY,
Louisville, Ky., March 18, 1864.

Col. J. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I think it proper to make mention to you of a speech delivered at Lexington on Thursday last, 10th instant, by Colonel Wolford, First Kentucky Cavalry, another of the same kind having been previously delivered by him at Danville, which, no doubt, will have an evil effect on the enrollment and draft—particularly on the enrollment of negroes now in progress.

Colonel Wolford's speech, I am credibly informed, denounced the President and his Administration, and even went so far as to counsel forcible resistance to the enrollment of negroes under the present act of Congress. Governor Bramlette was on the stage at the time of the delivery of Colonel Wolford's speech, and gave no evidence of dissent then or subsequently. There is some reason for supposing that he knew what its purport would be before the delivery, for Colonel Wolford's views were well known, and he had exhibited them only a few days previously at Danville.

The assistant adjutant-general of General Schofield at Lexington, Capt. J. Bates Dickson, issued an order for the arrest of Colonel Wolford as soon as informed of the character of the speech, and thus the case stands.

Captain Dickson writes me that there is much excitement in Lexington, and I do not doubt that it will extend throughout the State. It is not improbable that Colonel Wolford and others of his school are willing that it shall be so, and will aid to create it by their speeches. Although they may not sympathize with the rebellion, the State is filled with such as do, some of these being returned rebels who have been received on too easy terms; others—by far the greater number—such as will not volunteer. In fact, so many volunteers have been drawn from the State that the great mass of able-bodied men who remain are unreliable.

To-day the colonel of a veteran Kentucky regiment, returned from furlough and on its way to the front, informed me that the bad spirit had even appeared in his regiment, and suggested that it would extend to the other Kentucky regiments.

I believe myself that the Kentucky soldiers are really indifferent to the question of enrolling negroes, but that they will always conform to what Kentucky leaders seek to do in the name of Kentucky. It is a sweet privilege to coerce the superior power of the Nation, however mean it may be to take advantage of its dire necessity. Public opinion, however, grows very fast in the State, and the chief hope of the disaffected is in the short time for the enrollment. Unfortunately

there is no really loyal newspaper in the State, so that no means exist to set forth loyal views.

A short article which I prepared—nothing but a summary of section 24 of the act of February 25, without a word of comment—was refused publication in the Louisville Journal on the ground that it would tend to break the peace, though the editor was willing to publish the section itself, and General Boyle, late commander of the District of Kentucky, upheld him in his refusal. To-morrow, 14th instant, I will send, as you direct, my report of the progress of the enrollment, though I think little more will appear than reports of refusals of enrolling officers to act and appointments of others in their places. My chief apprehension in the whole matter is that the dissatisfaction created by these rash leaders on this one subject will introduce unwillingness for cordial co-operation in other matters, *i. e.*, the draft, independently of the negroes.

I inclose a slip from the telegraphic column of the Louisville Journal of to-day. I should not omit to say that Brig. Gen. S. G. Burbridge, now in command of the District of Kentucky, is firm in his determination to use all the force at his control in carrying out the law. He has ordered one company to the headquarters of each of the district provost-marshals (except First District, not in his command), and made them subject to the provost-marshal's orders.

I regret, however, to hear the rumor that General Burbridge is to be relieved.

I am, colonel, respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. SIDELL,

Major 15th U. S. Infty., Actg. Asst. Provost-Marshal-General.

[Inclosure.]

FRANKFORT, *March 12.*

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS:

It is understood that Governor Bramlette has addressed an earnest remonstrance to the President in regard to the enrollment and enlistment of slaves in Kentucky, and has notified the President that he will execute the laws of Kentucky against all who attempt to take slaves from their owners without their consent.

He claims that Kentucky has furnished 50,000 of her sons to defend the Government, and is willing to furnish still more—all that may be allotted to her; that she has proven her loyalty, and must be regarded as such, and her laws, constitutionally enacted, must be respected.

DANVILLE, KY., *March 13, 1864.*

His Excellency the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

SIR: I have just written a letter to my personal friend, Governor Bramlette, who, I learn, has sent a dispatch to the provost-marshal in this place, ordering him to desist from the enrollment of the negroes; begging him not to bring the State government into conflict with the Federal authorities in this eventful proceeding.

While I am satisfied that any unwise conflict of authority exercised by Governor Bramlette would meet the decided condemnation of a majority—I hope and believe of a large majority of those who elevated him to office—yet, I take the liberty, as a loyal citizen, and one who intends to continue so under all contingencies, happen what may, to

entreat Your Excellency to forbear the enforcement of this measure in Kentucky.

It is eminently distasteful and obnoxious to the largest portion of the loyal people of the State, and there is no small danger of its producing an outbreak of a portion of our loyal people, and I dreadfully fear a conflict between the Federal and State authorities.

Are such evils and dangers as these to be incurred for the sake of the few frightened and unwilling soldiers to be obtained by drafting the negroes?

Permit me to suggest to Your Excellency this compromise with the people and authorities of Kentucky—that our State should furnish as many white troops in addition as would be drafted from the negro population, according to a fair estimate to be made of the number of that part of population. This, I think, would bring our people to a pause. If they should accept the proposition, the Government would receive the additional number of white soldiers from the State, instead of the black, which would certainly be satisfactory. If it should be declined, it would lead the mass of our people to feel that it was better to furnish a portion of the troops necessary to defend the State from our black population than to subject the whites to larger and repeated drafts.

I am inclined, also, to think that if $300 were paid for the drafted slaves it would quiet opposition. I beseech Your Excellency, at all events, not to hurry forward this enrollment—not by hasty action to excite the unwise part of our people to any conflict with the Government.

Permit me further to suggest that you would cause Colonel Wolford's command and himself to be removed immediately from the State. He has been making some silly speeches, or portions of speeches, for nine-tenths of his speech is loyal in the highest degree. He is a valuable and faithful officer, and if sent out of the State will continue to be so. What prompts his present course I can't divine, unless it is silly vanity and fondness to hear himself talk, and for receiving the temporary applause of silly people.

With the highest respect, I am, your obedient servant,

J. A. JACOBS.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., March 13, 1864.

General HODSDON,
Adjutant-General of Maine, Augusta, Me.:

The law requires men enlisting in Navy to be credited to the place where they are liable to enrollment and military duty under the enrollment act.

Necessary forms and instructions have been sent by me to Navy Department to be issued to naval recruiting officers.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

VICKSBURG, MISS., *March 14, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

After full consultation with Mr. Mellen I have issued regulations respecting plantations and the employment of freedmen, which are

satisfactory to him, and will be so to the lessees. With the military protection I shall be able to afford I think the system will work well. The order of promulgation will be forwarded as soon as a copy can be obtained from the printer.* Lake Providence, Goodrich's Landing, and Milliken's Bend, in Louisiana, and Skipwith's Landing, in Mississippi, I propose to occupy with troops. I shall also strengthen Vidalia, opposite Natchez, and endeavor to put a force near Lake Saint Joseph, La. Negroes brought in by the Sherman expedition will about fill the regiments at this place and in its immediate vicinity, of which there are eleven regiments and two light batteries. I shall be able in a few days to arrange my business here, and will then proceed to Natchez and New Orleans, where my presence is necessary.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 14, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF IOWA,
Davenport, Iowa:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant in reference to the credits to the State of Iowa. In reply I am directed to inform you that the State has been credited with 992 men additional in Missouri regiments. Under the rulings of the Department the change of credit of the eighty-three men of Company A, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, cannot be made in favor of Iowa without the claim being first adjusted between the Governor of Iowa and the Governor of Pennsylvania, the men having already been credited to the latter State. The credits made the State for musters therein during the months of January and February have already been communicated to His Excellency the Governor. No credits of re-enlisted veterans have yet been made to the State, as it is desirable before acting to get complete reports from mustering officers in the field. So soon as the credits of said troops are made due notification will be given you.

I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. ACTG. ASST. PROV. MAR. GEN., STATE OF KENTUCKY,
Louisville, Ky., March 14, 1864.

Col. JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: In obedience to your telegraphic order of the 9th instant directing me to report on the 14th, 20th, and 25th of this month the progress and completion of the enrollment of slaves in this State, I have the honor to state that circulars were addressed promptly to the several provost-marshals of districts to report to me the necessary information. In the cases of the most distant districts there has not been sufficient time for replies from them, and I make up the information from the general returns.

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* See Orders No. 9, March 11, p. 166.

First District.—Captain Hall, of First District, reports, under date of the 10th instant, referring also to his of the 8th, that, his district being in the Department of the Tennessee, a regiment of blacks has been organizing for the last two months, and that the feeling against it is very strong, so that he had at that date found it very difficult to get enrolling officers. Also that the district is overrun with guerrillas, which increases the difficulty of obtaining these officers. He asks a strong cavalry force to aid him. He states that all necessary orders have been issued to his deputies, and that the Board of this district will not shrink from doing their utmost to carry out their orders; nevertheless, it is his opinion, and that also of all the best Union men, that the enrollment cannot be carried out (in time).

Second District.—No report whatever on the subject of the enrollment has come in from Captain Grissom, provost-marshal of this district.

Third District.—Captain Hobson reports March 10 that he is making every effort to enroll the blacks, but fears it cannot be done in the time specified. New officers will have to be obtained in many cases to replace the old, who, either from fear or dissent, will not undertake the work. In the first sub-district, Warren County, it was not until the 9th instant that he could get an enrolling officer. In second sub-district, Logan County, three enrolling officers decline, and others to supply their places must yet be sought and a military force sent to protect them. In third sub-district, Todd County, two have declined, and the others not reported. In the fourth sub-district, Simpson County, one declined, but his place is filled. A military force has been detailed for this county. In the fifth, Allen County, new appointments have been made. Guerrillas interrupt operations. In the sixth, Hart County, one declined, and his place will be filled. The seventh, Metcalfe County, has not been heard from, and the eighth, Russell County, the same. In the ninth, Barren County, one only is known to have declined, but it is supposed this will be general and new appointments will have to be made. In the tenth sub-district, Monroe County, the eleventh, Cumberland, and the twelfth, Clinton, the officers will all serve, but nothing is known as yet of their operations. Force will be necessary in these last-named sub-districts. This was the condition of things in the Third District on 10th instant, since which nothing has been reported, excepting in general the opposition of opinion to the measure of enrolling the blacks.

Fourth District.—Captain Fidler, provost-marshal, Fourth District, reports to-day, 14th instant, enrolling officers are at work in the counties of Shelby, Meade, and Anderson. No official report has been received from the deputies in the other counties (eleven) of the district, but have reason to believe that in most of them enrolling officers are at work. In Marion, Nelson, and Spencer Counties, however, no enrolling officers willing to do the work have yet been obtained. Nelson County is peculiarly difficult, and force will be required even to serve notices after the draft independently of any consideration of the negroes.

Fifth District.—Report of Capt. G. W. Womack, provost-marshal, Fifth District, this date, 14th instant, states that no progress in actual enrollment has been made. It is very difficult to procure the proper persons to make the enrollment, and the Board determined to be very careful in these selections and get the most suitable men and those least objectionable to the people. Every effort is being made to forward the business.

Sixth District.—Capt. G. W. Berry, provost-marshal, Sixth District, reports that he has appointed enrolling officers for all the counties of his district, excepting Trimble and part of Kenton, but finds it very difficult to get persons to accept.

Seventh District.—Capt. T. H. Moore, provost-marshal, Seventh District, writes under dates of 8th, 10th, and 11th instant of the difficulty of procuring enrolling officers. The enrollment has begun in Bourbon, Jessamine, Fayette, and Scott Counties. Nothing further is known.

Eighth and Ninth Districts.—From these no reports have been received, the headquarters being too distant for reply to my circular letter up to this time. It will be seen that all the provost-marshals and almost all the deputies are well disposed to the work, while objection is made by such as are to do the enrolling, for very evident reasons.

All the provost-marshals speak of the necessity for military force, and the measures taken in this matter are as follows:

Immediately after receipt of your telegram of the 3d instant, directing me to inform General Schofield of the time and places of the draft, I wrote him, giving this information in detail and asking for the necessary force, to which I have as yet received no response, perhaps by reason of the time for the draft being deferred. I observe here that a portion of Kentucky east of the Tennessee River, being a part of the First District in the Department of the Tennessee, and therefore beyond General Schofield's command. But before your order to write to General Schofield I had already written to General Burbridge, commanding District of Kentucky, to the same effect; also to Brig. Gen. Hugh T. Reid, in command at Columbus, Ky., of District of Cairo. General Burbridge has accordingly placed one company of mounted infantry at headquarters of each provost-marshal, to be under their orders, excepting the First District, Paducah being in Department of the Tennessee. General Reid replies, indicating willingness, but states that the troops at his disposal are hardly of fit character. I answered, asking him to do his best. The First District is unfortunately divided between the Department of the Ohio and Tennessee. But previously to all this correspondence, and as far back as last November, General Boyle, then commanding District of Kentucky, issued his Order No. 62 (copy inclosed*) at my solicitation, which order is still in force and gives provost-marshals and deputies a right to call for the services of any troops of his command. I inclosed a copy of this order when first issued to each provost-marshal, as General Boyle did to his officers, but I doubt if it was of much effect, and therefore I count but little on it now.

I have the honor to be, colonel, your obedient servant,

W. H. SIDELL,

Major Fifteenth U. S. Infty., A. A. P. M. G. for Kentucky.

OFFICE ACTG. ASST. PROV. MAR. GEN. FOR MD. AND DEL.,

Baltimore, March 14, 1864.

[Col. J. B. FRY:]

COLONEL: I have the honor to report, in pursuance of your instructions of the 9th instant, of the progress of the enrollment of slaves in the several districts of Maryland, to wit:

Enrolling officers have been procured in all of the counties of the

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*Omitted.

First District and the enrollment is progressing, except in Queen Anne County, where the provost-marshal has been unable to obtain the services of any one, and asks that he be furnished with a military force sufficient to make the enrollment.

I have deemed it advisable not to employ the military for this purpose, and have directed that enrolling officers be obtained from the adjoining counties.

Great difficulty was experienced in obtaining enrolling officers in the Second District, but they have been procured and the enrollment is being made throughout the district.

In the Third District enrolling officers were readily obtained, and the enrollment in the first, fourth, and sixth sub-districts has been completed, and the remaining sub-districts will be at an early day.

Enrolling officers are at work in all of the sub-districts in the Fourth District, and there is a promise of a speedy enrollment of that district.

The provost-marshal of the Fifth District reports that he experienced considerable difficulty in procuring enrolling officers in his district; but that the enrollment is in progress in all of the counties. I shall be able, I trust, to report more in detail in my next report.

I have exerted every effort to have the enrollment of the slaves promptly and properly made.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. L. JEFFRIES,

Colonel and Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General.

COLUMBUS, *March 14, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War, Washington City, D. C.:

SIR: In your general remark to the Senate that State executives were pressing the extension of bounties, I hope you made a mental reservation in favor of your servant. I have favored the draft steadily from the day the proclamation ordering it on the 10th was issued. The result of this last postponement has fulfilled my prediction to the President. Recruiting has virtually stopped. The bounties even will not tempt, and the local authorities and citizens, having the fear of the draft removed, are making no further effort to fill quotas. They regard the postponement of the draft as indefinite, both because of the recruiting and because, as they say, "Ohio is so near being out she will not be drafted, even if a draft is ordered." We shall do very little more in this State until our people realize that a draft will be had on a fixed day, and that promise must be kept. I favor a draft for another consideration: I regard our financial position as rapidly becoming the most critical one connected with the war. With every man we put into the Army costing us over $300, we are amassing a debt and corresponding taxation that will soon force us to resort to the same means as the Confederacy to get rid of it, except that in our case such a measure will be our destruction. If the call is to be filled, let us have the draft on the 1st of April.

Yours, very truly,

JOHN BROUGH.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 100. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, March 15, 1864.*

ADDITIONAL DRAFT OF 200,000 MEN.

The following is an order by the President of the United States:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, March 14, 1864.

In order to supply the force required to be drafted for the Navy, and to provide an adequate reserve force for all contingencies, in addition to the 500,000 men called for February 1, 1864, a call is hereby made and a draft ordered for 200,000 men for the military service (Army, Navy, and Marine Corps) of the United States.*

The proportional quotas for the different wards, towns, townships, precincts, or election districts, or counties, will be made known through the Provost-Marshal-General's Bureau, and account will be taken of the credits and deficiencies on former quotas.

The 15th day of April, 1864, is designated as the time up to which the numbers required from each ward of a city, town, &c., may be raised by voluntary enlistment, and drafts will be made in each ward of a city, town, &c., which shall not have filled the quota assigned to it within the time designated for the number required to fill said quotas. The drafts will be commenced as soon after the 15th of April as practicable.

The Government bounties, as now paid, continue until April 1, 1864, at which time the additional bounties cease. On and after that date $100 bounty only will be paid, as provided by the act approved July 22, 1861.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Official:
E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 103. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, March 15, 1864.*

PAY OF OFFICERS RESIGNING OR DISMISSED.

1. An officer on leave who resigns will be paid to the date given in the acceptance of his resignation.

2. An officer on duty who resigns will be paid to the date at which he received notice of the acceptance of his resignation, provided he continued on duty till that time; otherwise to the date when he was relieved from duty.

3. An officer on leave when he is dropped or dismissed from the military service will be paid to the date, inclusive, of the order dropping or dismissing him, provided no other time be specified in the order as the date when his pay should cease, or when he ceased to be an officer, and, in such case, to the date so specified.

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* Under this call the quotas and credits were as follows, the first number indicating the quota, and the second the number of men furnished: Maine, 4,721; 7,042. New Hampshire, 2,558; 2,844. Vermont, 2,800; 1,601. Massachusetts, 10,639; 17,322. Rhode Island, 1,388; 1,906. Connecticut, 3,168; 5,294. New York, 33,794; 41,940. New Jersey, 6,704; 9,550. Pennsylvania, 25,993; 35,086. Delaware, 985; 652. Maryland, 4,317; 9,365. District of Columbia, 1,702; 1,142. West Virginia, 2,051; 3,857. Kentucky, 5,789; 6,448. Ohio, 20,595; 31,193. Michigan, 7,821; 7,344. Indiana, 13,008; 14,862. Illinois, 18,524; 25,055. Missouri, 3,925; 10,137 (includes militia furnished for six months, 5,679; for nine months, 2,311; for one year, 1,954—credited as 2,174 three-years' men). Wisconsin, 7,941; 10,314. Iowa, 6,439; 11,579. Minnesota, 2,180; 2,469. Kansas, 1,409; 2,563. Making a grand total of 259,515 men furnished.

4. An officer on duty or in hospital when he is dropped or dismissed from the military service will be paid to the date at which the order dropping or dismissing him was received at his post or hospital, if no other time be specified in the order as the date when he ceased to be an officer, and, in such case, to the date so specified.

5. An officer dismissed by sentence of court-martial will be paid to the date when the order approving the sentence was received at the post where the officer was, if no other time be specified in the sentence, or in the order promulgating it, as the termination of his service and pay.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, D. C., March 15, 1864.

His Excellency MICHAEL HAHN,
Governor of Louisiana:

Until further orders you are hereby invested with the powers exercised hitherto by the Military Governor of Louisiana.

Truly, yours,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Copy of commission of General Shepley and of instructions to him of June 3, 1862, sent in original of this to Governor Hahn March 16, 1864.

E. D. T.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Indianapolis, March 15, 1864.

To the PEOPLE OF INDIANA:

On the 14th day of September, 1863, a settlement was effected between the War Department and Indiana for the number of men furnished by the State, of which the following is a copy:

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 14, 1863.

His Excellency OLIVER P. MORTON,
Governor State of Indiana, Indianapolis, Ind.:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the State of Indiana stands credited upon the books of the Adjutant-General of the Army with an excess of 28,501 over all the calls for troops in 1861, 1862, and 1863, up to the 4th day of June.

The quota of the State for the present draft is 26,833. The excess of troops heretofore furnished by it over the quota is 1,668. There will, therefore, be no draft in Indiana under the present call for troops, and the number of 1,668 will stand to its credit in the future demands of the General Government.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

On the 19th day of October, 1863, the President of the United States issued a proclamation calling for 300,000 volunteers. On the 21st day of October, 1863, I received a dispatch from the Secretary of War assigning the quota of Indiana under this call at 18,997 men. This quota was apportioned among the various counties of the State upon the basis of the settlement made between the State and the

War Department in September, taking into account the number of enlistments made between the date of the settlement and the apportionment of the quota as far as they could be ascertained.

On the 1st day of February, 1864, the President issued another call for 200,000 additional men. Adopting the ratio under call of October, 1863, the quota of Indiana under this call would be 12,665 men, which, added to the quota under the call of October, would be in the aggregate 31,662 men. Immediately after the last call was made Adjutant-General Noble visited Washington by my direction to effect a settlement between the State and War Department, if possible, and ascertain the number of men already furnished and the number that was still required from the State.

The War Department was not prepared to make the settlement or give the required information, and General Noble returned without accomplishing his mission. General Love returned from Washington last week, whither he had gone on the same business. He brought with him the adjustment, which will be found hereafter in the letter addressed to Colonel Baker, but as it was not officially furnished, and was subject to revision, no publication was made. Yesterday Colonel Baker, the assistant provost-marshal-general, received from Col. James B. Fry, Provost-Marshal-General, the following communication:

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., March 10, 1864.

Col. CONRAD BAKER,
Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, Indianapolis, Ind.:

SIR: The quota of Indiana to fill the call of the President for 500,000 men is as follows:

First Congressional District	3,184
Second Congressional District	2,398
Third Congressional District	2,645
Fourth Congressional District	2,161
Fifth Congressional District	2,464
Sixth Congressional District	3,300
Seventh Congressional District	2,881
Eighth Congressional District	3,019
Ninth Congressional District	3,695
Tenth Congressional District	3,478
Eleventh Congressional District	3,346

The credit to the State for all men enlisted up to January 31, except veteran re-enlistments, is as follows:

First Congressional District	3,843
Second Congressional District	2,940
Third Congressional District	3,242
Fourth Congressional District	2,649
Fifth Congressional District	3,021
Sixth Congressional District	4,045
Seventh Congressional District	3,531
Eighth Congressional District	3,701
Ninth Congressional District	4,529
Tenth Congressional District	4,248
Eleventh Congressional District	4,102

The surplus of these credits over quotas and credits for all men enlisted from February 1 to April 1 will be carried to the credit of the districts and sub-districts on future calls.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

From this it will be seen that Indiana on the 1st day of February last had furnished her quota under all calls, and had an excess of 7,330 men not including re-enlisted veterans. To this excess is to be

added the number of men mustered into the old and new regiments since the 1st of February, and the number supposed to be enlisted not mustered in, and the number of re-enlisted veterans, in all estimated at 17,000 men, making the total excess about 24,000 men, which number will probably be largely increased by the 1st of April next.

The settlement made in September was not satisfactory, as I believed that full credit had not been given for recruits which had joined the army in the field, and that the original basis itself was incorrect. But I had no data, nor did it exist in the War Department, upon which to correct it. In the present adjustment it will be perceived that the September settlement is entirely ignored.

On the 1st day of March Colonel Baker received from the Provost-Marshal-General the following dispatch:

WASHINGTON, *February 29, 1864.*

Col. CONRAD BAKER,
Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, Indianapolis:

Be fully prepared to commence the draft on March 10, and to make it in every sub-district which shall not have raised its quota before March 1. Volunteers between March 1 and 10 may be deducted after draft commences. Make known to Governor.

J. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

On being furnished with a copy of this I sent the following dispatch to Colonel Fry:

INDIANAPOLIS, *March 1, 1864.*

Col. J. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General, Washington City:

Colonel Baker has just shown me a dispatch in which he is required to commence the draft on the 10th of March in all sub-districts that have not furnished their quota. Are we to infer from this that sub-districts are to be drafted when the State in the aggregate has filled her quota?

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

To this I received the following answer:

WASHINGTON, *March 2, 1864.*

Governor O. P. MORTON,
Indianapolis:

Section 3, act approved February 24, 1864, requires the draft to be made in every sub-district which is deficient in its quota. Orders for draft will be given accordingly, without regard to the aggregate raised by the State at large.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

The third section of the act approved February 24, 1864, is in these words, to-wit:

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That if the quotas shall not be filled within the time designated by the President, the provost-marshal of the district within which any ward of a city, town or township, precinct, or election district, or county where the same is not divided into wards, towns, townships, precincts, or election districts, which is deficient in its quota, is situated, shall, under the direction of the Provost-Marshal-General, make a draft for the number deficient therefrom; but all volunteers who may enlist after the draft shall have been ordered and before it shall be actually made, shall be deducted from the number ordered to be drafted in such ward, town, township, precinct, or election district, or county. And if the quota of any district shall not be filled by the draft made in accordance with the provisions of this act, and the act to which it is an amendment, further drafts shall be made, and like proceedings had until the quota of such district shall be filled.

According to the construction given to this section by Colonel Fry, a draft would be made in every ward of a city or township in a

county that may not have furnished its quota, although the State in the aggregate may have furnished its quota and more. Whether this construction will be adhered to and acted upon by the Government I am unable to say. The adjutant-general is preparing for publication as rapidly as possible a statement of the number of men furnished by each county from the beginning of the war, including the proper credits for the re-enlisted veterans. The veterans are re-enlisted in the field, and the locality to which they are to be credited is determined by themselves at the time of re-enlistment, and put down upon rolls. The statement cannot, therefore, be completed until these rolls shall have been received. When we consider the great number of troops that have been furnished by the State for the prosecution of the war, the promptness with which they have responded to the calls of the Government, and the great and uniform gallantry they have displayed upon so many bloody fields, we may well be proud of the record which Indiana has made.

Since writing the above Colonel Baker has received the following dispatch:

WASHINGTON, *March 15, 1864.*

Col. CONRAD BAKER,
Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General:

The President of the United States has made a call for 200,000 men in addition to the call of February 1, 1864, for 500,000. The quota will be two-fifths of the quota of 500,000, subject to additions for deficiencies and deduction for excesses on that quota. As soon as practicable you will be informed of the number required for each district of your State. Notify the Governor immediately.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

Under this new call the quota of Indiana, according to the ratio adopted under the call of October last, will be 12,665, but according to the assignment in the letter addressed to Colonel Baker, above quoted, will be 13,008 men. The excess furnished by the State over former calls is almost double the quota under the last, yet it is not likely that under the operation of the section quoted from the act of February 24, 1864, as construed by the Provost-Marshal-General, the draft may fall upon a number of counties that have failed to do their part. As before stated, the liabilities and credits of each county will be given as soon as the necessary data can be procured in the adjutant-general's office, and when that has been done the quota of each county can be approximately distributed among the several townships or wards in cities.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 106. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, March 16, 1864.*

UNIFORM SYSTEM OF AMBULANCES.

The following act of Congress is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

PUBLIC—No. 22.

AN ACT to establish a uniform system of ambulances in the armies of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the medical director, or chief medical

officer, of each army corps shall, under the control of the medical director of the army to which such army corps belongs, have the direction and supervision of all ambulances, medicine, and other wagons, horses, mules, harness, and other fixtures appertaining thereto, and of all officers and men who may be detailed or employed to assist him in the management thereof, in the army corps in which he may be serving.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the commanding officer of each army corps shall detail officers and enlisted men for service in the ambulance corps of such army corps, upon the following basis, viz: one captain, who shall be commandant of said ambulance corps; one first lieutenant for each division in such army corps; one second lieutenant for each brigade in such army corps; one sergeant for each regiment in such army corps; three privates for each ambulance, and one private for each wagon; and the officers and non-commissioned officers of the ambulance corps shall be mounted: *Provided*, That the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates so detailed for each army corps shall be examined by a board of medical officers of such army corps as to their fitness for such duty; and that such as are found to be not qualified shall be rejected, and others detailed in their stead.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be allowed and furnished to each army corps two-horse ambulances, upon the following basis, to wit: three to each regiment of infantry of five hundred men or more; two to each regiment of infantry of more than two hundred and less than five hundred men or more; and one to each regiment of infantry of less than two hundred men; two to each regiment of cavalry of five hundred men or more; and one to each regiment of cavalry of less than five hundred men; one to each battery of artillery—to which battery of artillery it shall be permanently attached; to the headquarters of each army corps two such ambulances; and to each division train of ambulances two army wagons; and ambulances shall be allowed and furnished to division brigades and commands not attached to any army corps upon the same basis, and each ambulance shall be provided with such number of stretchers and other appliances as shall be prescribed by the Surgeon-General: *Provided*, That the ambulances and wagons herein mentioned shall be furnished, so far as practicable, from the ambulances and wagons now in the service.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That horse and mule litters may be adopted or authorized by the Secretary of War, in lieu of ambulances, when judged necessary, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the medical director of each army corps.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the captain shall be the commander of all the ambulances, medicine, and other wagons in the corps, under the immediate direction of the medical director, or chief medical officer, of the army corps to which the ambulance corps belongs. He shall pay special attention to the condition of the ambulances, wagons, horses, mules, harness, and other fixtures appertaining thereto, and see that they are at all times in readiness for service; that the officers and men of the ambulance corps are properly instructed in their duties, and that their duties are performed, and that the regulations which may be prescribed by the Secretary of War, or the Surgeon-General, for the government of the ambulance corps are strictly observed by those under his command. It shall be his duty to institute a drill in his corps, instructing his men in the most easy and expeditious manner of moving the sick and wounded, and to require in all cases that the sick and wounded shall be treated with gentleness and care, and that the ambulances and wagons are at all times provided with attendants, drivers, horses, mules, and whatever may be necessary for their efficiency; and it shall be his duty also to see that the ambulances are not used for any other purpose than that for which they are designed and ordered. It shall be the duty of the medical director, or chief medical officer, of the army corps, previous to a march, and previous to and in time of action, or whenever it may be necessary to use the ambulances, to issue the proper orders to the captain for the distribution and management of the same, for collecting the sick and wounded and conveying them to their destination. And it shall be the duty of the captain faithfully and diligently to execute such orders. And the officers of the ambulance corps, including the medical director, shall make such reports, from time to time, as may be required by the Secretary of War, the Surgeon-General, the medical director of the army, or the commanding officer of the army corps in which they may be serving; and all reports to higher authority than the commanding officer of the army corps shall be transmitted through the medical director of the army to which such army corps belongs.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the first lieutenant assigned to the ambulance corps for a division shall have complete control, under the captain of his corps and the medical director of the army corps, of all the ambulances,

medicine, and other wagons, horses, mules, and men in that portion of the ambulance corps. He shall be the acting assistant quartermaster for that portion of the ambulance corps, and will receipt for and be responsible for all the property belonging to it, and be held responsible for any deficiency in anything appertaining thereto. He shall have a traveling cavalry forge, a blacksmith, and a saddler, who shall be under his orders, to enable him to keep his train in order. He shall have authority to draw supplies from the depot quartermaster, upon requisitions approved by the captain of his corps, the medical director, and the commander of the army corps to which he is attached. It shall be his duty to exercise a constant supervision over his train in every particular, and keep it at all times ready for service.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the second lieutenant shall have command of the portion of the ambulance corps for a brigade, and shall be under the immediate orders of the first lieutenant, and he shall exercise a careful supervision over the sergeants and privates assigned to the portion of the ambulance corps for his brigade; and it shall be the duty of the sergeants to conduct the drills and inspections of the ambulances, under his orders, of their respective regiments.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the ambulances in the armies of the United States shall be used only for the transportation of the sick and wounded, and, in urgent cases only, for medical supplies, and all persons shall be prohibited from using them, or requiring them to be used, for any other purpose. It shall be the duty of the officers of the ambulance corps to report to the commander of the army corps any violation of the provisions of this section, or any attempt to violate the same. And any officer who shall use an ambulance or require it to be used for any other purpose than as provided in this section shall, for the first offense, be publicly reprimanded by the commander of the army corps in which he may be serving, and for the second offense shall be dismissed from the service.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That no person except the proper medical officers, or the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the ambulance corps, or such persons as may be specially assigned, by competent military authority, to do duty with the ambulance corps for the occasion, shall be permitted to take or accompany sick or wounded men to the rear, either on the march or upon the field of battle.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the ambulance corps shall be designated by such uniform or in such manner as the Secretary of War shall deem proper: *Provided*, That officers and men may be relieved from service in said corps and others detailed to the same, subject to the examination provided in the second section of this act, in the discretion of the commanders of the armies in which they may be serving.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the commander of the army corps to transmit to the Adjutant-General the names and rank of all officers and enlisted men detailed for service in the ambulance corps of such army corps, stating the organizations from which they may have been so detailed; and if such officers and men belong to volunteer organizations, the Adjutant-General shall thereupon notify the Governors of the several States in which such organizations were raised of their detail for such service; and it shall be the duty of the commander of the army corps to report to the Adjutant-General, from time to time, the conduct and behavior of the officers and enlisted men of the ambulance corps, and the Adjutant-General shall forward copies of such reports, so far as they relate to officers and enlisted men of volunteer organizations, to the Governors of the States in which such organizations were raised.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to diminish or impair the rightful authority of the commanders of armies, army corps, or separate detachments, over the medical and other officers and the non-commissioned officers and privates of their respective commands.

Approved March 11, 1864.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FRANKFORT, KY., *March 16, 1864—3 a. m.*
(Received 10.40 a. m.)

President LINCOLN:

We came to Frankfort to-night in fear of trouble. We have spent the night with the Governor. Heard his proclamation, which will be

published to-morrow. It has the national ring. Kentucky will do her duty to the Nation. There need be no fears about the enrollment in this State. The law will be obeyed.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District of Kentucky.

CIRCULAR No. 24. } WAR DEPT., ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, March 17, 1864.*

So much of paragraph 5 of General Orders, No. 376, of 1863, from this office, as orders the assignment of men not re-enlisting as veteran volunteers to duty in other companies and regiments until the expiration of their term of service is revoked; and all enlisted men assigned or transferred to other companies or regiments under this provision will be returned to their original companies or regiments at once, if in the field, or in case the regiment is on furlough, as soon as it returns.

E. D: TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, *March 17, 1864.*

His Excellency A. LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

Only eight counties heard from; they give 3,556 votes, only 137 votes against constitution. We feel sure of 10,000 when the other counties are heard from and soldiers' vote obtained. Guerrillas made immense efforts to hinder the election. The people are full of enthusiasm, but much alarmed. Will you give them assurance of the energetic protection of the Government?

Praise be to God!

ISAAC MURPHY,
Provisional Governor.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 111. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, March 18, 1864.*

The name of the organization authorized by General Orders, No. 105, War Department, 1863, as an "Invalid Corps," is hereby changed to that of "Veteran Reserve Corps." All orders relating to the Invalid Corps will remain in force, as at present, with respect to the Veteran Reserve Corps.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR No. 25. } WAR DEPT., ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, March 18, 1864.*

The following regulations are published concerning the payment of bounties, &c., for the information and guidance of all concerned:

I. To persons deputized by the Provost-Marshal-General to arrest deserters and procure recruits, who shall deliver to the proper authority a deserter from the Army of the United States, including deserters

from the late draft (see section 13, enrollment act), the sum of $30 shall be paid; said payment to be made in accordance with the rules now governing the payment of reward for deserters. No expenses of apprehension or delivery of deserters will be allowed.

II. Bounties, &c., as follows will be paid to all persons who may be properly accepted as recruits, in accordance with this order, to wit:

To every recruit who is a veteran volunteer, as defined in general orders for recruiting veteran volunteers, one month's pay in advance, and a bounty amounting to $400, shall be paid as follows:

1. At the general rendezvous, and before leaving the same to join his regiment or company, the veteran volunteer recruit will be paid one month's pay in advance $13
   First installment of bounty 60
   Total pay before leaving general rendezvous ..... —— $78
   (This will be paid in cash, or checks for transmittal, in whole or part, as the man may desire.)
2. At the first regular pay-day, or two months after muster in, an additional installment of bounty will be paid 50
3. At the first regular pay-day after six months' service he shall, in addition to his pay, be paid an additional installment of bounty 50
4. At the first regular pay-day after the end of the first year's service, in addition to his pay an additional installment of bounty will be paid 50
5. At the first regular pay-day after eighteen months' service, in addition to his pay an additional installment of bounty will be paid 50
6. At the first regular pay-day after two years' service, in addition to his pay an additional installment of bounty will be paid 50
7. At the first regular pay-day after two and a half years' service, in addition to his pay an additional installment of bounty will be paid 50
8. At the expiration of three years' service, or to any soldier who may be honorably discharged after two years' service, the remainder of the bounty will be paid 40

To all other recruits, not veterans, accepted and enlisted as herein required, one month's pay in advance, and in addition a bounty amounting to $300, shall be paid, as follows:

1. At the general rendezvous, and before leaving the same to join his regiment or company, the recruit accepted under this authority will be paid one month's pay in advance $13
   First installment of bounty 60
   Total pay before leaving general rendezvous ..... —— $78
   (To be paid in cash, or checks for transmittal, in whole or in part, as the recruit may desire.)
2. At the first regular pay-day, or two months after muster in, an additional installment of bounty will be paid 40
3. At the first regular pay-day after six months' service, in addition to his pay he shall be paid an additional installment of bounty 40
4. At the first regular pay-day after the end of the first year's service, in addition to his pay an additional installment of bounty will be paid 40
5. At the first regular pay-day after eighteen months' service, in addition to his pay an additional installment of bounty will be paid 40
6. At the first regular pay-day after two years' service, in addition to his pay an additional installment of bounty will be paid 40
7. At the expiration of three years' service, or to any soldier who may be honorably discharged after two years' service, the remainder of the bounty will be paid 40

If the Government shall not require these troops for the full period of three years, and they shall be mustered honorably out of the service before the expiration of their term of enlistment, they shall receive, upon being mustered out, the whole amount of bounty remaining unpaid, the same as if the full term had been served. The legal heirs of recruits who die in service shall be entitled to receive the whole bounty remaining unpaid at the time of the soldier's death.

RECAPITULATION.

Rewards to be paid for arrest of deserters:

For arrest and delivery of a deserter	$30.00

Total amounts to be paid in cash to recruits as pay and bounty:

Before leaving general rendezvous	$78.00

If continued in service for three years, the pay and bounty received will be at the following rates:

For veteran volunteers, per month	$24.00
For other soldiers, not veterans, per month	21.80

If discharged at the end of two years the pay and bounty received will be at the following rates:

For veteran volunteers, per month	$29.70
For other soldiers, not veterans, per month	25.50

III. The time for re-enlisting veteran volunteers is not limited, and will continue until further orders. After the 31st of March, 1864, the bounty to soldiers (both veteran and recruits) will be $100 only, as provided by law for two years' service; $25 of this to be in advance, together with one month's pay in advance. This does not refer to local bounties, which are paid by local authorities, according to local arrangements.

IV. The Veteran Reserve Corps re-enlists as provided for volunteers. Detailed instructions are furnished by the Provost-Marshal-General.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, D. C., March 19, 1864.

Col. J. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General:

SIR: I commend to your favorable consideration the suggestions contained in the inclosed copy of a letter addressed to me by Lord Lyons on the 17th instant on the subject of the forthcoming draft and in relation to proceedings concerning claims for exemption therefrom on the ground of alienage.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

W. H. SEWARD.

[Inclosure.]

WASHINGTON, *March 17, 1864.*

Hon. W. H. SEWARD, &c.:

MY DEAR SIR: An order for a fresh draft appeared in the newspapers yesterday. This leads me to make to you two suggestions with the object—on the one hand of relieving British subjects from unnecessary trouble, expense, and anxiety, and on the other of checking the increase of the official applications from this legation to the State Department, the number of which, notwithstanding all my endeavors to keep it as small as possible, continues to grow larger, and has, I am too well aware, been a serious inconvenience.

My first suggestion is that the boards of enrollment should be so ordered not to subject again to the risk of being drafted, and consequently to the necessity of proving afresh their titles to exemption, aliens whose claims have been admitted on the occasion of previous

drafts. I understand that a circular of the Provost-Marshal-General, issued last month, directed that the names of certain classes of individuals specified by him should not be placed again in the wheel, but that aliens who had been drafted and subsequently exempted on the grounds of their foreign allegiance were not included in the classes so specified.

My second suggestion is, that means should be taken to enforce the observance by boards of enrollment of the last clause of the Provost-Marshal-General's Circular No. 53, of the 19th of July last, which was communicated by you to the foreign legations on the 20th of July last. If in obedience to the provisions of this clause, the boards of enrollment, in all cases in which they are not satisfied that a party claiming exemption is entitled thereto, refer the case for decision to the State Department, and "in the meantime suspend any action on the case until the decision of the State Department be made," the intervention of this legation in behalf of British subjects would rarely be necessary. I am not aware of there being any serious difference of opinion between the State Department and the legation as to the general rules by which decisions on claims to exemption should be guided.

The great majority of applications from the legation are in cases in which boards of enrollment have peremptorily rejected claims to exemption and ordered the claimants at once into actual service; and the results of these violations of the Provost-Marshal-General's order have been, in several instances, that British subjects, whose claims to exemption have finally been admitted, have been detained in actual military service, or in confinement, for very long periods.

In connection with this subject I would observe that, considering the caution exercised by Her Majesty's consuls in granting certificates of nationality, it may not be unreasonable to expect that if such certificates are not held to be conclusive, they shall at least command so much respect as to preclude all risk of the claims of those who hold them being rejected by the boards without reference to the State Department.

You will not, I am sure, understand me as addressing you in a spirit of complaint; on the contrary, my desire in making the suggestions which I have ventured to submit to you is to prevent occasions of complaint.

My objects are to save my countrymen from anxiety and annoyance and to diminish the necessity for applications from the legation to the State Department, which by their very number, however carefully the correspondence respecting them may be conducted on both sides, tend to produce inconvenience and misunderstanding.

Believe me to be, my dear sir, your very faithful, humble servant,

LYONS.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
Fort Monroe, March 20, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have now more than a minimum regiment of repentant rebels, whom a friend of mine calls transfugees, recruited at Point Lookout. They behave exceedingly well, are very quiet, and most of them I am certain are truly loyal, and I believe will make as efficient a regiment as there is in the service. I should like to organize and arm it at once. I have had some experience with the same sort of material in

Louisiana, having a regiment composed almost entirely of rebel deserters. By organizing this regiment at once I can have one more regiment who will fight *à l'outrance* for the spring campaign.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., March 21, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. A. DIX,
New York City:

It is reported that there are regiments, companies, and detachments of soldiers and recruits in the Northern and Western States which can and ought to be immediately sent to the field. You will cause examinations and inspections to be made in your department, and report to the Adjutant-General of the Army any such bodies or detachments that may be found. Particular attention should be given to recruiting depots for general and special service, as it is reported that recruiting officers and provost-marshals are negligent in reporting and forwarding recruits. It is not intended by these instructions to interfere with the present arrangement in regard to orders for such service, but to collect such information as may enable the War Department to get troops more promptly into the field.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

(Same to General Couch, Harrisburg, Pa.; General Brooks, Pittsburg, Pa., and General Heintzelman, Columbus, Ohio.)

CIRCULAR No. 10. WAR DEPT., PROV. MAR. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 22, 1864.

The following opinion of the Hon. William Whiting, Solicitor of the War Department, is republished for the information of all persons liable to be enrolled in the military forces of the United States, and intending to leave their places of residence for other places at a distance therefrom. The laws against desertion will be rigidly enforced:

When a person has been drafted, in pursuance of the enrollment act of March 3, 1863, notice of such draft must be served within ten days thereafter, by a written or printed notice, to be served on him personally, or by leaving a copy at his last place of residence, requiring him to appear at a designated place of rendezvous for duty. Any person failing to report for duty after notice left at his last place of residence, or served on him personally, without furnishing a substitute or paying $300, is pronounced by law to be a deserter; he may be arrested and held for trial by court-martial and sentenced to death.

If a person after being drafted, and before receiving notice, deserts, the notice may still be served by leaving it at his last place of residence, and if he does not appear in accordance with the notice, or furnish the substitute, or pay the $300, he will be in law a deserter and must be treated accordingly. There is no way or manner in which a person, once "enrolled," can escape his public duties, and when drafted, whether present or absent, whether he changes his residence or absconds, the rights of the United States against him are secured, and it is only by performance of his duty to the country that he will escape liability to be treated as a criminal.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 38. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, March 22, 1864.*

In pursuance of the provisions of General Orders, No. 23, current series, for the rudimental instruction of the freedmen of this department, placing within their reach the elements of knowledge which give intelligence and greater value to labor, and reducing the provisions necessary therefor to an economical and efficient school system, it is ordered that a board of education, consisting of three persons, be hereby constituted, with the following duties and powers:

1. To establish one or more common schools in each and every school district that has been or may be defined by the parish provost-marshals and under orders of the provost-marshal-general.

2. To acquire, by purchase or otherwise, tracts of land, which shall be judged by the Board necessary and suitable for school sites, in plantation districts, to be not less than one-half acre in extent; to hold the same in trust for themselves until such schools shall have been established, when they shall transfer all the right and title thereto that may have vested in them to the superintendent of public institutions, or other competent State authority.

3. To erect upon said plots of land such school-houses as they may judge necessary and proportioned to the wants of the population of the district where there are no buildings available and proper for school purposes. And in this, as in all their other duties, they shall exercise the strictest economy.

4. To select and employ proper teachers for said schools, as far as practicable, from the loyal inhabitants of Louisiana, with power to require their attendance for the purpose of instruction in their duties one week at least at a normal school to be conducted by the Board.

5. To purchase and provide the necessary books, stationery, and apparatus for the use of such schools, and, in addition thereto, to purchase and furnish an outfit of a well-selected library, &c., for each freed person in the several school districts who is above the age of attending school duty, at a cost to each, including a case to contain the same, not exceeding $2.50, which sum shall be included in the general tax hereinafter provided, but shall be deducted from the laborer's wages by his employer when such books are furnished.

6. To regulate the course of study, the discipline, the hours of instruction for children on week days, and adults on Sundays, to require such conformity to their regulations, and such returns and reports from their teachers as they may deem necessary to secure uniformity, thoroughness, and efficiency in said schools.

7. To have generally the same authority and perform the same duties that assessors, supervisors, and trustees have in the Northern States in the matter of establishing and conducting common schools.

And for the full accomplishment of these purposes and the performance of the duties enjoined upon them, the Board shall have full power and authority to assess and levy a school tax upon real and personal property, including crops of plantations, in each and every before-mentioned school district. The said taxes so levied shall be sufficient in amount to defray the cost and expense of establishing, furnishing, and conducting for the period of one year the school or schools so established in each and every of the said districts; and said taxes shall be collected from the person or persons in the occupation of the property assessed.

8. The taxes so assessed and levied in and for each district shall be collected and paid over to the Board by the parish provost-marshal

within thirty days after the tax list and schedule shall have been placed in his hands; and he shall forthwith report to the Board whether there are in the districts of his parish any buildings available and suitable for school-houses, and shall at all times, when required, assist by his authority the Board in carrying out the spirit of this order.

The taxes, when collected, shall be forthwith deposited in the First National Bank of New Orleans, subject only to the order of the whole Board, who shall make a monthly exhibit of accounts and report of their doings to the commanding general.

9. In the performance of all their duties the Board shall co-operate as far as practicable with the superintendent of public education, recently elected.

10. The current school year shall be estimated from February 1, 1864, to February 1, 1865.

11. The following officers and citizens are appointed upon this Board, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly:

Col. H. N. Frisbie, Twenty-second Infantry, Corps d'Afrique.

Lieut. E. M. Wheelock, Fourth Infantry, Corps d'Afrique.

Isaac G. Hubbs, New Orleans.

By command of Major-General Banks:

RICHARD B. IRWIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *March 22, 1864.*

His Excellency A. LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

More than 8,000 votes reported; the entire vote will exceed 10,000. The people have been enthusiastic in view of the protection of law, voting in imminent risk of loss of life and property, the guerrillas having threatened to hang every one that went to the polls. Should the army leave the line of the Arkansas unprotected terror would prevail the State.

Will the Government accept of two regiments of artillery (one black) and a regiment of cavalry, armed for pursuit of guerrillas? The swamps and mountains are full of armed rebels waiting for the movement of the army, to pounce upon unprotected points and cut off communication.

A few more regiments here would give confidence to the people and a forward movement could be made with safety. As it is, the risk is great; all may be lost that has been gained by the election. We need arms to arm the loyal. They will be organized soon.

ISAAC MURPHY,
Provisional Governor.

CIRCULAR No. 11. WAR DEPT., PROV. MAR. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, March 23, 1864.*

The following opinion of the Hon. William Whiting, Solicitor of the War Department, is published for the information and guidance of all officers of this Bureau:

In regard to credits on the quotas of wards, towns, &c., of persons enlisting into the naval service or Marine Corps of the United States. (Section 9, act of Congress, approved February 24, 1864, amendatory of the enrollment act.)

Opinion.—Of those persons who, since the 24th of February, 1864, shall have entered the naval service or Marine Corps of the United States, some are, and others are not, by law, to be credited to the quotas of towns, wards, &c.

No person so enlisting is to be credited to any quota unless he is "liable to service" under the enrollment act, whether he has or has not been enrolled. Thus, if an alien, just landed in a sea-port, is erroneously or improperly enrolled, he owes the United States no allegiance, is not, against his will, liable to military duty, and if he enlists in the Navy cannot lawfully be credited to the quota of the town where he happened to enlist. So, if a citizen, who by reason of his age or for any other cause is not liable to military service under the laws of the United States, should be by error enrolled, and should then enlist in the Navy, he cannot be credited to any quota, because the law allows credits only for seamen who are "liable to service" under said act.

When such credits are to be given they must be given to the towns, wards, &c., "in which said enlisted mariners, &c., were or might have been enrolled, and were actually liable to duty under the enrollment act."

The three questions of your letter are therefore to be answered as follows:

First. A person enlisting into the Marine Corps or naval service of the United States who is (according to the provisions of the act of March 8, 1863) liable to military service, whether enrolled or not—if he might be enrolled—is to be credited to the quota of the place where he was liable to military service.

Second. Persons not liable to military service, whether enrolled or not enrolled, should not be credited to any quota.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., March 23, 1864.

Maj. W. H. SIDELL,
Actg. Asst. Provost-Marshal-General, Louisville, Ky.:

Can you not, by sending your deputies, your assistants, and visiting yourself the different districts, hasten and secure the enrollment of slaves as required by law? I fear the provost-marshals waste time in finding enrolling officers. The commanding generals will doubtless give you sufficient military force on application.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, March 23, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: The system for recruiting negroes in this department prescribed by General Orders, No. 135, of which a copy is inclosed,* had the approval of the President, and when properly enforced, as it will be if I retain command, works well. Inclosed is an order from General Thomas,† which nullifies this order and places the supervision of the whole recruiting service and its mode of operation on an entirely different basis. I refer these two orders to the Department for instructions as to which system shall be preferred, with the following:

General Orders, No. 135, is full, explicit, and provides for a proper supervision of the recruiting service by provost-marshals who, being spread over the State and constantly acting as conservators both of the public interests and private rights, can better watch and punish unlawful hindrances of enlistments and fraudulent attempts to put upon the Government crippled, infirm, or unsound slaves, as well as better preserve peace and order. As soon as I can get proper assistant provost-marshals and send them some of the approved

* See Vol. III, this series, p. 1084.
† See Orders No. 8, of March 11, 1864, p. 165.

candidates for promotion in the colored regiments for assistants in recruiting, we shall succeed well.

I object to General Thomas' order (No. 8) of March 11, 1864.

First. Because it overthrows an existing system which is well organized and supported for other purposes and adds expense but not increased efficiency.

Second. It will require more officers than can be spared from the department to put in operation.

Third. It directs the department commander to detail such officers and men as General Pile may desire. Such a sweeping order puts the department commander under the control of General Pile, and could not be executed without serious detriment to the interests of the service, if at all.

Fourth. I am well satisfied that the carrying out of General Thomas' order at this time will endanger the public peace and be a fruitful source of disorder and violence.

Awaiting your decision in this matter, I am, very respectfully yours,

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

[First indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
April 5, 1864.

The recommendation of Major-General Rosecrans is approved, and recruiting for the colored regiments in Missouri will be reinstated upon the basis established by General Schofield.

By order of the Secretary of War:

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
April 6, 1864.

Respectfully returned to Maj. Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, commanding Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo., and attention invited to the indorsement hereon of Brigadier-General Canby, assistant adjutant-general.

By order:

C. W. FOSTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, March 24, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: In answer to your inquiry, "what bounty, if any, the Missouri State Militia, or recruits for the same, are entitled to, who have been mustered into the U. S. service for three years, unless sooner discharged (under provisions contained in General Orders, No. 96, of 1861, from the Adjutant-General's Office)," I have the honor to reply that the forces referred to were a body of State militia raised by the Governor of Missouri, by authority of the general order above referred to, to serve during the war, to co-operate with the troops in the service

of the United States in repelling the invasion of the State of Missouri and in suppressing rebellion therein, to be governed by the Regulations of the U. S. Army, subject to the Articles of War, but not to be ordered out of the State of Missouri, except for the immediate defense of the said State.

The general order above referred to further provides:

> The State forces thus authorized will be, during such time as they shall be actually engaged as an embodied military force in active service, armed, equipped, clothed, subsisted, transported, and paid by the United States in accordance with the Regulations of the U. S. Army and such orders as may from time to time be issued from the War Department, and in no other manner; and they shall be considered as disbanded from the service of the United States whenever the President may direct.

The Missouri State Militia, therefore, were, in the language of the order, "State forces," or militia of the State, bound to serve as such during the war, to co-operate with the troops in the service of the United States in repelling invasion and putting down rebellion in their own State, with provision that when such State militia should be engaged in active service they were to be armed, equipped, subsisted, and paid by the United States; but they were not to be ordered out of the State for general service, and they were to be disbanded from the service of the United States (but not from the service of the State) whenever the President might so direct.

They are, therefore, militia of the State of Missouri, and not a part of the regular or volunteer forces of the United States.

Their right to bounty does not depend upon the degree of merit or efficiency of their public services. They are entitled only to what the acts of Congress secure to them.

This inquiry does not relate to pensions nor allowances for re-enlistments.

The statute of the United States passed July 22, 1861, section 5, provides that "any volunteer non-commissioned officer, private, musician, and artificer who enters the service of the United States under this act shall have" certain pay and allowances; "and, in addition thereto, if he shall have served for a period of two years or during the war, if sooner ended, the sum of one hundred dollars;" and the statute, chapter 24, of 1861, section 5, secures to the men enlisted in the regular forces the same bounties as those allowed, or to be allowed, to the volunteer forces.

By statute passed July 22 [5], 1862, chapter 133, section 6, one-quarter part of this bounty may be paid, immediately after enlistment, to every soldier of the regular and volunteer forces thereafter enlisted.

The statute passed July 17, 1862, chapter 201, section 3, gives to men volunteering for nine months a bounty of $25, to be paid when their company or regiment is mustered into service, and section 4 of the same statute authorizes the acceptance of volunteers for twelve months to fill up regiments of infantry then in the U. S. service; and these recruits, when mustered in, are to be, in all respects, on the same footing as similar troops in the U. S. service, except as to service bounty, which shall be $50, one-half to be paid upon their joining their regiments and the other half at the expiration of their enlistment.

In all these enactments there appears to be no provision for payment of service bounty to State militia. The statute passed July 29, 1861, chapter 25, authorizes the President of the United States to call into service the militia of the States in certain cases, and, in section 3, provides that the militia so called into service of the United States

shall, during their term of service, be entitled to the same pay, rations, and allowances for clothing as are or may be established by law for the Army of the United States; but no provision is made for payment of any service bounty, and we must infer that it was designedly omitted.

The general order (No. 96) under which the body of Missouri forces referred to was raised, states that these State forces shall be armed, equipped, clothed, subsisted, transported, and paid in accordance with the Regulations of the Army and such orders as may be issued from the War Department, and in no other manner; and nothing is said of a service bounty, and no regulation of the Army or special order of this Department is known to exist giving to these troops a bounty of that description.

A distinction is clearly made in the statutes between regular and volunteer forces enlisted directly into the service of the United States under the special acts and militia of the several States temporarily called into service by the President.

Thus, in the statute passed February 7, 1863, chapter 23 (which gives authority to the Governor of Kentucky to raise in that State a volunteer force to be employed within the limits of Kentucky), the fourth section provides that these troops shall be mustered into service, and be placed on the same footing as other volunteers in the service of the United States as to pay, subsistence, clothing, and other emoluments, except bounty, for and during the time they may be in actual service.

It may reasonably be supposed that Congress intended to give to the militia of Kentucky raised under this act as liberal rewards for patriotic services as to the militia of Missouri. Neither are entitled to the enlistment bounty or to the service bounty under the statutes and general orders above cited.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM WHITING,
Solicitor of the War Department.

[Indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
March 31, 1864.

Approved.
By order of the Secretary of War:

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 119. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, March 24, 1864.*

I. In order to remedy existing evils in the waste and destruction of cavalry horses, a board of three officers will be appointed by the War Department to make thorough inspections of the mounted troops in each army in the field, and to report to the adjutant-general of the armies such regiments and companies as, for want of discipline and neglect and waste of their horses, ought to be dismounted or broken up, and transferred to other organizations from the same State. Where regiments or companies are broken up the officers will be mustered out of service.

II. Authority is hereby given to commanding generals of armies and military departments to dismount and transfer to infantry regi-

ments from the same State any mounted man whose horse is, through his own fault and neglect, rendered unfit for service, the regiment to which he is transferred furnishing a proper substituto.

III. In addition to such transfers being noted on the next muster-roll thereafter, they shall be immediately reported to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 120. | WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, March 24, 1864.*

RULES FOR PAYMENT OF CLAIMS IN DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI.

The following rules are adopted for the payment of claims arising under act of Congress of March 25, 1862, for "pay, bounty, and pensions due the officers and men actually employed in the Western Department, or Department of Missouri," examined by the Commission appointed under General Orders, No. 64, of 1863:

1. Such claims shall be settled at Saint Louis, by an officer of the Pay Department of the Army, to be especially designated for that duty, assisted by Major Sherman, additional paymaster; and they shall be paid by no other officer and nowhere else.

2. The officer so designated shall be furnished with a certified list of all the claims passed by said Commission, showing the amounts allowed for pay and bounty in each case, the dates between which the services were rendered, the military rank in which the claimant served, the name of the person in whose favor the claim is allowed, and any other information that may be necessary for use in settling such claims.

3. All claims shall be settled and payment made only to the claimant himself, if living, or to his regularly authorized agent or attorney, appointed specially to receive payment, and by a power of attorney executed since the claim was allowed by the commission.

4. Each claim presented for payment shall be accompanied by the original order or decision of the Commission furnished the claimant and notifying him that his claim had been allowed, which order, &c., shall be retained by the paymaster and filed in his vouchers.

5. The receipts to be given shall be, in the case of commissioned officers, the ordinary officers' pay-rolls; and in case of enlisted men, their receipts on the form of receipts used for discharged soldiers.

6. Claims for pensions cannot be settled under the orders of the War Department, but must be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior, to be entered on the regular pension-lists.

7. A list of all the claims allowed by the Commission will be furnished the Paymaster-General, for the purpose of examining whether some may not already have been paid by paymasters, and yet again submitted to the Commission.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR No. 28. WAR DEPT., ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, March 24, 1864.*

Recruits presented for enlistment, or already enlisted, in the regular or volunteer service of the United States will not be rejected if at least five feet in height, provided they are otherwise physically qualified to perform the duties of a soldier.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR No. 12. WAR DEPT., PROV. MAR. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, March 24, 1864.*

MEMORANDUM.

The muster in of re-enlisted veterans is made in the field by the regimental and company officers, and the U. S. commissary of musters, under the general direction of the Adjutant-General of the Army.

The muster-in rolls are made, signed, and certified by the regimental and company officers and U. S. commissary of musters.

These rolls belong to and are filed in the Adjutant-General's Department of the Army. All questions, propositions, or inquiries in regard to them should be presented to the Adjutant-General (Major Vincent's office) and not to the Provost-Marshal-General.

The credits for re-enlisted veterans are made up by the Adjutant-General from the muster-in rolls above referred to, and when so made up the numbers to be credited and the places to which they are to be credited are reported by the Adjutant-General of the Army to the Provost-Marshal-General, to be deducted from the quotas for draft.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, March 24, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: A letter of the Honorable Secretary of State, dated February 25, inclosing copy of Baron von Gerolt, in regard to General Orders, No. 2, issued at Memphis on the 30th of January last, having been referred to General Grant, he reports from Nashville March 16:

General Buckland has been instructed to revoke his Order No. 2, of date January 30, 1864, so far as the same relates [to] aliens, and to report fully the reasons for his issuing the same.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
March 24, 1864.

Major-General BUTLER,
Fort Monroe, Va.:

GENERAL: In reply to your application of the 20th instant, you are hereby authorized to recruit and organize a regiment at Point

Lookout, Md., to serve for three years or during the war. The recruitment, muster, and organization must conform to the requirements of the Mustering Regulations of the Army. All appointments of officers will be made by the War Department upon your recommendation. Arms and other supplies will be furnished by the proper supply departments upon your requisition.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

HDQRS. ACTG. ASST. PROV. MAR. GEN., STATE OF KENTUCKY,
Louisville, Ky., March 24, 1864.

Col. J. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: Touching your telegram of yesterday on the trouble in enrolling negroes, I have to state that I have no fear, and never have had, of the completion of the enrollment; the only question was in regard to the time set. This short limit of time encouraged such as were indisposed to the work to assume that they could stop it entirely, but they have gotten over that feeling pretty generally by this time, being well assured that with time the work could and would be done peaceably or forcibly. I think that things are now in fair progress, though of course difficulties occasionally occur as in every other business.

The general sense of the State is opposed to Colonel Wolford's course, and the unwilling, including rebels concealed or open and other mischief-makers, begin to find that they can make no head against the execution of the law. Yesterday I received a report that a deputy and two enrolling officers were threatened and put to flight in Cumberland County by drunken (and other) citizens and soldiers of a regiment stationed there, and the colonel of the regiment refused to give the necessary aid. I conferred with General Burbridge, who promptly brought the colonel to terms, and to-day informs me he will do his whole duty, and the provost-marshal of Third District telegraphs me to the same effect. Other circumstances of like nature occur from time to time and involve some little delay, but that is all.

I think that the dismissal of Colonel Wolford would serve a good purpose in tranquilizing the State as indicating to others that they would not be sustained in resistance and as showing that the General Government is omnipotent in enforcing its laws.

The provost-marshals and deputies do visit the troublesome localities and provide against contingencies, and I cannot doubt that the work will be soon completed.

In the First District, a part of which is in the Department of the Tennessee, there is some difficulty in getting the necessary force of the proper kind, viz, mounted men. As this part of the district is also subject to guerrilla interference, the force is more than usually necessary. General Reid, commanding District of Cairo, in that department, writes me that he has no proper force, and I think that the commanding general of the department should be directed from Washington to provide the force for him, say two companies of good mounted men. Each of the other provost-marshals has or should have, as the order has been issued, a mounted company at his disposal.

I have in some cases been asked by the provost-marshals if they could use the military directly in enrolling. I have considered it

inexpedient and have not sanctioned it on the ground that small squads roaming from house to house would induce collisions which might grow and enlarge to be conflicts. I consider that the moral effect of a knowledge that a sufficient force is close at hand to aid an officer when he calls for aid is more potent than the exhibition of squads.

I doubt if anything more can be done than is now doing to insure or to expedite the completion of the work.

I am, colonel, respectfully,

W. H. SIDELL,

Major Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, Actg. Asst. Prov. Mar. Gen.

CIRCULAR No. 13. WAR DEPT., PROV. MAR. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, March 25, 1864.*

In accordance with "A resolution relative to the transfer of persons in the military service to the naval service," approved February 24, 1864, provost-marshals, in addition to their other duties, will recruit for the naval service and the Marine Corps.

The following regulations are published for their guidance in the performance of this duty, viz:

1. Upon the application of any person to be enlisted in the naval service, the provost-marshal shall cause such person to be physically examined by the surgeon of the Board of Enrollment, and if such applicant pass the examination prescribed for drafted men and volunteers, he shall be sent to the nearest naval rendezvous with a descriptive list and letter of transmittal to the commanding officer thereof, stating the name of the recruit and the sub-district to which he is to be credited. When the man shall have presented himself at the naval rendezvous and been examined, the commanding officer will notify the provost-marshal that the person has been received or rejected.

2. When any person between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five, and not less than five feet four inches high (veteran soldiers that have served one full enlistment and are of robust health may be taken at forty years of age), applies to be enlisted in the Marine Corps, the provost-marshal shall cause such person to be physically examined by the surgeon of the Board of Enrollment, and if such applicant pass the examination prescribed for drafted men and volunteers, he shall be sent to the nearest recruiting rendezvous for the Marine Corps with a descriptive list and letter of transmittal to the recruiting officer thereat, stating the name of the recruit and the sub-district to which he is to be credited. When the man shall have presented himself at the rendezvous and been examined, the marine recruiting officer will notify the provost-marshal that the person has been received or rejected.

3. Separate abstracts and accounts for subsisting and lodging and for transportation of these persons to the rendezvous will be kept by provost-marshals and will be sent at the end of every month direct to the Provost-Marshal-General.

4. Able or ordinary seamen enlisted into the naval service receive an advance of three months' pay as bounty, to be refunded from any prize money to which they may be entitled. This advance bounty will be paid by the naval officers. Recruits enlisting in the Marine Corps do not receive advance pay or bounty from the United States, but are entitled to prize money. Men for the naval service or Marine Corps are credited on the quotas for draft the same as men for the Army.

5. The rendezvous established for the naval service are as follows, viz: Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, Mass.; New York, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Baltimore, Md.; Washington, D. C.; Erie, Pa.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Chicago, Ill., and Cairo, Ill.

6. The rendezvous established for the Marine Corps are as follows, viz: Portsmouth, N. H., navy-yard; Boston, Mass., navy-yard; Brooklyn, L. I., navy-yard; Philadelphia, Pa., navy-yard; Baltimore, Md., receiving ship Alleghany; Cairo, Ill., navy-yard, and Washington, D. C., marine barracks.

7. Provost-marshals will give proper publicity by short advertisements to the subject of recruiting for the Navy and Marine Corps, and will send the bills therefor direct to the Provost-Marshal-General.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 23. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, *New York City, March 25, 1864.*

The attention of the commanding general has been called to the fact that the county of Richmond, N. Y., the town of West Farms, Westchester County, N. Y., and several other towns within the limits of this department, have made provision for a bounty of $300 and upward, to be paid to persons enlisting in the military service of the United States, and that the corporate authorities of said counties and towns have provided that at least $100 shall be paid to the recruit, leaving the disposition to be made of the balance ($200 or upward, as the case may be) undefined and to be bargained for by the recruit and the bounty broker, usually with fraudulent representations on the part of the latter. The result is that the person presenting the recruit for enlistment gets, in many cases, $200 or more, and the recruit only $100.

As numerous deceptions and frauds on the recruits necessarily occur, and are daily occurring, under such an arrangement; as it is an outrage to the tax-payers, who intend that the money levied upon their property shall go to the recruit who perils his life for his country, and not to the bounty runner who stays at home, and to whom the United States pays a liberal and fixed compensation for his trouble in procuring the recruit, the commanding general hereby orders that all provost-marshals and enlisting officers shall refuse to enlist in behalf of any county or town making such or similar indefinite provision as is hereinbefore referred to, unless such provost-marshal or enlisting officer shall be convinced that such recruit has actually received the full amount of the bounty raised in such county or town, and such recruit will not be allowed to part with any portion of his said bounty to any person for any pretended services in enlisting him or any pretended service to him after his enlistment, even though an agreement be shown; such agreements being almost always fraudulent, without consideration, and contrary to public policy.

It is the unalterable determination of the commanding general of the department to protect recruits from the frauds practiced upon them, and to punish the offenders if he can reach them, being fully convinced that nothing can be more discouraging to enlistments, or more disreputable to the community, than the depredations which have recently been committed upon persons enlisting into the military service.

Wherever, therefore, a certain amount per man is levied upon a county or town as bounty, he will hold that this amount shall be paid to the recruit, and that any other appropriation of it is unlawful. If the county or town authorities raise money to pay the expenses of recruiting as well as for bounty, then the amount they appropriate for each purpose should be distinctly and specifically stated; that is, so much as bounty to each recruit and so much for the person who presents him. If they say in so many words, as one county has done, that the recruit shall have $200 and the man who presents him $100, in addition to the fixed sum paid by the United States, however unjust such a distribution may be to the recruit and the tax-payers, there is no authority to interfere with it. The only remedy for the recruit is to enlist where he is more liberally treated, and for the tax-payers to place their money in the hands of men who will not lavish it on runners and bounty brokers.

By command of Major-General Dix:

D. T. VAN BUREN,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *March 26, 1864.*
(Received 6 p. m. 27th.)

His Excellency A. LINCOLN,
President:

Are new recruits enlisting in Arkansas regiments now forming and to be formed entitled to the $300 bounty? A speedy answer is very important to the recruiting service just now. In organizing State government, want of funds is the trouble. There are none. Will you advise me? Answer.

ISAAC MURPHY,
Provisional Governor of Arkansas.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE;
March 26, 1864.

General N. B. BAKER,
Adjutant-General of Iowa, Davenport, Iowa:

GENERAL: In my letter of the 14th instant I inadvertently omitted to refer to the 209 recruits mustered into service in the field, and for which you claim credit. Concerning these men, we have no reports from mustering officers showing the musters, nor can the muster-in rolls be traced. In claims of this kind the circumstances under which men were mustered into service in the field should be stated, as the regulations look to all musters for field regiments being made in the States and by the U. S. mustering officers thereof. Musters made otherwise are in violation of regulations and cause delays in making credits. Under the rules, therefore, the said men cannot now be credited, but they will be credited promptly so soon as the proper rolls and reports shall have been received.

The foregoing is in reply to your letter of the 18th instant.

I have the honor, &c.,

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 128. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, March 26, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

54. Col. M. D. Hardin, Twelfth Pennsylvania Reserves, will at once relieve Brig. Gen. J. T. Copeland, U. S. Volunteers, in command of the depot for drafted men at Pittsburg, Pa.

On being relieved General Copeland will report in person without delay to the commanding general of the Department of the Missouri for assignment to duty.

* * * * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, La., March 27, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of 7th instant, relating to the organization of the negro troops in this department under General Orders, No. 47, and to state in reply thereto that the order was issued while the army was upon the march at Opelousas. Up to the date of the order three regiments of negroes had been organized according to the provisions of the Army regulations. These regiments absorbed all the material that was available at that time. It became necessary during the campaign of last year to organize new regiments for instant service. The men, of course, were utterly unused to everything appertaining to military service, the negroes of Central and Northern Louisiana being, perhaps, less adapted for this service than those of any other State. The officers, with few exceptions, were necessarily taken from the ranks. These regiments being required for immediate service, it was necessary that the number of men should be limited, so that inexperienced officers might render wholly uninstructed troops available in the shortest possible time. The number of each company was limited to fifty, it being the intention as soon as more country opened to us to fill the regiments to the minimum or maximum number, and also to recruit from the plantations within the lines of the army, in accordance with the instructions which I had received from General Halleck. From these two sources the regiments we had formed could have been easily filled. A subsequent order from the Adjutant-General of the Army suspended the recruiting from the plantations within the lines of the army, and the extended siege operations at Port Hudson prevented our covering as much territory and getting as many recruits as had at first been anticipated. From the moment these regiments were organized they entered active service, and have been from that day constantly in the presence of the enemy from Brashear to Port Hudson. Two brigades will participate in this campaign. I was conscious that there was a departure from the regulations of the Army upon this subject, but the necessities of the case seemed to justify it. These regiments did excellent service, and it is no more than just to say that the campaign of last year could hardly have been accomplished without their aid. The restriction as to numbers is in accordance with military experience in regard to the organization of recruits

intended for immediate service. To one instance I may properly refer. In France, under Napoleon, when intended for immediate service, the battalions were limited to 300 instead of 1,000 men. My experience in this department fully justified this practice where troops are required for instant service. Under other circumstances a departure from the Army regulations would be inexcusable. It is my intention to fill these regiments to the minimum and maximum number as soon as possible, and I hope that this campaign may furnish the material for such purpose.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 123. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, March 28, 1864.*

1. Circular No. 23, of March 9, in relation to the transfer of enlisted men of the Army to the naval service, is revoked.

2. Every department and army commander will cause to be transferred as speedily as possible to the nearest naval station named in General Orders, No. 91, all enlisted men who desire to enlist in the Navy, and who fulfill the conditions required in General Orders, No. 91, without regard to the restriction in said orders as to reduction of regiments and companies below the minimum organization, which restriction is removed.

3. Daily reports by telegraph will be made to the Adjutant-General of the number of men transferred and the station to which they are sent.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, March 28, 1864.

Honorable SECRETARY OF WAR:

MY DEAR SIR: The Governor of Kentucky is here and desires to have the following points definitely fixed:

First. That the quotas of troops furnished and to be furnished by Kentucky may be adjusted upon the basis as actually reduced by able-bodied men of hers having gone into the rebel service, and that she be required to furnish no more than her just quotas upon fair adjustment on such basis.

Second. That to whatever extent the enlistment and drafting, one or both, of colored troops may be found necessary within the State, it may be conducted within the law of Congress, and as far as practicable free from collateral embarrassment, disorders, and provocations. I think these requests of the Governor are reasonable, and I shall be obliged if you will give him a full hearing, and do the best you can to effect these objects.

Yours, very truly,

A. LINCOLN.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 125. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, March 29, 1864.*

Furloughs, not to exceed thirty days in each case, to the non-commissioned officers and privates of the Army who may desire to enter the free military school at Philadelphia, may be granted by the commanders of armies and departments when the character, conduct, and capacity of the applicants are such as to warrant their immediate and superior commanders in recommending them for commissioned appointments in the regiments of colored troops.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 127. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, March 29, 1864.*

I. Medical directors of departments will establish a general hospital at some convenient point within their respective departments for the reception and treatment of sick and wounded officers, but no expenditures for the construction of new hospitals for this purpose will be incurred without special authority. They will detail a surgeon-in-charge, who will make requisitions upon the medical purveyor for medicines, hospital stores, furniture, &c., according to the standard supply table of the Medical Department, and will hire the nurses, cooks, and laundresses required. Hospital stewards assigned to officers' general hospitals will be paid on the regular muster and pay rolls.

II. On the recommendation of the medical director of the department, a commissioned medical officer will be detailed to act permanently as treasurer for each officers' general hospital, who shall not be removed without sufficient cause. The treasurer shall have the custody of the funds of the hospital, and shall perform such duties in relation to collecting, disbursing, and accounting for the same, and such other duties as may be prescribed by the Surgeon-General.

III. On the last day of each calendar month, and immediately on leaving the hospital, by return to duty, furlough, or otherwise, each officer shall pay to the treasurer the sum of $1 for each and every day he has been in the hospital, and for which he has not already paid as herein provided. When an officer has employed a special attendant, he shall pay 30 cents a day additional for each day such attendant was subsisted in the hospital. Company officers of volunteers, while in such officers' general hospital, shall be considered as "on detached service without troops," for the purpose of drawing their pay and settling their indebtedness to the hospital, and may be paid on separate pay accounts instead of on the muster and pay rolls.

IV. When an officer is not provided with money, and is unable to obtain it, he will give a certificate of indebtedness, in triplicate, to the treasurer of the hospital, in such form as shall be prescribed by the Surgeon-General, for the amount due from him to the hospital. The treasurer shall immediately forward, for stoppage, two copies of the certificate to the chief paymaster of the pay district in which the hospital may be located, retaining the remaining copy for his own reference and security. When an officer is discharged from the hospital to return to a regiment serving beyond the limits of the pay district in which such hospital is located, the treasurer shall forward the certificates of indebtedness which the officer may have given to

the proper chief paymaster, if known to him, otherwise, to the Paymaster-General, for such reference.

V. The chief paymaster of the pay district will immediately cause the certificates of indebtedness to be placed in the hands of the paymaster of the hospital (or of the regiment, should the officer have left the hospital), with instructions to stop the amounts on the first payment of the officers by whom the certificates were given. The paymaster will take the receipt of each officer for the full amount of his pay account, and transmit the deducted sums to the treasurer of the hospital to which they are due, who will indorse receipt therefor upon the duplicate certificates in the paymaster's hands, or furnish duplicate abstracts of receipts signed by him, and embracing in one receipt the names of all the officers on whose accounts the sums have been remitted. The paymaster will also forward monthly an abstract of certificates thus paid to the Surgeon-General.

VI. Officers of the Subsistence Department will make separate abstracts of the sales to each officers' general hospital during each calendar month, and will report the same to the Commissary-General of Subsistence in the manner provided by regulations in relation to sales to officers. Payment for stores thus purchased of the Subsistence Department shall be made by the treasurer monthly, and in cash when practicable; but when the treasurer has not money on hand sufficient to liquidate the entire indebtedness of the hospital to the Subsistence Department, he shall give to the commissary accountable for the stores sold a certificate of indebtedness, in duplicate, for the amount remaining unpaid, which certificate shall be a valid claim against the hospital, and be paid from the first moneys received thereafter by the treasurer, and until paid shall be considered as a sufficient cash voucher to the commissary for the amount stated therein. When the treasurer pays this certificate of indebtedness he shall take the receipt of the commissary for the amount thus paid him, and shall report his action in this matter to the Commissary-General of Subsistence, stating the date and amount of each certificate thus canceled, the name of the commissary receiving the money therefor, &c.

VII. Medical directors of armies in the field, when necessary, will establish temporary hospitals in the rear of such armies, to be governed by the following regulations:

Medical directors of armies and of departments and medical inspectors will frequently inspect officers' general hospitals, and in addition to the usual course of hospital inspection they will investigate the manner in which the treasurer performs his duties, and promptly report any neglect on his part to the Surgeon-General.

VIII. No officer whose certificate of indebtedness to a hospital remains unpaid by him shall receive pay without deducting therefrom the amount of this indebtedness and leaving it in the hands of the paymaster, who shall give him duplicate receipts therefor, one of which the officer shall immediately forward to the treasurer of the hospital for which the stoppage is made. A violation of this paragraph will subject the officer so offending to court-martial for disobedience of orders.

IX. When an officer dies in hospital the treasurer shall immediately ascertain the amount of his indebtedness to the hospital, and prepare an account thereof in triplicate, which shall be certified to be correct by both the treasurer and the surgeon in charge. One copy of this account shall be retained by the treasurer and the remaining two copies be forwarded to the Second Auditor of the Treasury, in

order that upon the final settlement of the officer's accounts the amount of his indebtedness may be deducted from any pay due him and remitted to the treasurer of the hospital.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 41. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *Alexandria, La., March 29, 1864.*

I. In accordance with the provisions of General Orders, No. 35, issued at headquarters Department of the Gulf, March 11, 1864, elections will be held the 2d day of April, at 9 a. m., at Opelousas for the election of three delegates to represent the parish of Saint Landry; at Marksville, for the election of two delegates to represent the parish of Avoyelles; at Harrisonburg, for the election of four delegates to represent the parish of Catahoula; at Alexandria, for the election of four delegates to represent the parish of Rapides, in the convention to be held in the city of New Orleans on the 6th day of April, 1864, for the revision and amendment of the constitution of the State of Louisiana.

II. Every free white male twenty-one years of age who has been a resident of the State twelve months, and six months in the parish in which he offers to vote, who is a citizen of the United States, and who shall have taken the oath prescribed by the President in his proclamation of the 8th of December, 1863,* shall have the right to vote in the election of delegates.

III. Citizens of the State who have been expelled from their homes by the public enemy on account of their devotion to the Union, and who would be qualified voters in the parishes to which they belong, will be allowed to vote for delegates in the election precincts in which, for the time being, they may reside.

IV. A. Casabat, N. Taylor, H. T. Burgess and ——— ——— are hereby appointed commissioners of election for the parish of Rapides; M. B. Wells, R. W. Talafierio, C. A. Hooper, and ——— Hawkins, for the parish of Catahoula; N. Jenkins, J. J. Beauchamp, and Jonas Wales, for the parish of Saint Landry; T. J. Edwards and W. Masters, for the parish of Avoyelles; and will make all necessary arrangements for the opening and closing of the polls, and return of the votes given to the secretary of state, as provided in the election of members in the General Assembly.

By command of Major-General Banks:

GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., March 29, 1864.

Col. J. B. FRY,
Prov. Mar. Gen. of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I am instructed by the Secretary of War to request you to instruct the officers of your department in the State of West Virginia to enlist into the service of the United States for three years or

*See Series II, Vol. VI, p. 680.

during the war all colored persons of suitable age and condition who may offer themselves for enlistment. After enlistment they will be assigned to the Forty-fifth Regiment U. S. Colored Troops and sent to Lieut. Col. H. A. Oakman, Thirtieth Regiment U. S. Colored Troops, at Clarksburg, Va.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LOUISVILLE, *March 29, 1864.*

Col. J. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General:

Loyal slave-holders willing to abide by the law, or to allow their slaves to volunteer, complain that they run off in great numbers for Canada to escape military service. Can any check be applied under the law to prevent this? Answer by telegraph immediately.

W. H. SIDELL,
Major and Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General.

[Indorsement.]

Shown to Secretary March 31. File.

J. B. F.

[MARCH 30, 1864.—For General Orders, No. 128, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, promulgating the President's proclamation of March 26, 1864, defining the cases in which insurgent enemies are entitled to the benefits of the proclamation of December 8, 1863, see Series II, Vol. VI, p. 1113.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, March 30, 1864.

Governor MURPHY,
Little Rock, Ark.:

Your telegram to the President of the 27th [26th] instant has been referred to this Department. Three hundred dollars bounty is not payable to new recruits after the 1st of April. In respect to funds for organizing the State government, examination has been directed as to whether any advance can be made out of existing appropriations, and the result will be communicated to you in a few days. Your communications on these subjects should be addressed to this Department.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

NATCHEZ, MISS., *March 30, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Commanding Military Division of the Mississippi:

DEAR GENERAL: I received your letter of the 11th instant* at this place, which will account for your not receiving an answer by your bearer of dispatches. I thank you very kindly for it. I regret exceedingly that I did not see you on my way down the river, as I wished to have a full conversation respecting the President's orders

*See Series I, Vol. XXXII, Part III, p. 56.

to immediately go on the Mississippi River and take control of the plantation system. Last year the abandoned plantations were taken possession of by me as a necessity, in order to provide labor for the large number of negroes coming within our lines. I was glad to be relieved of the business this year, and glad that it was transferred to the Treasury Department, but feeling satisfied that without the aid of the military it could not successfully be carried out, and so stated to the Secretaries of War and the Treasury. The Treasury agents adopted rules which could not be carried out, and the troops being mainly withdrawn from the west side of the river, lessees had to leave their plantations, as they were subject to frequent inroads of guerrillas, and the negroes could not be induced to remain on them. I found this state of things, and at once modified the system adopted by Mr. Mellen, and asked General McPherson to give me some troops to restore confidence to the lessees. The general cheerfully acceded to my wishes. I agree with you perfectly that placing troops on the banks of the Mississippi is no way to give protection to the river. Your operations did certainly cover the east bank of the river, but Hawkins' brigade, at Haines' Bluff, has not prevented raid upon raid in the neighborhood of Skipwith's Landing. I should like to see a brigade at Harrisonburg, with orders to maneuver up the Washita and Tensas, which would effectually cover the district. I do not wish to interfere in the disposition of the troops, and prefer leaving it to the proper commanders; still, general, you must see that with no troops on the west bank of the river, except at Helena, there would be very little or no protection to plantations. The operations of the forces against the rebels I regard as paramount, and, if necessary, all other minor interests must give way, but if the operations can be successfully carried on and these minor interests be protected, then I think it should be done. My special duties here are to organize colored troops, and I expect full co-operation on the part of all military commanders to enable me to execute those special orders of the Secretary of War. The President has taken an interest in the plantation system, and I desire fully to execute his orders. I have left it in the hands of the Treasury agents, subject to my supervision and control. I congratulate you on your assignment to your high and responsible command, and feel in my own mind that you are equal to the trust. May your military operations be crowned with brilliant success.

Sincerely and truly, yours,

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 131. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, March 31, 1864.*

General Orders, No. 75, series of 1862, are hereby rescinded, and the following orders will govern hereafter in lieu thereof:

I. In organizing new regiments or independent companies of volunteers the Governors of States are hereby authorized to appoint, in addition to the staff officers heretofore authorized, one second lieutenant for each company, who shall be conditionally mustered into service at the date of his appointment. Any officer thus appointed and mustered shall only be entitled to be paid on the muster and pay roll of his company, and should he fail to enlist an organized company within such time as the War Department may designate, the men enlisted by him shall be transferred to some other company, his

appointment shall be canceled, and he shall be discharged without pay, unless the Governor give him a position in the consolidated company to which his men shall have been transferred.

II. Mustering officers will report promptly to the Adjutant-General of the Army the name of every recruiting lieutenant mustered into the service by them, under a conditional letter of appointment, together with the company and regiment for which he is recruiting. Officers will be mustered into the service only on the authority of the Governor of the State to which their regiments belong.

III. Articles of enlistment will be made out in duplicate by such recruiting officers, and will be disposed of as provided by paragraph 15, page 80, Recruiting Regulations, Volunteer Service. Recruits will be sent to the regimental rendezvous at least as often as once a week, where they will be immediately examined by the surgeon of the regiment, or other surgeon employed for that purpose by the superintendent volunteer recruiting service, and, if found unfit for duty by reason of permanent disability, will be discharged from the service forthwith by the U. S. mustering officer, who will report such discharges to the superintendent volunteer recruiting service, and also to the adjutant of the regiment, noting particularly those cases where the disability was obvious at the time of enlistment. As soon as the organization is complete, it shall be carefully inspected and mustered by a U. S. mustering officer, who will see that at least the minimum number of each company is present; no absentees will be counted.

IV. Until regiments or independent companies are organized and mustered in they will be under the control of the Governor of the State; but all requisitions for quartermaster, medical, and ordnance stores, all contracts for fuel, straw, and subsistence, and all requisitions for transportation, must be approved by the superintendent of volunteer recruiting service for the State or division.

V. No accounts for expenses incurred in raising new organizations shall be paid by disbursing officers unless approved by the superintendent of volunteer recruiting service.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, April 2, 1864.

Ordered, That the Executive order of September 4, 1863, in relation [to] the exportation of live-stock from the United States, be so extended as to prohibit the exportation of all classes of salted provisions from any part of the United States to any foreign port, except that meats cured, salted, or packed in any State or Territory bordering on the Pacific Ocean may be exported from any port of such State or Territory.

A. LINCOLN.

HDQRS. DIST. OF FLORIDA, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Jacksonville, Fla., April 3, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. W. TURNER,
Chief of Staff and of Artillery, Department of the South:

GENERAL: If it is the intention of the Government to occupy the State of Florida I would urge upon the general commanding the granting me authority to raise a Florida regiment of white men, to serve

only in this State. I am more than ever convinced that such a regiment would very soon be filled, and would be of great service in bringing the State back to its allegiance.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. P. HATCH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
April 4, 1864.

On motion of Mr. Arnold:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to furnish to this House, if not incompatible with the public interest, a statement of the number of men called into the military service of the United States since March, 1861, the quota of each State under each call, the number furnished, and also the number tendered under each call, the length of time for which they were accepted, what State or States furnished an excess over its quota, and how many; also what State or States did not furnish its quota, and the number deficient.

Attest.

EDW. McPHERSON,
Clerk.
J. CLINTON LLOYD,
Chief Clerk.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 138. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, April 4, 1864.*

The following act of Congress is published for the information of all concerned:

PUBLIC—No. 86.

AN ACT making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-five:

For pay of officers, instructors, cadets, and musicians, one hundred and seventeen thousand one hundred and seventy-six dollars.

For commutation of subsistence, four thousand one hundred and sixty-one dollars.

For pay in lieu of clothing to officers' servants, sixty dollars.

For current and ordinary expenses, as follows: Repairs and improvements, fuel, and apparatus, forage, postage, telegrams, stationery, transportation, printing, clerks, miscellaneous and incidental expenses, and department of instruction, forty-one thousand two hundred and eighty dollars.

For gradual increase and expense of library, one thousand dollars.

For expenses of the Board of Visitors, four thousand dollars.

For forage for artillery and cavalry horses, eight thousand six hundred and forty dollars.

For supplying horses for artillery and cavalry exercise, one thousand dollars.

For repairs of officers' quarters, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For targets and batteries for artillery exercise, one hundred dollars.

For furniture for hospital for cadets, including fixed washtubs, hot and cold water bath apparatus and water-closets, one thousand dollars.

For annual repairs of gas pipes and retorts, three hundred dollars.

For warming apparatus for barracks, fifteen thousand dollars.

For rebuilding public wharf and opening approach to the same from the south six thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the thirty-fifth section of the act entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," approved March three, eighteen hundred and *and* sixty-three, shall not be deemed hereafter to prohibit the payment to enlisted men employed at the Military Academy of the extra-duty pay heretofore allowed by law to enlisted men when employed at constant labor for not less than ten days continuously.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, the annual pay of cadets at the Military Academy at West Point shall be the same as that allowed to midshipmen at the Naval Academy, and the amount necessary for that purpose is hereby appropriated.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That cadets found deficient at any examination shall not be continued at the Military Academy, or be reappointed except upon the recommendation of the Academic Board.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That no part of the money hereby appropriated shall be applied to the support or pay of any cadet hereafter appointed not in conformity with the expressed provisions of law regulating appointments of cadets at that Academy.

Approved April 1, 1864.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR No. 32. WAR DEPT., ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, April 4, 1864.*

The discharge and final statements for pay of all men forwarded to naval stations for enlistment in the Navy in obedience to General Orders, Nos. 91 and 123, should be made out by the proper officers and put in the hands of the officer who conducts the men to the naval station. The Paymaster-General will designate an officer of his department who will pay at each naval station all the transferred men who may be accepted by the naval authorities everything due them from the Army up to the date of their discharge by transfer to the Navy. The discharge papers of such men as are sent back to their companies because they are not accepted by the Navy will be canceled.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ORDERS No. 16.] NEW ORLEANS, LA., *April 4, 1864.*

All troops of African descent in the Department of the Gulf will hereafter be designated as regiments of U. S. cavalry, heavy artillery, light artillery, or infantry (colored). Such regiments as may hereafter be put in process of organization will be reported to Brig. Gen. L. Thomas, Adjutant-General U. S. Army, at Vicksburg, Miss., in order that they may receive their proper number.

CAVALRY.

First Cavalry, Corps d'Afrique, as the Fourth.

HEAVY ARTILLERY.

First Regiment Heavy Artillery, Corps d'Afrique, as the Seventh.

First and Second Battalions, Fourteenth Regiment Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, Corps d'Afrique, as the Eighth.

INFANTRY.

First Regiment Infantry, Corps d'Afrique, as the Seventy-third.
Second Regiment Infantry, Corps d'Afrique, as the Seventy-fourth.
Third Regiment Infantry, Corps d'Afrique, as the Seventy-fifth.
Fourth Regiment Infantry, Corps d'Afrique, as the Seventy-sixth.
Fifth Regiment Infantry, Corps d'Afrique, as the Seventy-seventh.
Sixth Regiment Infantry, Corps d'Afrique, as the Seventy-eighth.
Seventh Regiment Infantry, Corps d'Afrique, as the Seventy-ninth.
Eighth Regiment Infantry, Corps d'Afrique, as the Eightieth.
Ninth Regiment Infantry, Corps d'Afrique, as the Eighty-first.
Tenth Regiment Infantry, Corps d'Afrique, as the Eighty-second.
Eleventh Regiment Infantry, Corps d'Afrique, as the Eighty-third.
Twelfth Regiment Infantry, Corps d'Afrique, as the Eighty-fourth.
Thirteenth Regiment Infantry, Corps d'Afrique, as the Eighty-fifth.
Fourteenth Regiment Infantry, Corps d'Afrique, as the Eighty-sixth.
Sixteenth Regiment Infantry, Corps d'Afrique, as the Eighty-seventh.
Seventeenth Regiment Infantry, Corps d'Afrique, as the Eighty-eighth.
Eighteenth Regiment Infantry, Corps d'Afrique, as the Eighty-ninth.
Nineteenth Regiment Infantry, Corps d'Afrique, as the Ninetieth.
Twentieth Regiment Infantry, Corps d'Afrique, as the Ninety-first.
Twenty-second Regiment Infantry, Corps d'Afrique, as the Ninety-second.
Twenty-fifth Regiment Infantry, Corps d'Afrique, as the Ninety-third.
Twenty-sixth Regiment Infantry, Corps d'Afrique, as the Ninety-fourth.
First Regiment Engineers, Corps d'Afrique, as the Ninety-fifth.
Second Regiment Engineers, Corps d'Afrique, as the Ninety-sixth.
Third Regiment Engineers, Corps d'Afrique, as the Ninety-seventh.
Fourth Regiment Engineers, Corps d'Afrique, as the Ninety-eighth.
Fifth Regiment Engineers, Corps d'Afrique, as the Ninety-ninth.
By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

NORWICH, CONN., *April 4, 1864.*
(Received 1 a. m. 5th.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Union State ticket elected. Majority probably over 6,000. Gain of three [3,000?]. Union Senators all right.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM,
Governor of Connecticut.

STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Albany, April 4, 1864.

Maj. J. B. STONEHOUSE:

DEAR SIR: I am informed that agents from States other than New York are enlisting men from a New York corps now at Rush Barracks, Washington, to fill the quotas of the States they represent. I learn

that a large number have been thus enlisted for New Jersey, the agents paying from $350 to $375. Massachusetts, I am informed, has done the same, paying $400 cash down. All this is done under a recent general order by which men re-enlisting can be credited to any State they see fit. This is all wrong, and should be remedied at once if possible. I wish you would ascertain the facts and report to me at once.

Truly, yours, &c.,

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

It may be that no such order as the one herein referred to exists.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, April 5, 1864.

Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN,
President of the Senate:

SIR: I transmit herewith the report of the Adjutant-General, made in compliance with the resolution of the Senate dated March 22, 1864, calling for the number of troops raised for nine months' service under the act of July 17, 1862, specifying what number have been raised as volunteers and what number as militia; also, whether the bounty of $25, provided in the third section of said act, has been paid to all the volunteers so raised, and if not, to what number, and for what reasons said bounty has been withheld from any such volunteers; also, whether said bounty has been paid to any of the militia called out under said act.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

[Inclosure.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., April 5, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: In reply to a resolution of the Senate dated March 22, 1864, relative to the number, &c., of nine-months' troops called out under the act of July 17, 1862, and which was referred to this office, I have the honor to report as follows:

First. Number of troops raised or received into service under said act:

Nine-months' volunteers	18,884
Nine-months' militia	65,305
Total	84,189

Second. The bounty of $25 has been paid to all the volunteers (18,884) accepted under said act. This number was called out by the Governor of Pennsylvania without any call being made by the President for such volunteers.

No call under that section was made upon any State, but the men having been raised, as stated, in Pennsylvania, and the bounty provided by that section promised them by the Governor of that State, the President, under these circumstances, determined to accept them into the service as nine-months' volunteers.

The said 18,884 volunteers from Pennsylvania are all the nine-months' volunteers that were accepted.

Third. Bounty has been paid to five regiments of Vermont nine-months' militia, numbering 3,934 men, but without authority from this Department. The payments of the bounty to this class of troops resulted from the U. S. mustering officers and paymasters erroneously thinking that the troops were nine-months' volunteers.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., April 5, 1864.

Hon. J. W. GRIMES,
U. S. Senate:

SIR: I attach hereto a report of remarks made yesterday in the Senate by Hon. Henry Wilson, chairman of Military Committee, U. S. Senate, regarding the recruiting service, in regard to which I take the liberty of stating to you as follows:

Mr. Wilson asserts that "the Government does not know how to enlist men," and that "if we authorize the States to raise men they could raise 100,000 quicker than the Government can raise 5,000." This assertion is not sustained by recorded facts. Since March, 1863, the recruitment of men has been conducted mainly by the General Government. The results, with which you are acquainted, show a decided success in this business, notwithstanding the fact that volunteering under the old system, controlled by State authorities, was dead at the time the General Government took hold of it. There has been one special exception made in the plan now in operation of recruiting by the General Government. That exception is the State of Massachusetts, which Mr. Wilson represents as a Senator. In that State entire control has been left with the Governor. I regret to say that the results, as compared with those in most other States where the General Government has mainly conducted the business, are very unfavorable. As the zeal, ability, and loyalty of the Governor of Massachusetts are acknowledged, and the circumstances attending recruiting in that State do not differ essentially from those in the neighboring States, is it not reasonable to assume that the system there is not so good as that pursued elsewhere?

When called upon by Senator Wilson I have, from time to time, shown him tables of the progress and results of the recruiting service, and he has expressed himself satisfied with them, and has remarked that we have raised enough men.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., April 5, 1864.

Governor BUCKINGHAM,
Norwich, Conn.:

Accept for yourself and the patriotic people of your State my hearty congratulations for the great victory you have achieved in behalf of our country.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, April 6, 1864.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: The Secretary of War instructs me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, suggesting that 1,000 seamen may be transferred from the command of Major-General Gillmore to the South Atlantic Squadron, to be credited to the 12,000 to be transferred from the Army to the Navy, and in reply to inform you that the order has been issued in conformity therewith, which will be telegraphed to New York, to be sent by the regular steamer, which leaves to-morrow.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR No. 33. WAR DEPT., ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 6, 1864.

1. So much of War Department General Orders, No. 105, of 1863, as forbids the "discharge of any man upon surgeon's certificate of disability who may be fit for service in the Veteran Reserve Corps" is so far modified as not to include enlisted men who have less than six months to serve.

2. Enlisted men transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps who may have served more than two years, and who desire to re-enlist in that corps for three years, may do so, and will be paid the bounty for former service, as provided by existing orders of the War Department. Furloughs not exceeding thirty days may be granted to men re-enlisting in the Veteran Reserve Corps, at the discretion of the proper commanding officers. Men who enlist or re-enlist in the Veteran Reserve Corps will be credited the same as other troops, but are not entitled to any bounty or premium from the United States for such re-enlistment.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 140. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 6, 1864.

* * * * * * *

18. In addition to his duties as commander of the District of Kentucky, Brig. Gen. S. G. Burbridge, U. S. Volunteers, is charged, under the direction of the proper bureaus of this Department, with a general superintendence of the execution of the acts of Congress for raising troops in Kentucky by voluntary enlistment and by drafting. The assistant to the provost-marshal-general of the State will continue in the performance of the duties heretofore assigned him, but will receive from General Burbridge such orders as the latter may deem necessary to secure the most prompt and faithful execution of the laws in question.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 154. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, April 7, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. James H. Wilson, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby relieved as Chief of the Cavalry Bureau of the War Department, and will report to Lieutenant-General Grant for assignment to duty.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE MILITARY DIRECTOR AND
SUPERINTENDENT RAILROADS OF UNITED STATES,
Washington, April 8, 1864.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: Having learned that doubts have been expressed as to the necessity for purchasing the large equipment recently contracted for, to be used in working the railroads in the Military Division of the Mississippi, I beg to call your attention to the following extract from my report to you, under date of January 9, 1864:

When the Northwestern Railroad and the line from Chattanooga to Knoxville are completed, the following lines will be in operation:
Northwestern Railroad, from—

	Miles.
Nashville to the Tennessee River	72
Nashville to Chattanooga	151
Nashville to Stevenson via Decatur	185
Chattanooga to Knoxville	111
Whole distance	519

To work these lines I am informed that there is on hand, or will soon be, 70 locomotives and 600 freight cars. This supply is entirely inadequate. I may say here that on certain emergencies we had in use between Washington and Culpeper 60 locomotives and 800 cars, a distance of 70 miles. It is true, this was an extreme case, but one not unlikely to occur on all military railroads.

The railroad from Aquia Creek to Falmouth, distance 14 miles, required at times 14 locomotives and 165 cars.

The ordinary supply of rolling-stock in use upon the various railroads in this country will average 1 locomotive and 12 freight cars to every 2 miles in length of road in use, and on many lines the supply is even greater.

Thus, according to the above statement, the 70 locomotives will be barely sufficient to stock 140 miles, and 600 cars sufficient only to stock 100 miles of railroad. Add to this the liability to destruction by raids, and the necessity of being prepared, if possible, for sudden and rapid movements, it is apparent that with the present equipment no advance of the army can be made, if I am correct in assuming that it must depend upon railroads for supplies. There should be on hand in this department not less than 200 locomotives and 3,000 cars, which should be added to as the army advances southward from Knoxville.

It may be said, in answer to the above, that while many miles are to be operated, the actual tonnage hauled is less than upon lines operated by and belonging to private corporations. This is undoubtedly true, but the difficulties surrounding the operating of all military railroads much more than compensate for the difference in tonnage, the necessity of being at all times prepared to make rapid and large movements, both in advance and retreat, to save not only the supplies, but the rolling-stock itself, which, even under the most careful management, is sometimes destroyed to save it from the enemy, and is

frequently at the mercy of the latter. The great difficulty in properly guarding a long line increases the hazard; and although the movement may be comparatively light, the difficulties attending the same are much greater than any railroad manager, no matter how competent as such, but without experience and a proper understanding of the military service, can possibly estimate.

In addition to the facts stated, we are called upon suddenly to reconstruct lines, on which a large portion of rolling-stock is required. This is an important item, and one which would not ordinarily be taken into account. As an illustration, we have at this moment in use in repairs and construction of railroads in the Military Division of the Mississippi 18 locomotives and 180 cars. After an experience of many years as a railroad manager, and having been for more than two years engaged in operating military railroads, I feel that I hazard nothing in the assertion that the most competent railroad manager in this country, if without military railroad experience, would find in attempting the work that the requirements of the service would set at naught all his former opinions and experience.

Your recent order directing the purchase of locomotive engines has been executed to the best of my ability. The duty was a delicate one, interfering, as it unavoidably does, with almost every railroad company in the country; add to which a strong disposition on the part of manufacturers to combine, and thus make a large advance on market prices. Had their clamor been yielded to I would have been subjected not only to the censure of yourself, but would have drawn down upon my acts the united condemnation of the whole railroad interests. The manufacturers were distinctly informed that the Government would not pay $1 above the market price, and in case of a refusal to comply I should ask for authority to manufacture the machinery on Government account. I have thus succeeded fully in performing the responsible duty imposed without incurring the displeasure of any.

Hoping that my actions will meet your approval, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. C. McCALLUM,
Colonel, Director and General Manager
Military Railroads United States.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
April 8, 1864.

Colonel TOWNSEND and
Colonel FRY:

Lieutenant-General Grant wishes that active measures be taken to get into the field all recruits, new organizations, and all old troops that can be spared. Those in Ohio and east of that State to rendezvous at Washington, and those west of that State at Louisville. This does not apply to veterans who should return to their commands, nor to recruits raised for particular corps, unless otherwise especially ordered. The above instructions should be given to all who can assist in their execution as soon as possible. I have directed General Heintzelman to inspect and report to you in regard to his department.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., April 8, 1864.

Maj. W. H. SIDELL,
Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, Louisville, Ky.:

Lieutenant-General Grant directs that active measures be taken to get into the field all recruits, new organizations, and all old troops that can be spared. Those in your State will rendezvous at Louisville, Ky. This does not apply to veterans, who should return to their commands, nor to recruits raised for particular corps, unless otherwise specially ordered. Execute this order as soon as possible.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

Operator will please send similar dispatch to following:

Col. E. B. Alexander, Saint Louis, Mo.; Col. Conrad Baker, Indianapolis, Ind.; Lieut. Col. James Oakes, Springfield, Ill.; Lieut. Col. Bennett H. Hill, Detroit, Mich.; Maj. Thomas Duncan, Davenport, Iowa; Col. James D. Greene, Madison, Wis.; Lieut. Col. John T. Averill, Saint Paul, Minn.; Capt. Sidney Clarke, Leavenworth, Kans.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., April 8, 1864.

Maj. J. W. T. GARDINER,
Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, Augusta, Me..

Lieutenant-General Grant directs that active measures be taken to get into the field all recruits, new organizations, and all old troops that can be spared. Those in your State will rendezvous at Washington. This does not apply to veterans, who should return to their commands, nor to recruits raised for particular corps, unless otherwise specially ordered. Execute this order as soon as possible.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General

Operator please send similar dispatch to the following:

Capt. William Silvey, Concord, N. H.; Brig. Gen. T. G. Pitcher, Brattleborough, Vt.; Maj. F. N. Clarke, Boston, Mass.; Capt. Wesley Owens, Providence, R. I.; Maj. D. D. Perkins, Hartford, Conn.; Brig. Gen. William Hays, New York City; Maj. Frederick Townsend, Albany, N. Y.; Maj. A. S. Diven, Elmira, N. Y.; Lieut. Col. R. C. Buchanan, Trenton, N. J.; Maj. C. C. Gilbert, Philadelphia, Pa.; Lieut. Col. J. V. Bomford, Harrisburg, Pa.; Col. N. L. Jeffries, Baltimore, Md.; Lieut. Col. Joseph Darr, jr., Wheeling, W. Va.; Col. J. H. Potter, Columbus, Ohio.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DEPARTMENT,
Columbus, Ohio, April 8, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: At 11 p. m. 2d of March I received your telegram directing me to repair forthwith to Paris, Edgar County, Ill., to assist the civil authorities in restoring order and enforcing the law. I left immediately on the 2.05 a. m. train. I took advantage of a delay of a couple of hours at Indianapolis to see Governor Morton and learned

that there was no serious outbreak. Before leaving here I telegraphed to Governor Yates to communicate with me at Terre Haute, but got no reply from him.

The next morning a little before daylight I took a freight train and reached Paris at 8 a. m. on the 4th of March. I immediately put myself in communication with some Union persons to whom I had been referred and learned substantially what had been told me at Terre Haute.

I again telegraphed to the Governor inquiring what he wished done. I soon after got answer to my first telegram through Terre Haute.

At 3 p. m. on the 4th Captain Hill, with sixty men of the Invalid Corps, arrived from Chicago. I quartered them in the court-house. An hour later got a telegram from Governor Yates that Colonel Oakes was on his way to Paris. In the night Colonel Oakes arrived. At 2.50 p. m. on the 5th some forty more men arrived from Springfield. I left in the same train for my headquarters. As Lieutenant-Colonel Oakes' services are indispensable for the draft, I ordered him to return to Springfield in the next train. The troops under Captain Hill will remain at Paris for the present.

I procured a statement of the different officers and of the condition of the disloyals and inclose them with copies of all telegrams received and sent.*

This man Johnson is said by some to be an escaped prisoner of war from Camp Chase and under an assumed name. If I can trace him and find this true, I will direct the arrest of a few of the most troublesome in the vicinity of Paris, which would aid in quieting this ill-feeling. I think it advisable that the troops now there should remain for the present.

I inclose descriptions of the last affair; cut one from the loyal the other from the disloyal paper of the town.*

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Major-General.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., *April 8, 1864.*

I hereby certify that the city of Philadelphia has paid relief to families of residents of the city mustered into the service from May, 1861, to July 1, 1863, as follows:

Men mustered for three years	16,035
Men mustered for two years	79
Men mustered for one year	41
Total	16,155

This relief is only given when volunteers in service have left families who were dependent upon them. I have served as secretary to the commission for distributing this relief from its organization, April 26, 1861, until the present time, and from my observation I know that considerably less than one-half of the volunteers from this city have had families who have applied for this relief.

SAMUEL C. DAWSON,
Secretary.

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*See Halleck to Heintzelman, March 2, p. 149; Yates to Heintzelman, March 3, p. 150; Yates to Heintzelman, March 4, p. 152; Heintzelman to Halleck, March 5, p. 155. All other inclosures omitted.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., April 9, 1864.

Col. JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report in reference to a communication addressed to Maj. J. B. Stonehouse by His Excellency Horatio Seymour, Governor of New York, concerning the accrediting of re-enlisting men of the Veteran Reserve Corps to other States than those to whose regiments they belonged when in active service.*

The differentia of the Veteran Reserve Corps, distinguishing it from the volunteer service, is the same as that of the Regular Army; it is a national organization. This is readily seen when we consider that the one is officered by the General Government, the other by the Executives of the States. The best evidence, however, of the nature and nationality of the Veteran Reserve Corps lies in the fact that individual companies and regiments are not composed of men from the same county or State, but that in each one representatives of all the States may be found. This being so, the same regulations which govern the accrediting of men who re-enlisted in the Regular Army should also do so in the Veteran Reserve Corps (*similia similibus*). The decision of the point mooted by His Excellency Horatio Seymour, Governor of New York, must therefore be made in accordance with these regulations. Paragraph 3, Circular No. 6, Adjutant-General's Office, January 20, 1864, is explicit:

> Soldiers re-enlisting will be credited to the localities to which the re-enlistments show them as belonging. They will be allowed to select the places from which they prefer to re-enlist, and that selection will determine the quotas on which they will be credited.

The fact, therefore, that the soldier once belonged to a New York regiment is not a sufficient reason why he should always be bound to give that State the benefit of his service. The records of the Army show that many of the regiments from that State and others were composed in part, at least, of recruits drawn into them by the inducements held out by both State influence and private enterprise. Who is to determine when these men come to re-enlist, if they ever do so, to what State they shall be accredited? Even were they re-enlisting in active regiments it would be necessary to give them the privilege of determining the locality to which they would be accredited; whether to their native State or to another. The enlisted man of the Veteran Reserve Corps certainly has an equal claim to this choice, apart from the peculiar right he acquires from the nature of the corps to which he belongs.

Again, the justice and humanity of depriving him of a bounty which the liberality of any State may bestow, may well be questioned. If Massachusetts or New Jersey could succeed in filling their quotas by securing the credit of all re-enlisted men of the Regular Army, without incurring censure, they should also do so, the Veteran Reserve Corps being in question. The re-enlistments to which Governor Seymour refers were made. It is unnecessary to specify the number. The right on the part of the agent of any State to secure as

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*See p. 215.

many of them as he can is unquestionable. The nature of the corps permits and the law sanctions it.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. N. WISEWELL,
Colonel and Assistant to Provost-Marshal-General.

Since writing the above a ruling has been obtained from the Adjutant-General's Office declaring that the men of the Veteran Reserve Corps may be re-enlisted and accredited in the same manner as the men of the Regular Army. I have also the honor to inform you that a table has been prepared of all the enlisted men who have been transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps from New York regiments. This table with your approval will be held subject to the order of the adjutant-general of New York, should he wish to use it for the purpose of re-enlisting any of them.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, April 11, 1864.

Col. J. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General:

COLONEL: Your letter of the 5th instant has been received, in which you inform me that complaints have been made in some instances "that the enrollments are excessive," and you "request my opinion as to the legal and most proper mode of proceeding under the circumstances herein set forth."

In reply, I have the honor to say that the original enrollment was made in strict pursuance of the provisions of the act of March 3, 1863, chapter 75; and though some names were omitted which should have been added, and other names were inserted which should have been omitted, yet, considering the novelty of the law, the great number of officers acting under it without experience, and the magnitude and difficulty of the labor they were called on to perform, it is remarkable that the enrollment was so speedily and correctly made.

In order to remove, as far as practicable, any errors from the lists of names, you issued an order, No. 101, under date of November 17, 1863, in which you authorized and required the collection of all facts necessary for that purpose. This order was carried into effect. Not willing, however, to leave untried any means within your power of discovering mistakes in the enrollment, you went beyond the requisitions of the statutes and ordered printed lists of all the enrolled men to be prepared and made public, so that in every community the citizens might have an opportunity to aid you in the performance of a high public duty while protecting themselves against all liability to bear an unequal share of the public burdens.

Having taken this precaution, and having given to all concerned the power to have all existing errors corrected, and having amended the lists according to the best of your information, the fact that any mistakes still remain must be owing to the negligence or willful fault of those who now make complaint. The law requires you to proceed with the draft according to the enrollment as it stands at the date of the draft, and there is no other way for you to perform your duty than to take the lists then prepared.

If any over-draft is made at the present time the excess will be taken into account in arranging the quota for the next succeeding draft if more troops should be required.

WILLIAM WHITING,
Solicitor of the War Department.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Nashville, Tenn., April 12, 1864.

General LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Vicksburg, Miss.:

DEAR GENERAL: Yours of March 30, from Natchez, is received, and I take pleasure in answering. I confess I fear to enunciate any plan that can reconcile all objections, but am willing to say that I will use all my official power and influence to carry out yours or that of the War Department. My objections to the plantation scheme are purely military. The Mississippi is a long, weak line, easily approached from the rear. Plantations of, say, three whites and fifty blacks to a mile of river can be broken at any point by a guerrilla band of 100 with perfect impunity. You and I know the temper of the whites in the South.

I heard a young lady in Canton, educated at Philadelphia, who was a communicant of a Christian church, thank her God that her negroes, who had attempted to escape into our lines at Big Black, had been overtaken by Ross' Texas brigade and killed. She thanked God, and did so in religious sincerity. Now, a stranger to the sentiment of the South would consider this unnatural, but it is not only natural but universal. All the people of the South, old and young, rich and poor, educated and ignorant, unite in this, that they will kill as vipers the whites who attempt to free their slaves, and also the "ungrateful slaves" who attempt to change their character from slave to free.

Therefore, in making this change, which I regard as a decree of nature, we have to combat not only with organized resistance of the Confederate forces, but the entire people of the South. Now, I would prefer much to colonize the negroes on lands clearly forfeited to us by treason, and for the Government to buy or extinguish the claims of other and loyal people in the districts chosen. I look upon the lands bordering the Mississippi, Steele's Bayou, Deer Creek, Sunflower, Bogue Phalia, Yazoo, &c., in that rich alluvial region lying between Memphis and Vicksburg, of which Haines' Bluff, Yazoo City, and Grenada are the key points, as the very country in which we might collect the negroes, and where they will find more good land already cleared than in any district I know of, and it would enable the negro at once to be useful.

If, however, the Government prefer the "lessee" system, then I shall favor the occupation by a black brigade of Harrisonburg, and cover as well as may be the Mississippi country lying between the Washita and Yazoo. General Slocum will soon come down, and we believe he will co-operate with you with his whole heart. Of course the possession of Vicksburg is a *sine qua non*. We don't want the task of taking it again; but if he can spare troops he will be instructed, in connection with Natchez, to hold Harrisonburg, with one or more gun-boats up the Washita and Tensas.

Steele is ordered to hold the line of Red River, but I must have Smith's command, which I loaned for but thirty days, and I have reason to know that Banks must swing over against Mobile, so Steele will have only his Arkansas command, and that may be insufficient; of this we cannot judge until we know what is already done. If Shreveport be taken before these orders reach Steele, he may hold that point; otherwise, all he should attempt would be Alexandria, in connection with the gun-boats.

We have sure enough a big job on hand, and the only way is to go on trusting to consequences following naturally grand results. Lee and Johnston must be whipped, and it should not be deferred an hour beyond the first possible practicable moment.

I necessarily write in some haste, but you will catch the drift of my argument.

With respect, your friend and servant,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

UNOFFICIAL.] BEAUFORT, S. C., *April 12, 1864.*

Maj. C. W. FOSTER:

DEAR SIR: Believing that you will not find it unpleasant to have a letter from one of your former constituents, I will send this in Weld's envelope. I am still on my way to Florida, having been caught up in transitu by our friend Major-General Gillmore and put to work here as commandant of the post, General Saxton being engaged on a general court-martial (Gordon's) at Hilton Head. My first experience of the kind was at Fortress Monroe, where Major-General Butler caught me up when I touched for water, and sent me, troops and all, to Suffolk, or rather to the line near Suffolk. I was placed in command of the front, reconnoitered and occupied Suffolk, caught a courier sent by the rebel General Ransom, ascertained the strength and position of the rebels and that they would not attack us, and got relieved. My present position is pleasant and honorable. It was necessary that some one should be here to command, and I was the only officer available of the proper rank. As soon as the general court-martial is over I hope to proceed to Florida.

My Seventh and Ninth Regiments are very much admired in this department. I am proud of having raised two such fine bodies of men. My present ambition is to raise fifteen regiments in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. I know you are somewhat startled at this number, but I have studied the subject and think it can be done. Indeed, if I had not wished to maintain my reputation with you for moderation I should have said twenty.

Now for my plan. I offer my services to carry out the executive part of it here, and stake my official honor and position on the result. As my plan involves bringing off large numbers of women and children, as well as men (because you cannot get the latter without bringing off the former), the first step is to make proper and adequate provision for their support. If placed on land, sheltered, and provided with houses, the women and children can support themselves after the first crop, with the aid of the father's pay. Before that time, if near one of the rivers (all abound with fish), they can support themselves, with the aid of the pay of the father, if Government will furnish subsistence at cost. What I ask, therefore, is that the Government shall give the enlisting soldier forty acres of land as a bounty and furnish his family commissary stores at cost. As the land costs nothing to the United States and no loss would accrue from the sale of the commissary stores there is nothing unreasonable in this demand. Other things needed by the families would be supplied by private benevolence at the North. It is implied that the soldiers are to be paid as much as white soldiers. How legislators can imagine we can raise troops, as a permanent thing, at $7 a month I cannot see. The man must have $2 for himself, and he cannot support his family on the

other $5. Hence the great number of desertions in this department. The black soldiers deserted by the score because their families were starving. Colonel Montgomery shot two men, but that did not stop desertion. Congress can stop it by giving the black soldier enough to support his family. "But," you may say to me, "you got recruits in Maryland at $7 a month." Yes; but the family was left provided for by the master, and where it could be found again, and where the slavery was mild. None of these conditions exist here. Land bounty and equal pay; these being granted I am ready to go to work. The first demand I make of material is four stern-wheel, low pressure, light-draft steam-boats, such as are used on the New England rivers, of staunch build, staunch enough to bear an armament of a 20-pounder Parrott and one howitzer, for grape and canister. The draft should not exceed four feet. As the mean height of the tide here is six and one-half feet, there would not be much danger of running aground. The boats could always be floated off at high tide. These boats would be used as patrols and to protect landings and embarkations. For transporting troops I should want stern-wheel (or side-wheel would do) steam-boats, of light draft and easy turning to the rudder, protected by iron sheeting from musket shots. Protection from artillery I do not regard as possible, being not consistent with the necessary light draft. For that we should depend on the vigilance of our gun-boats and the precision of their fire. To boats like these there are several hundred miles of coast exposed between Charleston and Fernandina. The negroes are now thick on the rice plantations, because we have not raided for a long time. It has been two years since any advance in force was made on the mainland, and the planters are reassured. If these desultory remarks strike you favorably, I will elaborate my views and send them to you. The field here is black for the harvest, and I wish to be in with my sickle.

Very truly, yours,

WM. BIRNEY.

I am much pleased with Major-General Gillmore, but have not had the opportunity of becoming well acquainted with him. He is at Hilton Head, twelve miles from this place.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 158. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, April 13, 1864.*

The following act of Congress is published for the information of all concerned:

PUBLIC—No. 44.

AN ACT to amend section nine of the act approved July seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled "An act to define the pay and emoluments of certain officers of the Army, and for other purposes."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the rank of chaplain, without command, in the regular and volunteer service of the United States, is hereby recognized. Chaplains shall be borne on the field and staff rolls next after the surgeons, and shall wear such uniform as is or may be prescribed by the Army Regulations, and shall be subject to the same rules and regulations as other officers of the Army. They shall be entitled to draw forage for two horses, and when assigned to hospitals, posts, and forts, they shall be entitled to quarters and fuel within the hospitals, posts, or forts, while they are so assigned, without the privilege of commutation, subject to the same conditions and limitations as are now by law provided in the case of surgeons. When absent from duty with leave, or on account of sickness or other disability, or when held by the enemy as prisoners,

they shall be subject to no other diminution or loss of pay and allowances than other officers in the military service are under like circumstances. And chaplains who have been absent from duty by reason of wounds or sickness, or when held as prisoners in the hands of the enemy, shall be entitled to receive full pay, without rations, during such absence. In all other respects the pay of chaplains shall be the same as now provided by law.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the act approved July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled "An act to grant pensions," is hereby so amended as to include chaplains in the regular and volunteer forces of the Army: *Provided*, That the pension to which a chaplain shall be entitled for a total disability shall be twenty dollars per month, and all the provisions of the act to which this section is an amendment shall apply to and embrace the widows, children, mothers, and sisters of chaplains of the land forces who have died since the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, or shall die, of wounds or disease contracted in the service of the United States, and while such chaplains are, or shall be, in the line of their duty.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of chaplains in the military service of the United States to make monthly reports to the Adjutant-General of the Army, through the usual military channels, of the moral condition and general history of the regiments, hospitals, or posts to which they may be attached; and it shall be the duty of all commanders of regiments, hospitals, and posts, to render such facilities as will aid in the discharge of the duties assigned to them by the Government.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all chaplains in the military service of the United States shall hold appropriate religious services at the burial of soldiers who may die in the command to which they are assigned to duty, and it shall be their duty to hold public religious services at least once each Sabbath, when practicable.

Approved April 9, 1864.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., April 13, 1864.

Lieut. Col. JAMES A. EKIN,
Chief of Cavalry Bureau, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: You will at once proceed in person to the various points where horses are being purchased, either in open market or by contract, for the use of the troops belonging to the Eastern armies, visiting, first, the places where the largest number are reported to be serviceable, and will devote your personal energies to expediting the sending forward of the necessary animals. You will cause arrangements to be made for buying in open market at any points not yet visited by the agents of the Cavalry Bureau, where you may find it practicable to procure horses, reporting such points instantly to this Department, and keeping it advised of the state of the supply at all places of purchase, and of the number of horses forwarded either to the depot at Giesborough, Annapolis, Fortress Monroe, or the Department of West Virginia.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. A. DANA,
Assistant Secretary of War.

INDIANAPOLIS, *April 13, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

The telegram to Colonel Baker, requiring transfer of horses of new cavalry regiments to mount one of them, will lose to the men from $10

to $90 each and their traveling expenses. Under authority of the War Department, and promised by General Wilson to ride their own horses, the men brought in favorite private horses, and their friends aided them. The present order will not only wrong the soldiers to the pecuniary expense named, but greatly demoralize them. The Ninth and Twelfth Regiments could soon complete their mounting, the officers agreeing to do it within thirty days if permitted to do so.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., April 18, 1864.

Governor MORTON,
Indianapolis:

I do not perceive how it is possible for the men to lose anything by the order referred to. The Government pays them the stipulated price for their horses, and having become Government property the men have no right to control the Government in their use. As to the men becoming demoralized, that is the usual argument for disobedience to orders and cannot prevail against public necessity. I have no fears of troops raised by you becoming demoralized from any such cause. The necessity for every horse and man being in the field without a day's delay is imperative, and of far more consequence than a brigade of horses two or three weeks after the time they are wanted. I have perfect confidence in your patriotic zeal and influence overcoming all personal considerations and dissatisfaction in this urgent hour, and that no man would more deeply lament that Indiana cavalry failed to respond to the trumpet-call from any cause, and especially such as are urged against the order made at the special instance of the Commander-in-Chief. Come, gird yourself up, and once more to the field, old chief, with every horse and man!

EDWIN M. STANTON.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 162. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, April 14, 1864.*

IN RELATION TO THE CAVALRY BUREAU.

I. That the Cavalry Bureau shall be under command of the chief of Army staff, who shall perform the duties of chief of the Cavalry Bureau prescribed by existing orders; and the officers of that Bureau respectively will report to him.

II. All the duties relating to the organization, equipment, and inspection of cavalry will be performed by a cavalry officer specially assigned to that duty.

III. The duties in relation to purchase and inspection of horses, the subsistence and transportation of horses purchased, will be performed by and under the direction of an officer of the Quartermaster's Department, specially assigned to that duty.

IV. Lieutenant-Colonel Ekin is assigned to the quartermaster's duties of the Cavalry Bureau.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Statement showing the number of regiments and independent organizations furnished by the District of Columbia (not including three-months' men) with recruits furnished under all calls, compiled from muster-in rolls on file in Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, D. C., to the date of January 5, 1864.

Number of regiment or letter of company.	Strength as originally mustered in.	Recruits under first call to July 2, 1862.	Recruits under second call to Jan. 5, 1864.	Total furnished.
1st Regiment Infantry	629	.....	295	924
2d Regiment Infantry	890	.....	415	1,305
Enlisted in 66th Pennsylvania Volunteers	1	.....	.....	1
Enlisted in 71st Pennsylvania Volunteers	94	.....	.....	94
Enlisted in 3d Pennsylvania Cavalry	97	.....	.....	97
Enlisted in 16th Virginia Volunteers	.....	.....	30	30
Enlisted in "Scott's 900" New York Cavalry	.....	.....	282	282
Enlisted in 2d New York Artillery	.....	.....	119	119
Captain Whitney's District of Columbia Cavalry Company	84	.....	.....	84
1st District of Columbia Cavalry	.....	.....	205	205
Drafted men from the District of Columbia *a*	.....	.....	272	272
Total	1,795	.....	1,618	3,413
Colored troops *b*	.....	.....	1,664	1,664

a Unassigned drafted men. *b* From records furnished by Major Foster.

RECAPITULATION.

Infantry:	
On first call, to July 2, 1862	1,614
Recruits to January 5, 1864	740
	2,354
Unassigned drafted men	272
Cavalry:	
Under first call, to July 2, 1862	181
Under second call, to January 5, 1864	487
Artillery	119
	3,413
Colored troops	1,664
Total furnished to January 5, 1864	5,077

MEMORANDA.

The quotas of the District in 1861 and 1862, as determined in this office, were calculated on the basis of population as per the census of 1860. The male population therein given for the District is 29,584. In determining the quota I did so by considering the quotas and population of the State of Kansas. The quota of the District was found to be nearly one-half that of Kansas, which was as follows:

Under calls of 1861, volunteers (three-years)	3,235
Under calls of July, 1862, volunteers (three-years)	1,771
Under calls of 1862, militia (nine-months)	1,771

I find now that I hurriedly sent a memorandum of the quotas to the Provost-Marshal-General, and in so doing inadvertently gave the quotas for Kansas instead of the quotas of the District, which should have been as follows, viz:

Under calls of 1861 (three-years)	1,627
Under call of July, 1862 (three-years)	890
Under call of 1862 (nine-months)	890= 225

The total quotas for 1861 and 1862, three-years' standard, would, therefore, be as follows: 1,627+890+225=2,742.

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
April 14, 1864.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
April 14, 1864.

GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS,
Springfield, Ill.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from Colonel Loomis, aide-de-camp, asking for a statement of the exact quotas and credits under each call for troops from Illinois from the 15th day of April, 1861, to the present date.

In reply I am directed to inform you that the information in part, as requested, was furnished by statement from this office of date June 11, 1863, and that since that date no general statement of the character asked for has been prepared for any State. The quotas assigned and credits made have, however, been duly communicated as per letters of various dates from this office and that of the Provost-Marshal-General. The latter officer has communicated the quotas fixed since March 3, 1863, the date of the enrollment act. It is therefore seen that the information desired is already on file in the office of the adjutant-general of the State. With the present pressure of business upon the Department it is not practicable to communicate the information under the special form, as requested by Your Excellency.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., April 14, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th ultimo, giving your reasons for organizing certain colored regiments in your department on a different basis from that prescribed by existing regulations, and am directed to say that your action is approved. It is hoped, however, that the exigencies of the service will permit you to fill these regiments to the maximum before commencing new organizations.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. W. FOSTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
April 14, 1864.

GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND,
Annapolis, Md.:

SIR: Upon the application made by Mr. Alexander and Colonel Simpson, the latter, late of the Ninth Regiment Maryland (six-months') Volunteers, forwarded to the department with your indorsements, you are hereby authorized to organize two regiments of volunteer infantry to serve for three years or the war. The recruitment and organization to be complete within thirty days after the receipt of this authority by you. The recruitment, organization, and musters of the regiments will be governed by the existing regulations of the department, with the condition that if the regiments are not completed within the time specified the men enlisted for them will be transferred to or among any other organized Maryland regiment, or regiments, without claim

on the part of those engaged in said recruiting to commissions as officers or for compensation on account of expenses incurred. All supplies will be furnished in accordance with established regulations.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

CONCORD, N. H. *April 14, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

If the State of New Hampshire will offer an extra bounty sufficient to fill the First New Hampshire Cavalry to their maximum number, will you permit the companies now here to remain, and here mount the entire regiment? I saw General Burnside in New York, and from him have received his hearty approval. Orders have already been issued from the Cavalry Bureau to commence the purchase of horses, and preparations to that effect have already been made. If we can fill this regiment we shall have a surplus of 500 on all calls made upon us.

J. A. GILMORE,
Governor.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., April 14, 1864.

Lieut. Col. JOSEPH DARR, Jr.,
Actg. Asst. Provost-Marshal-General, Wheeling, W. Va.:

The Secretary of War directs that the officers of this department in West Virginia enlist into the service of the United States for three years or during the war all colored persons of suitable age and condition who may offer themselves.

After enlistment they will be assigned to Forty-fifth Regiment U. S. Colored Troops, and sent to Lieut. Col. H. A. Oakman, Thirtieth Regiment U. S. Colored Troops, at Clarksburg, Va.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *April 15, 1864.*

His Excellency A. LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

Both houses of the Legislature have organized to-day, a quorum being present. The vote for constitution 12,179, against 226. For Governor, 12,430. We ask your sympathy and aid. The country north and south of the Arkansas River is full of guerrillas; one member killed while coming here. If re-enforcements are not sent soon or General Steele ordered to return we are in great danger.

ISAAC MURPHY,
Provisional Governor of Arkansas.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
April 18, 1864.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding Department of Arkansas, Little Rock:

SIR: You are hereby authorized by the Secretary of War to raise in the State of Arkansas as many regiments of volunteer infantry to

serve for three years or the war as can be recruited. No additional cavalry can be authorized, nor will recruiting officers be authorized or allowed to recruit men under the supposition that they will serve as mounted infantry. The authority herein granted is given with the condition that but one regiment will be placed under recruitment at any one time. In other words, as soon as one regiment is recruited, organized, and mustered into service a second one may be commenced by you, not sooner. The depot or rendezvous for recruits will be at Little Rock. The organization, recruitment, and musters must conform to the existing regulations of the War Department. All musters into service will be made by the superintendent of recruiting service and chief mustering officer for the State, and in accordance with the Mustering Regulations of the Army. At the commencement of the organization one second lieutenant for each company may be appointed, under the conditions as enumerated in General Orders, No. 75, series of 1862, from the War Department. The duties and powers of the said lieutenants are defined by that order. All officers will be appointed and commissioned by His Excellency the Governor upon your nomination or approval. All supplies will be furnished under the requirements of existing regulations. Captain Swain, the superintendent of recruiting service for the State, will, upon receipt of a copy of this, with which he has been furnished, confer with you, so as to arrange the necessary details. His report to this office of date the 30th ultimo embraces much valuable information in reference to the recruiting service in the State.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

(Copy for Governor of Arkansas, Little Rock, and superintendent recruiting service, Arkansas.)

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 34.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
Louisville, Ky., April 18, 1864.

I. In obedience to orders from the War Department the general commanding, in addition to the duties incumbent upon him as commander of this district, assumes, under direction of the proper bureaus of the War Department, a general superintendence of the execution of the acts of Congress for raising troops in Kentucky by voluntary enlistments and by drafting.

II. The assistant to the Provost-Marshal-General of the State is not relieved from any of the duties heretofore assigned him, but will receive from the general commanding such orders as he may deem necessary to secure the most prompt and faithful execution of the laws in question. All reports and returns heretofore required will be made to him by his subordinates, and not to these headquarters.

III. The recruiting of able-bodied slaves and free colored persons will be conducted within the limits of this State, under the following restrictions:

1. The assistant to the provost-marshal-general of the State, the provost-marshals of districts, and the deputy provost-marshals in each county are directed to receive and regularly enlist as soldiers in the service of the United States all able-bodied negro slaves and free colored persons of lawful age who may apply to them to be enlisted, and in case of slaves whose owners may request the enlistment; and

no one will be permitted to recruit or enlist such slaves or free colored persons save such provost-marshals, deputy provost-marshals, and authorized agents.

2. As soon as enlisted the recruit will be at once forwarded to the provost-marshal of the district for muster into the service of the United States; and as soon as mustered and squads of such recruits are collected they will be at once forwarded to the general rendezvous at Louisville; thence forwarded by the commandant of the rendezvous to the nearest rendezvous or camp of instruction outside of the State, for the purpose of being equipped and assigned to companies and regiments.

3. It shall be the duty of the provost-marshal, whenever he accepts and musters into the U. S. service a slave belonging to a citizen of the State, to give the citizen such certificate of the fact, in duplicate, as will enable him to receive from the Government the compensation authorized by law for such recruits.

IV. Any person who may be found recruiting, enlisting, or attempting to recruit any negro slave or free colored person in this State who is not, under the provisions of this order, authorized to do so, will be arrested and forwarded to these headquarters; and all officers serving in this district are charged with the enforcement of this order.

V. Camps for instruction and drill of colored volunteers within this district are interdicted, and recruits will, in all cases, be forwarded as herein directed with all practicable dispatch.

By command of Brigadier-General Burbridge:

THOS. B. FAIRLEIGH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

The first four paragraphs of the within order are approved, and as the recruits are to be removed from Kentucky the fifth paragraph is superfluous.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

CLEVELAND, *April 18, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

If you will authorize me to call out, under orders of General Heintzelman, one regiment of volunteer militia, who are armed and equipped for guard duty at Johnson's Island, you can take the two veteran regiments down there to the front. My regiment can be out in twenty-four hours' notice. Will you give the authority? Answer to-day, as I leave here in morning.

JOHN BROUGH.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., April 18, 1864.

Governor BROUGH,
Cleveland:

You are authorized to call out one regiment of Ohio volunteer militia, to serve under orders of Major-General Heintzelman for guard duty at Johnson's Island for three years, unless sooner discharged. If the length of time is objectionable, please state what period will suit. It

is not likely they will be needed more than twelve months, but I have named three years if there be no objection. Some term of service should be specified.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, *April 18, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I wish to call out a regiment for sixty days, then relieve it by another, alternating every sixty days, so long as the service may be needed, the transportation in alternating to be paid by the State. Will this be acceptable? I will keep a regiment on duty all the time until otherwise ordered.

JOHN BROUGH,
Governor.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *April 19, 1864.*

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

MY DEAR COLONEL: Please say to Mr. Stanton that when the President sent me in double-quick from Kentucky to take charge of the plantation system I found all along the river great confusion; everything at odds and ends, and the opposers of the system for the proper employment of the poor blacks glad of it. I saw immediate action was necessary, and that the strong military power must be exerted to bring order out of chaos. I went to work with all the vigor I possessed, and, not wishing to show any one the least ground for believing that the Departments were in the slightest degree inharmonious, I put the whole matter in the hands of the Treasury, after making necessary changes, and determined to carry it on under my military supervision. I desired to give it the highest sanction, and used the Secretary of War's name. I paid a compliment for the very reason stated—a desire for uniformity—though really the system is mine and not so perfect. Mellen's and Yeatman's regulations were beautiful in theory, but utterly impracticable. Think of the negroes, who never hitherto provided for themselves, being required to feed themselves—simply a license to run all over the country stealing. I rapidly provided some military protection and gave confidence to the lessees. I shall keep the inspectors on the river.

My business is constantly increasing, and it is already enormous. I no sooner leave one place than my presence is called for at another, to pull the darkey out of the wood-pile—*i. e.*, correct abuses.

I am happy to say I keep my health, thanks to Divine Providence, for there is my sure hope and trust, and with this blessing I can go forward in the path of duty cheerfully and hopefully.

There has been a terrible gloom over this city, and notwithstanding what we hear from the Red River, does not seem to dispel it. There has been a most sanguinary battle fought, and, whilst we have repulsed the enemy, it is evident we fell back miles and miles, and our onward movement is checked. By criminal neglect somewhere we were hampered with a large train and the surplus artillery, both of which we lost. The former may be a blessing, for we move as did the Eastern hosts. We have been three years in the war and have

much to learn. Franklin and A. J. Smith fully demonstrated their high military qualities. General Banks writes to me cheerfully and says:

> We are in the midst of a very exciting campaign in which everything promises success equal to our most sanguine expectations. The general aspect of affairs, however, is different from what was anticipated by our army and the Government. The river is falling when it should be rising, and the enemy is in great force when it was not expected they would offer fight. It may consume a little more time, but I am mistaken if both these results are not beneficial to our cause.

He further says:

> We immediately advanced on a line somewhat different from that hitherto pursued by the way of the river.

Some doubt his ability to advance; I do not. Others think he will have to return here. How greatly would I prefer an operation on Mobile, which we could take, and how greatly such a movement would help our armies above. There are those above me whose duty it is to think for me, and I will try honestly to do my part.

Greatly would I prefer being at the head of my own Bureau, but I see I cannot leave the Father of Waters.

The Turner Quitman plantation, on Palmyra Bend, I gave up to the Quitman ladies before receiving the papers from Mr. Stanton. I felt for them, for they had nothing, but two of their husbands, the worthless Lovells, were in the rebel service.*

Kind regards to all the gentlemen of the office.

I go upstream Friday.

Yours, very truly,

L. THOMAS.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, April 19, 1864.

Governor J. A. GILMORE,
Concord, N. H.:

Your telegram of the 14th was duly received, and has been under consideration of the Department, with an anxious desire to conform to your wishes; but, after considering the matter in all its bearings, it is believed that the order of the 8th of April is the best provision that can be made for the service—that the seven companies should be forwarded immediately to Washington, to be mounted and equipped here, the remaining incomplete companies to stay in New Hampshire until filled up. The extra bounties will no doubt exercise a very beneficial influence in filling them up.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., April 19, 1864.

Governor BROUGH,
Columbus, Ohio:

The plan proposed by you for raising prison guards has carefully been considered by the Department. Report is made to me that it will not afford guards of sufficient experience to be relied upon, and

* Some strictly personal matter here omitted. For an inclosure to this communication, see circular of October 27, 1863, Vol. III, this series, p. 939.

would increase the danger of escape. Although the plan is desirable so far as it would give veteran troops to the service, the serious nature of the objections force me to the conclusion that it cannot safely be adopted.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 153. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, April 20, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

62. Brig. Gen. E. R. S. Canby, U. S. Volunteers, will proceed to the city of New York, and such other points as he may find it necessary to visit or inspect, with a view to hasten the forwarding of recruits and detachments to their regiments and posts at the front. He is fully authorized by the Secretary of War to issue such orders in his name pertaining to the forwarding of recruits, relief of detachments, their transportation, &c., and all other matters pertaining to the military service in the sphere of his inspection, as he may deem to be advantageous to the public interest.

* * * * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
April 20, 1864.

GOVERNORS OF LOYAL STATES:

The Secretary of War has ordered that new regiments of heavy artillery that may be organized and filled up to the legal standard of 1,738 men, within the period of twenty days from this date, will be received and credited. If regiments are not full on or before the 10th of May the recruits will be put into other artillery or infantry organizations. This order will not postpone the draft, but such troops as may be raised prior to the draft will be deducted from the quotas for draft.

JAS. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, April 21, 1864.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

I. The Governors of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin offer to the President infantry troops for the approaching campaign, as follows:

Ohio	30,000
Indiana	20,000
Illinois	20,000
Iowa	10,000
Wisconsin	5,000

II. The term of service to be 100 days, reckoning from the date of muster into the service of the United States, unless sooner discharged.

III. The troops to be mustered into the service of the United States by regiments, when the regiments are filled up, according to regulations, to the minimum strength—the regiments to be organized according to the regulations of the War Department. The whole number to be furnished within twenty days from date of notice of the acceptance of this proposition.

IV. The troops to be clothed, armed, equipped, subsisted, transported, and paid as other U. S. infantry volunteers, and to serve in fortifications, or wherever their services may be required, within or without their respective States.

V. No bounty to be paid the troops, nor the service charged or credited on any draft.

VI. The draft for three years' service to go on in any State or district where the quota is not filled up; but if any officer or soldier in this special service should be drafted he shall be credited for the service rendered.

JNO. BROUGH,
Governor of Ohio.
O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.
RICHD. YATES,
Governor of Illinois.
W. M. STONE,
Governor of Iowa.
JAMES T. LEWIS,
Governor of Wisconsin.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *April 22, 1864.*

An estimate has been made of the probable expense of the force mentioned in the foregoing proposition and it is believed that its cost to the United States will amount to $25,000,000. The views of Lieutenant-General Grant are indicated in the telegram, a copy of which is annexed, and which is a response to my inquiry as to whether he would desire the acceptance of 100,000 men as at first proposed by the Governors.* In view of the importance of the ensuing campaign and the judgment of General Grant that the troops offered may be of "vast importance," I am in favor of accepting the offer. The present estimates are inadequate to meet the expense and additional appropriation will be required.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

APRIL 23, 1864.

The foregoing proposition of the Governors is accepted, and the Secretary of War is directed to carry it into execution.

A. LINCOLN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 21, 1864.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
Culpeper:

The Governors of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa are here, and propose to offer to the Government 100,000 men, to be ready for the field, clothed, armed, and fully equipped, within twenty days from

*See p. 239.

date of notice, and to serve for the period of three months in fortifications, or wherever else their services may be required, and in any State. The Department would be glad to have your opinion as to whether this offer should be accepted or refused.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CULPEPER, VA., *April 21, 1864.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

As a rule I would oppose receiving men for a short term, but if 100,000 men can be raised in the time proposed by the Governors of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa they might come at such a crisis as to be of vast importance. I would not recommend accepting them in lieu of quotas now due on any previous calls for three-years' troops. Otherwise I would.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

APRIL 21, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I inclose an approximate estimate in reply to your questions of this morning, as accurate as can be prepared without taking much more time. We have at the principal constructing arsenals and depots regulation clothing with which 200,000 men could be fitted out at once. Of irregular clothing there are on hand: Coats, 20,000; trousers, 50,000; greatcoats, 120,000. The supply is therefore small at present.

The actual cost of clothing 100,000 first outfits, regulation clothing, I estimate at this time at $4,400,000. If greatcoats are not issued—and they are not necessary for a summer campaign—the cost would be $3,400,000. Camp and garrison equipage, tents, &c., for 100,000 men would cost $800,000. Total thus far, $4,200,000.

To supply 100,000 men with complete wagon trains for active operations on the scale existing in our armies would cost $3,000,000.

The above estimate has been hurriedly made. If action is to be taken upon this I should desire to be allowed time to cause a more careful estimate to be made, with time to examine recent contracts for supplies.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

[Inclosure.]

Estimated cost of 100,000 volunteers for three months, exclusive of bounties, of incidental expenses of a campaign, and of ammunition and arms.

Quartermaster's Department:	
Outfit of clothing at present prices	$3,400,000
(If greatcoats are issued add $1,000,000.)	
Camp and garrison equipage	800,000
Wagon trains for active service	3,000,000
Transportation to rendezvous and to the seat of war	1,000,000
Forage for 20,000 animals 90 days	900,000
Quartermaster's Department	9,100,000

Pay Department:	
Pay for three months	$7,364,164
Subsistence Department:	
Subsistence, 9,000,000 rations	1,980,000
	18,444,164
If greatcoats are issued	19,444,164

(To this should be added arms, ammunition, guns, and the incidental expenses of an active campaign.)

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
April 21, 1864.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., April 21, 1864.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR OF IOWA,
Davenport, Iowa:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the State of Iowa has been credited with re-enlisted veterans as follows:

Volunteers, 6,529. The number (6,529) is the same as that claimed by the State, per the exhibit of your adjutant-general embracing returns made to him to include the 15th instant. The Provost-Marshal-General of the United States has been requested to credit localities with the number set forth in said exhibit.

The number credited is supported by the records of this office, but thus far returns here received will permit me to assign only 4,535 to localities.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 21, 1864.

His Excellency Governor SEYMOUR,
Albany, N. Y.:

It is desirable to furnish General Grant with all the veteran force at the disposal of the Government. General Dix has been instructed to forward from New York all the U. S. troops that can be spared, and the President requests that you would furnish one or two regiments of your city militia to act in the city as guards, escorts for deserters, stragglers, &c., and similar special duty. This would render a very material service to the country at the present juncture, and General Dix has been directed to call on you for such militia force as he may need for the above specified purpose. Please inform me if you can answer his call. The service would be for three months unless sooner discharged.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 21, 1864.

Major-General HEINTZELMAN,
Columbus:

Governor Brough proposes to furnish a regiment of volunteer militia as a guard at Johnson's Island. This he purposes to alternate

every sixty days by substituting a regiment for the one relieved, at expense of transportation by the State. Will this constitute a safe and sufficient guard, and is the process of alternating regiments satisfactory to you, so as to relieve the veteran regiments now at Johnson's Island?

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *April 21, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I much prefer the veteran regiments, but believe that I can hold the prisoners at Johnson's Island safely with this volunteer militia.

S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 174. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, April 22, 1864.*

EMPLOYMENT OF CAVALRY ORGANIZATIONS NOT MOUNTED.

Cavalry organizations which cannot immediately be supplied with horses will be armed and employed temporarily as infantry. They may be used to guard depots and railroads or be assigned to infantry brigades in the field. When regiments so assigned are partially mounted the horses will be transferred to others.

Commanders of departments and separate armies are authorized to dismount and employ as infantry any cavalry regiment which has been neglectful or wasteful of its horses, or has proved inefficient in the field, and transfer its horses to others.

The proportion of cavalry to be temporarily converted into infantry will not exceed 40 per cent. of any command, unless it be found that the remaining 60 per cent. cannot be kept efficiently mounted.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 175. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, April 22, 1864.*

LIABILITY OF TEAMSTERS, &C., TO TRIAL FOR DISOBEDIENCE OF ORDERS.

Great inconvenience and injury to the public service having arisen from the failure or refusal of teamsters and other employés of the Quartermaster's Department to go to the front and other points when so required, hereafter any employé of the department who fails or refuses to obey such orders shall forfeit all pay and allowances which may be due to him, and will also be liable to arrest and trial before a military tribunal for disobedience of orders, according to the Sixtieth Article of War.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Pay Department:	
Pay for three months	$7,364,164
Subsistence Department:	
Subsistence, 9,000,000 rations	1,980,000
	18,444,164
If greatcoats are issued	19,444,164

(To this should be added arms, ammunition, guns, and the incidental expenses of an active campaign.)

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
April 21, 1864.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., April 21, 1864.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR OF IOWA,
Davenport, Iowa:

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Volunteers, 6,529. The number (6,529) is the same as that claimed by the State, per the exhibit of your adjutant-general embracing returns made to him to include the 15th instant. The Provost-Marshal-General of the United States has been requested to credit localities with the number set forth in said exhibit.

The number credited is supported by the records of this office, but thus far returns here received will permit me to assign only 4,535 to localities.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 21, 1864.

His Excellency Governor SEYMOUR,
Albany, N. Y.:

It is desirable to furnish General Grant with all the veteran force at the disposal of the Government. General Dix has been instructed to forward from New York all the U. S. troops that can be spared, and the President requests that you would furnish one or two regiments of your city militia to act in the city as guards, escorts for deserters, stragglers, &c., and similar special duty. This would render a very material service to the country at the present juncture, and General Dix has been directed to call on you for such militia force as he may need for the above specified purpose. Please inform me if you can answer his call. The service would be for three months unless sooner discharged.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

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Washington, April 21, 1864.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

on the part of those engaged in said recruiting to commissions as officers or for compensation on account of expenses incurred. All supplies will be furnished in accordance with established regulations.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

CONCORD, N. H. *April 14, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

If the State of New Hampshire will offer an extra bounty sufficient to fill the First New Hampshire Cavalry to their maximum number, will you permit the companies now here to remain, and here mount the entire regiment? I saw General Burnside in New York, and from him have received his hearty approval. Orders have already been issued from the Cavalry Bureau to commence the purchase of horses, and preparations to that effect have already been made. If we can fill this regiment we shall have a surplus of 500 on all calls made upon us.

J. A. GILMORE,
Governor.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., April 14, 1864.

Lieut. Col. JOSEPH DARR, Jr.,
Actg. Asst. Provost-Marshal-General, Wheeling, W. Va.:

The Secretary of War directs that the officers of this department in West Virginia enlist into the service of the United States for three years or during the war all colored persons of suitable age and condition who may offer themselves.

After enlistment they will be assigned to Forty-fifth Regiment U. S. Colored Troops, and sent to Lieut. Col. H. A. Oakman, Thirtieth Regiment U. S. Colored Troops, at Clarksburg, Va.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *April 15, 1864.*

His Excellency A. LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

Both houses of the Legislature have organized to-day, a quorum being present. The vote for constitution 12,179, against 226. For Governor, 12,430. We ask your sympathy and aid. The country north and south of the Arkansas River is full of guerrillas; one member killed while coming here. If re-enforcements are not sent soon or General Steele ordered to return we are in great danger.

ISAAC MURPHY,
Provisional Governor of Arkansas.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
April 16, 1864.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding Department of Arkansas, Little Rock:

SIR: You are hereby authorized by the Secretary of War to raise in the State of Arkansas as many regiments of volunteer infantry to

serve for three years or the war as can be recruited. No additional cavalry can be authorized, nor will recruiting officers be authorized or allowed to recruit men under the supposition that they will serve as mounted infantry. The authority herein granted is given with the condition that but one regiment will be placed under recruitment at any one time. In other words, as soon as one regiment is recruited, organized, and mustered into service a second one may be commenced by you, not sooner. The depot or rendezvous for recruits will be at Little Rock. The organization, recruitment, and musters must conform to the existing regulations of the War Department. All musters into service will be made by the superintendent of recruiting service and chief mustering officer for the State, and in accordance with the Mustering Regulations of the Army. At the commencement of the organization one second lieutenant for each company may be appointed, under the conditions as enumerated in General Orders, No. 75, series of 1862, from the War Department. The duties and powers of the said lieutenants are defined by that order. All officers will be appointed and commissioned by His Excellency the Governor upon your nomination or approval. All supplies will be furnished under the requirements of existing regulations. Captain Swain, the superintendent of recruiting service for the State, will, upon receipt of a copy of this, with which he has been furnished, confer with you, so as to arrange the necessary details. His report to this office of date the 30th ultimo embraces much valuable information in reference to the recruiting service in the State.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

(Copy for Governor of Arkansas, Little Rock, and superintendent recruiting service, Arkansas.)

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 34.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
Louisville, Ky., April 18, 1864.

I. In obedience to orders from the War Department the general commanding, in addition to the duties incumbent upon him as commander of this district, assumes, under direction of the proper bureaus of the War Department, a general superintendence of the execution of the acts of Congress for raising troops in Kentucky by voluntary enlistments and by drafting.

II. The assistant to the Provost-Marshal-General of the State is not relieved from any of the duties heretofore assigned him, but will receive from the general commanding such orders as he may deem necessary to secure the most prompt and faithful execution of the laws in question. All reports and returns heretofore required will be made to him by his subordinates, and not to these headquarters.

III. The recruiting of able-bodied slaves and free colored persons will be conducted within the limits of this State, under the following restrictions:

1. The assistant to the provost-marshal-general of the State, the provost-marshals of districts, and the deputy provost-marshals in each county are directed to receive and regularly enlist as soldiers in the service of the United States all able-bodied negro slaves and free colored persons of lawful age who may apply to them to be enlisted, and in case of slaves whose owners may request the enlistment; and

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, April 26, 1864.

His Excellency JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor of Massachusetts, Boston, Mass.:

The Secretary of War considers it inexpedient to authorize the consolidation of the heavy artillery companies referred to in your dispatch of yesterday. These companies will come on at once, and will be replaced as rapidly as possible by the militia that General Dix has called on you for.

By order of the Secretary of War:

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR No. 15. WAR DEPT., PROV. MAR. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 27, 1864.

VETERAN RESERVE CORPS—RECRUITING SERVICE.

1. The recruiting service in the various States for the Veteran Reserve Corps will be under the charge of the acting assistant provost-marshals-general as general superintendents.

2. All soldiers honorably discharged for disability, of good character and not liable to draft, whether discharged from the Regular Army, Marine Corps, or volunteers of this war, or any time previous, may be enlisted in the Veteran Reserve Corps, notwithstanding that the disability under which they may have been discharged has disappeared and that they are over forty-five years of age, provided they are able to do duty in the First Battalion of the Veteran Reserve Corps.

3. Men desiring to re-enlist in this corps will present themselves to the Board of Enrollment for the district in which they reside for examination by the surgeon thereof, who shall make a personal examination of them and report the result to the Board of Enrollment (according to the form furnished).

4. The Board shall then consider each case, and if the applicant is found to fulfill the conditions specified below the Board shall give him a certificate (according to the form furnished) to that effect, viz:

First. That he is unfit for service in the field.

Second. That he is fit for duty in the First Battalion, Veteran Reserve Corps, according to rules laid down in General Orders, No. 212, War Department, 1863.

Third. That he is meritorious and deserving.

Fourth. That he was honorably discharged from the service on account of disability.

Those fulfilling the above conditions will be enlisted by the provost-marshal. The enlistments will be signed by the provost-marshal as recruiting officer and by the surgeon of the Board of Enrollment as examining surgeon. The oath will be administered by the provost-marshal.

5. The term of enlistment in the Veteran Reserve Corps shall be for three years. Enlistments will be made in duplicate upon the printed forms furnished for the purpose from this Bureau.

6. The provost-marshals will make all reports and returns of the recruiting service of this corps and forward them in the same [manner] as they are required to do for other troops.

7. All other details will be conducted in the manner prescribed in the General Regulations.

8. Men who enlist or re-enlist in the Veteran Reserve Corps will be credited to the quota of the district from which they enlist, the same as other troops, but are not entitled to any bounty or premium from the United States for such enlistment.

9. The expenditures of "mustering and disbursing officers" for the recruiting service of the Veteran Reserve Corps are confined to the payment of the expenses enumerated in Circular No. 84, of 1863, from this Bureau.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, April 27, 1864.

Hon. WILLIAM P. FESSENDEN,
Chairman of Committee on Finance, U. S. Senate:

SIR: Referring to my letter of the 25th instant, addressed to the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate, and now pending before your committee, I have the honor to transmit herewith for your information a copy of the communication made to the President by the Governors of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin, and of the President's acceptance of the troops therein tendered,* together with a copy of the estimated cost of 100,000 volunteers for three months, prepared at the office of the Quartermaster-General.† To this estimate should be added 33⅓ per cent. for all contingencies, including injury to arms, ammunition, medical attendance, &c., which will make the aggregate expense about $25,000,000, as stated in my letter of April 25. No call has been made by the President for the troops thus offered and accepted, as it is understood that this duty is to be performed by the respective Governors of States named who have made their calls.

Your obedient servant, EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

P. S.—For obvious reasons the proposition of the Governors and President's acceptance should not be published, but is transmitted for the information of yourself and your committee.

E. M. S.

FRANKFORT, KY., *April 27, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Will you receive 10,000 troops from Kentucky for six months or three months on the same conditions that other States are raising them? They can be furnished.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Governor of Kentucky.

SUPERVISORY COMMITTEE FOR RECRUITING COLORED REGTS.,
No. 1210 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, April 27, 1864.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to ask for authority to raise another regiment of colored troops. The Forty-third Regiment, which we are now

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*See p. 237. †See p. 238.

raising, lacks about 150 men of being full. We supposed that the late horrible massacre at Fort Pillow, if noticed, as the people generally anticipate it will be, by a vigorous proclamation from the Government, directing severe retaliation on the enemy for any similar outrages in the future, will impart a fresh momentum to recruiting. The colored people are excited. They now need to be encouraged. If the Government will give emphatic expression to the general desire on the subject of the barbarous massacres of Pillow and Plymouth, and Congress should speedily place black troops on the same footing as other troops, we could raise, in my judgment, two, three, or more regiments here.

At present recruiting is dull in spite of the liberal bounties offered. The determination of the status of the colored soldiers and words of encouragement to the colored race are the two measures needed to create enthusiasm and give new life to recruiting in the free States.

I have the honor to be, with respect, your obedient servant,

THOMAS WEBSTER,
Chairman.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, April 28, 1864.

Governor BRAMLETTE,
Frankfort, Ky.:

The arrangement in the Northwestern States was for 100-days' service. Of that short time there is probably quite as many as can be used. But if you can raise six-months' men let me know, and I can then give a definite answer to your inquiry.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., April 28, 1864.

Brig. Gen. S. G. BURBRIDGE, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding District of Kentucky, Louisville:

GENERAL: By direction of the Secretary of War I have respectfully to inform you that the first four paragraphs of General Orders, No. 34, current series, from your headquarters, establishing regulations for the enlistment of colored men in the State of Kentucky, are approved. The fifth paragraph is regarded as superfluous.

I am further directed to instruct you to cause the recruits enlisted in pursuance of said order to be sent to Capt. R. D. Mussey, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, acting commissioner for organization of colored troops, at Gallatin, Tenn., or Nashville, Tenn., as may be determined between yourself and Captain Mussey, who will organize the recruits and assign them to regiments.

In all cases where a recruit has been held to service under a master or owner the name of such owner will be entered on the muster-in roll opposite the name of the recruit. Duplicate muster and descriptive rolls of the detachments will in all cases be forwarded with such detachments to Captain Mussey, one of which he will forward to this office after having entered upon the roll opposite the names of each of the recruits the designations of the regiments to which they have been assigned. These measures are necessary for ready reference at this

office in cases where claims for payment are made by owners in consequence of the enlistment of their slaves.

Certificates of enlistment and descriptive lists will be furnished to loyal owners whose slaves are enlisted. A supply of the former, as per inclosed copy,* will be forwarded to you from this office.

I have the honor, &c.,

C. W. FOSTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers.

CIRCULAR No. 16. WAR DEPT., PROV. MAR. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, April 29, 1864.*

The following opinion of the Hon. William Whiting, Solicitor of the War Department, is published for the information and guidance of all officers of this Bureau:

In regard to the question whether the plea of non-residence in the district where a drafted man may have been enrolled should, under all circumstances, be regarded by boards of enrollment as a legal and proper ground for exemption from military service under the draft in that district, &c.

Opinion.—When a person who has been enrolled and drafted claims exemption from the draft on the ground of non-residence, the Board of Enrollment will be justified in granting it if he makes satisfactory proof on three points:

1. His non-residence in the district where he claims exemption at the time of his enrollment therein.

2. What his place of actual residence was at the time when the enrollment therein was made.

3. That he was or is actually enrolled and has been drafted or is liable to draft in his place of actual residence.

All persons from whom military service is required under the act of Congress are liable to enrollment and draft in some district. The notation of the occupations and residence of persons enrolled is not required to enable unpatriotic citizens, by technical objections, to avoid their fair share of public duty, but to identify the persons drafted and assist in equalizing among the different districts their respective quotas.

Whoever has been enrolled in one district and intends to claim exemption from draft by reason of residence elsewhere must take care to be enrolled where he resides.

If the corrected enrollment be promptly effected, an application thereafter made to the Provost-Marshal-General or to the boards of enrollment will protect him against double liability; but if he neglect this privilege he ought not escape all military service in time of war by proving that an error had been made in the place of his residence, the spelling of his name, or the description of his trade or occupation.

It is deemed a privilege to enter into the military service of the United States. The patriot owes it to his country, the man of honor owes it to his neighbors, to see that every citizen liable to military duty is properly enrolled.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

FRANKFORT, KY., *April 29, 1864.*

E. M. STANTON:

Ten thousand six-months' men can be raised promptly is the opinion of Adjutant-General Boyle.

T. E. BRAMLETTE,
Governor.

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*Omitted.

OFFICE ACTING ASSISTANT PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
Boston, April 29, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JAMES B. FRY,
Prov. Mar. Gen. United States, War Dept., Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I proposed to commence the draft in this State on Monday, the 2d of May, but in consequence of the entire absence of troops in this State, until the militia can be mustered into service, and the urgent request of the Governor that the draft should be postponed until such muster should take place, I have consented to postpone the draft for at least four days beyond the 2d of May. His Excellency wishes to be prepared in the event of any émeute or disturbance that we have reason to believe would occur in the absence of any controlling force.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
F. N. CLARKE,
Major, Fifth Artillery, Actg. Asst. Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., April 30, 1864.

Major-General MEADE, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

SIR: The following instructions, which will not be printed, are furnished by order of the Secretary of War for your information and guidance, and are to be sent by you to the officers under your command, to whom they will apply:

I. Generals commanding armies and army corps in the field will take the proper measures to supply, so far as may be possible, the wants of their troops in animals and provisions from the territory through which military operations are conducted.

Private property so taken will be receipted and accounted for in accordance with existing orders. Special care will be taken to remove horses, mules, live-stock, and all means of transportation from hostile districts infested or liable to be infested by guerrilla bands of rebels.

II. Commanding officers will establish proper regulations in accordance with the usages and customs of war for the enforcement of this order.

Please acknowledge receipt.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Maj. Gen. F. Sigel, U. S. Volunteers, commanding Department of West Virginia; Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler, U. S. Volunteers, commanding Department of Virginia and North Carolina; Maj. Gen. W. F. Smith, U. S. Volunteers (care of Major-General Butler); Commanding general Department of the South; Maj. Gen. N. P. Banks, U. S. Volunteers, commanding Department of the Gulf; Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, U. S. Volunteers, commanding Military Division of the Mississippi; Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, U. S. Volunteers, commanding Department of the Cumberland; Maj. Gen. James B. McPherson, U. S. Volunteers, commanding Department of the Tennessee; Maj. Gen. Frederick Steele, U. S. Volunteers, commanding Department of Arkansas; Maj. Gen. J. M. Schofield, U. S. Volunteers, commanding Department of the Ohio.)

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., April 30, 1864.

His Excellency Governor SAMUEL CONY,
Augusta, Me.:

Do you think it advisable to proceed to draft in the deficient sub-districts of your State, so that all of them shall thus be made to fill the quotas heretofore assigned? Please answer by telegraph.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

Operator will send copy to the following: Governor J. A. Gilmore, Concord, N. H.; Governor Smith, Woodstock, Vt.; Governor James Y. Smith, Providence, R. I.; Governor Buckingham, Hartford, Conn.; Governor A. I. Boreman, Wheeling, W. Va.; Governor Richard Yates, Springfield, Ill.; Governor O. P. Morton, Indianapolis, Ind.; Governor Austin Blair, Detroit, Mich.; Governor James T. Lewis, Madison, Wis.; Governor H. R. Gamble, Jefferson City, Mo.; Governor Thomas Carney, Leavenworth, Kans.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Norwich, April 30, 1864.

General JAMES B. FRY, U. S. Army,
Provost-Marshal-General, Washington:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of this date inquiring whether I think it advisable to proceed to draft in the deficient sub-districts of the State, that all may be thus made to fill the quotas heretofore assigned, to which I would reply that as Connecticut had furnished up to the 1st of April 3,172 more men for three years' service than had been required by the President, I do not think it desirable to order the draft in the deficient sub-districts unless the President shall make a requisition for more men. In that case I would recommend that the draft be made in sub-districts for deficiencies, and that the order be issued at the time a requisition for more men shall be made. I have no doubt but the plan suggested within is decidedly the best.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM,
Governor of Connecticut.

LEAVENWORTH, *April 30, 1864.*

Colonel FRY:

Governor Carney is on his way to Washington. Will be there about the 4th of May.

A. R. BANKS.

DETROIT, *April 30, 1864.*

Colonel FRY:

Governor Blair is now in or near Washington and will answer your telegram of this date in person.

F. MORLEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General of Michigan.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., *April 30, 1864.*

Col. J. B. FRY:

Your telegram received. Every district and sub-district is more than full. The State has quota for a 300,000 call in excess. Of course, this being so, no draft can be made. I write you by mail to-night.

JAS. Y. SMITH,
Governor of Rhode Island.

WHEELING, *April 30, 1864.*

Col. J. B. FRY:

Dispatch of this date received. The State having greatly exceeded her quotas under all calls made upon, there should be no draft in any sub-districts.

A. I. BOREMAN,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
May 1, 1864.

Hon. HENRY WILSON,
U. S. Senate, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: The Secretary of War instructs me to state, in reply to your reference of the correspondence between this Department and Governor Andrew in relation to the companies of heavy artillery in Boston Harbor, that as the companies were raised under different conditions of service, and will probably be required to serve at different points, and not in connection with each other, it has been and still is considered inexpedient to give them a regimental organization. If, however, Governor Andrew should be able to raise a sufficient number of companies of heavy artillery for general service in addition to those already organized, to make up twelve companies, there will then be no objection to giving the companies raised for that service a proper regimental organization. Cabot's battalion was organized for special service, and it would be improper to include it in a regiment organized for the general service. It was included in the order bringing the troops from Boston Harbor to this city because it was understood that the officers and men were anxious to come forward and would make no objection to temporary service in this neighborhood, the battalion returning to its original conditions of service as soon as the present necessity has passed. The Secretary of War therefore sees no sufficient reasons for changing the orders heretofore given.

Very respectfully, &c.,

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

AUGUSTA, ME., *May 1, 1864.*

Col. JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General:

I do not think it expedient to draft in the different sub-districts of this State.

SAML. CONY,
Governor of Maine.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 189. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, May 2, 1864.*

ISSUE OF SHELTER TENTS.

1. The attention of all officers is called to General Orders. No. 160, series of 1862, providing for the issue of shelter tents instead of common wall or Sibley tents. When troops refuse to accept shelter tents they will not be furnished with any. Troops in garrisons, at stations, or in detachments can construct huts, if they prefer them to shelter tents. Quartermasters are prohibited from issuing tents other than the kind provided for, no matter by whom the requisitions are approved, or by whose order the issues are directed to be made, until otherwise ordered through the Adjutant-General of the Army.

2. Commanding officers of departments, and of troops, and the Quartermaster-General will be held responsible for the enforcement and due observance of this order; and any one who shall issue or direct the issue of tents other than as prescribed will be tried by court-martial or reported for summary dismissal.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR No. 36. WAR DEPT., ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, May 2, 1864.*

I. To provide for certain cases of muster, which may arise at the dates the original terms of service of volunteer organizations will expire, the following regulations are established and announced for the information and guidance of all concerned. Their execution will be under the supervision and direction of the commissaries of musters for corps and departments:

MUSTERS-OUT AND DISCHARGES FROM VETERAN REGIMENTS WHERE THREE-FOURTHS THEREOF HAVE RE-ENLISTED.

1. In regiments where three-fourths of the men have re-enlisted—and which are therefore veterans—the organization they may have at the dates of expiration of term (see sec. 1, General Remarks) will be maintained, but all men who have not re-enlisted (except those who have joined since date of original organization) will, on said date, be mustered out and discharged the service.

The musters-out will be made by the assistant commissary of musters of the division to which the troops belong, and that officer will be held strictly accountable that the muster-out rolls are accurate, and made out in accordance with the Mustering Regulations.

A separate muster-out roll will be made, on the prescribed form, for the detachment from each company.

Particular attention is invited to the Mustering Regulations, in so far as the formal discharge paper of the volunteer is concerned. (See sec. 5, General Remarks.)

After the muster-out and discharge papers shall have been fully prepared the department or corps commander will cause the discharged men to be formed into detachments, under competent officers, and forward them to the States (see sec. 6, General Remarks) to which

they respectively belong, there to be paid off promptly, under such regulations as the Paymaster-General may establish.

The senior officer of each detachment will take charge of the muster-out rolls and discharge papers, and be responsible for their safety until placed in the hands of the paymaster.

OFFICERS FOR VETERAN REGIMENTS.

2. Under paragraph 9 of General Orders, No. 191, 1863, it is announced that officers in service whose regiments or companies may re-enlist (now applicable to regiments or companies where three-fourths have re-enlisted), will have their commissions and rank continued. To this end officers will continue to serve under existing musters until the original term of their regiments shall have expired, when they will be remustered, under their existing commissions, for three years. To secure the back rank—not pay—of the grade in which they may be remustered, the assistant commissary of musters will make the following remark upon the remuster-in roll: "To rank from ———, 186—, under paragraph 9, General Orders, No. 191, War Department, 1863."

No provision herein will be construed as authorizing the detention in service of unfit officers. All such should be reported by the department or army commander to the Adjutant-General of the Army, with the view to their discharge.

MUSTERS-OUT OF REGIMENTS NOT VETERAN.

3. Where regiments fall under the provisions of section 1, General Remarks, and less than three-fourths thereof have re-enlisted, the re-enlisted men and all recruits (drafted and volunteer) who have joined the regiment since the date of its original muster-in (sec. 1, General Remarks) will be formed into one or more companies of the legal maximum standard, and officered by such officers as may be selected by the department or army commander. The remainder of the regiment will then be placed en route to the State, there to be mustered out and paid off in accordance with the Mustering Regulations of the Army.

In regiments falling under the provisions of section 2, General Remarks, and where less than three-fourths have re-enlisted, at the dates the periods of service of the respective companies expire, the men thereof entitled to discharge, and the company officers (present and absent), will be mustered out by the assistant commissary of musters of the division, in accordance with the rules enunciated in section 1 of paragraph 1. The remainder (re-enlisted men and recruits who have joined since the date of original organization) will be temporarily assigned to the last company to be mustered out. When the men of all the companies entitled to discharge have thus been disposed of, the remainder will be formed into one or more companies of the legal maximum standard, and officered by such officers as may be selected by the army or department commander.

II. Nothing herein will be considered as interfering with the requirements of General Orders, No. 182, series of 1863, from this office.

GENERAL REMARKS.

III. 1. Where all the companies of a regiment were mustered in within two months of the date at which the organization commenced, the date of muster-out of the organization will be determined by

reckoning the period of service from the date of muster-in of the last company. In accordance with this, if the last company of a regiment was mustered into service on the 20th of May, 1861 (that date is considered as the date of original organization and muster-in of the regiment), the period of service of the regiment will expire May 19, 1864 (expiration of original term), and at that date all the members of the regiment, except re-enlisted ones, and those who have joined since date of original organization, should be discharged.

2. Where there is a difference of two months or more between the dates of muster-in of the first and last companies, the companies will be mustered out separately, and the field and staff reduced proportionally, and in the inverse order in which they were mustered in, under paragraph 85, Mustering Regulations. The field officers, however, to be mustered out at each stage of the reduction will rest with the commander of the army or department. The musters-out will be made by the assistant commissary of musters for the division.

3. When troops are mustered out of service all officers and men, present and absent, who are entitled to be discharged, will be considered as mustered out at one time and place, except prisoners of war, who will be considered as in service until their arrival in a loyal State, with an allowance of time necessary for them to be returned to their respective places of enrollment. With officers and men of this class, commanding officers of regiments and companies will exercise great care in stating, in the remarks on the muster-out rolls, the dates and places of capture, thus: Prisoner of war. Captured at ———, December ———, 186—.

4. Officers and men absent from their commands, on detached service, sick in hospital or paroled (after the officer under whose command they may be has satisfied himself that their terms of service have expired), will be furnished with transportation by the Quartermaster's Department to the place where the regiment is to be mustered out, in time to be present at the said muster. The transportation will be furnished upon the requisition of the commanding officer under whom the officer or soldier may be serving, or of the surgeon in charge of the hospital where he may be sick. The descriptive lists of the men will accompany them, and be turned over to the officer who may be charged with mustering out the force, by whom (after the data therefrom has been entered on the muster-out rolls) they will be forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army. If from sickness or other proper cause enlisted men cannot be sent in time, as above directed, they will be discharged at the hospital, and their final papers there made out, under direction of the surgeon in charge, and forwarded to the commander having the power to discharge, as in the case of surgeon's certificate of disability. The principles announced in paragraphs 3 and 15, Appendix B, Revised Army Regulations, will be applied in such cases; and with a view to determining claims for pension, all information will be given in the papers which will throw light on the nature and cause of the soldier's sickness.

5. The following extracts from the Mustering Regulations are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Whenever volunteers, or militia, are mustered for final discharge, on the expiration of their term of service, a discharge will be furnished for each officer and soldier, whether present or absent.

The blanks for these must be filled with great care and neatness, and signed, with official rank affixed (at the left hand), by the colonel or other regimental commander for the field and staff, by captains or other company commanders for their respective companies, and by the mustering officer, and by the mustering officer returned to the said commanders for delivery to the individuals.

FORM OF DISCHARGE.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

[Coat of Arms.]

Know ye, That ——— ———, a ——— of Captain ——— company [—], ——— regiment of ——— volunteers, who was enrolled on the —— day of ———, one thousand eight hundred and ——, to serve ——— years or during the war, is hereby discharged from the service of the United States, this —— day of ———, 186—, at ———, by reason (of being mustered out of service on the expiration of his term.) *a* No objection to his being re-enlisted is known to exist.

Said ——— ——— was born in ———, in the State of ———, is —— years of age, —— feet —— inches high, ——— complexion, ——— eyes, ——— hair, and by occupation, when enrolled, a ———.

Given at ———, this —— day of ———, 186—.

——— ———,
Commanding Company (or Regiment.)
A. B.,
Capt. ———, *U. S. Infantry and Mustering Officer.*

Where troops are mustered out of service, final statements must not be given. The muster-out rolls take the place of final statements in such cases.

6. As a general rule, in returning troops to their States for muster-out they will be sent to the points therein where they were mustered in, there to be met by mustering officers and paymasters.

7. To hasten the muster-out of troops it is hereby made the duty of regimental and company commanders, under the direction of the commissary of musters of the corps or department, and assistant commissary of musters for the division, to look after the data necessary for the preparation of the muster-out rolls. To this end it is directed that each company commander shall have the muster-out roll of his company, or such men thereof as are to be discharged, made out in rough, so that it can be quickly arranged, and a fair copy made at the required time.

8. As the interest of an enlisted man is always prejudiced if his record on the rolls is imperfect, mustering officers and paymasters will promptly report all officers who may neglect to have the rolls of their regiments and companies accurately made, with a view to their being recommended for dismissal from the service.

IV. In mustering out independent companies and batteries, or fractional parts thereof, the principles, so far as applicable, laid down herein for regiments will be observed. Questions which may arise relative thereto will be decided by department and army commanders.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

a This sentence will be erased, should there be anything in the conduct or physical condition of the soldier rendering him unfit for duty in the Army.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *May 2, 1864.*

Col. J. B. FRY:

Governor Yates absent. The State having furnished a large excess over quota, and responding freely to call for 100-days' men, draft as proposed by you seems not advisable.

F. A. HOFFMAN,
Acting Governor of Illinois.

JEFFERSON CITY, *May 2, 1864.*

J. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General:

Your telegram of Saturday received. I answer "No."

WILLARD P. HALL,
Governor of Missouri.

COLUMBUS, *May 2, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Colonel Potter, assistant provost-marshal-general, has orders to muster only maximum regiments under the 100-days' call. The agreement of the Governors April 21 provides for musters with minimum numbers. Please have Colonel Potter's order changed immediately, as we have large numbers now in camp awaiting muster. Have reports of more than 30,000 National Guards in camp and ready for muster.

B. R. COWEN,
Adjutant-General of Ohio.

DAVENPORT, *May 3, 1864.*
(Received 5 a. m. 4th.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Iowa is all right. The 10,000 are coming rapidly. We intend to beat Illinois and Indiana. Hurry up arms and clothing.

W. M. STONE.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 3, 1864.

Governor BRAMLETTE,
Frankfort, Ky.:

Congress has just passed a bill making appropriation for short service. This Department will accept 10,000 volunteer infantry from your State for six months' service, reckoned from the date of mustering in of the respective regiments. The regiments to be mustered when filled to their minimum strength according to the rules and regulations of the War Department. These troops to be credited pro rata on any quota a deficiency of the draft for three-years' troops, and any person drafted to be credited for his service. The troops to be raised within twenty days from this date. I hasten immediately on the passage of the bill to notify you, and await your answer.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

FRANKFORT, *May 3, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The time allowed for raising six-months' men is too limited to effect much. Those sections which furnish our troops would not be notified in time to complete organizations. I must therefore decline the attempt.

T. E. BRAMLETTE.

CONCORD, N. H., *May 3, 1864.*

Col. J. B. FRY:

In answer to your dispatch of April 30 I will say that equity and justice demand that every town, city, or sub-district should furnish their quota of men. Any instructions you may give I will do all in my power to have promptly executed.

J. A. GILMORE,
Governor of New Hampshire.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
May 3, 1864.

Col. J. H. POTTER,
Superintendent, Columbus, Ohio:

The 100-days' troops are to be mustered in by regiments with minimum regimental organizations. Telegram of May 1 from Colonel Fry so states. Inform Governor.

THOS. M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT ALBANS, VT., *May 3, 1864.*

Col. J. B. FRY:

I think an order for draft in different towns had better be issued, giving time, and, that they may have a chance to fill their quotas by volunteers, I wish the order might be issued to draft in the towns, naming them, and be ordered for the State, as it is largely in excess, and I do not wish the impression to be that the State is behind.

J. GREGORY SMITH,
Governor.

MADISON, *May 3, 1864.*

Col. J. B. FRY:

Wisconsin having furnished her quota I think draft should be postponed till after another call, when each sub-district should be required to make up deficiencies or stand draft.

JAMES T. LEWIS.

[MAY 3–10, 1864.—For correspondence between Stanton and Brough in relation to the equipment and disposition of the Ohio 100-days' regiments, see Series I, Vol. XXXVII, Part I, pp. 374, 375, 379, 380, 390, 391, 403, 404, 425.]

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., May 4, 1864.

Brig. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, War Department:

GENERAL: In reply to your note of this date requesting a memorandum of the arrangements that have been made for supplying the militia that have been called out in the Western States with clothing, &c., I have the honor to inform you that Lieutenant-Colonel

Vinton, deputy quartermaster-general at New York, was ordered by telegraph the 2d instant to pack for transportation the clothing, except uniform coats and greatcoats, and equipage, except tents, for about 40,000 men. At the same time Colonel Crosman, assistant quartermaster-general at Philadelphia, was directed to prepare in a similar manner to supply about 30,000 men.

Orders were yesterday sent by mail to Colonel Vinton to send to Capt. George T. Browning, assistant quartermaster at Indianapolis, Ind., clothing and equipage in such quantities as will enable him, with the stock now on hand at that depot, to supply the 20,000 men to be furnished by the State of Indiana; to send in a similar manner to Capt. James Campbell, assistant quartermaster at Springfield, Ill., supplies sufficient to enable him, with his stock on hand, to clothe and equip 20,000 men to be furnished by the State of Illinois, and to send to Capt. N. B. Van Slyke, assistant quartermaster at Madison, Wis., the necessary clothing and equipage to enable him to supply the 5,000 men to be furnished by that State.

Colonel Crosman was directed to send to Capt. Thomas J. Kerr, assistant quartermaster at Columbus, Ohio, the clothing and equipage necessary for equipping the troops (30,000) to be furnished by the State of Ohio.

The orders in each case directed the shipments to be made as early as practicable, but a subsequent letter was sent to Colonels Crosman and Vinton advising them to send only about one-half the articles immediately, and to hold the remainder ready for shipment as soon as the subordinate rendezvous might be designated.

The first installments on the above orders will probably leave the depots at New York and Philadelphia on the morning of the 6th (Friday), and the remainder as soon thereafter as the subordinate rendezvous is designated.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. G. ROBINSON,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 4, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to report the measures taken thus far to provide arms for the three-months' men to be furnished by certain Western States.

Fifteen thousand Enfields were issued from Washington Arsenal on the 28th ultimo for Columbus Arsenal, with orders for them to be sent with dispatch.

Ten thousand sets of accouterments were issued from Allegheny Arsenal May 2, and 5,000 sets from New York Agency April 29, for same destination and under similar orders; and 5,000 Enfield muskets and sets of accouterments were ordered to be issued May 1 from New York Agency for Columbus Arsenal. This makes 20,000 muskets and accouterments sent to Columbus, and Captain Bradford has been specially ordered to hasten the arming of the Ohio troops.

Four thousand Enfield muskets were issued from Columbus Arsenal to Indianapolis Arsenal April 26, and 6,000 ordered to be issued to the same place on April 22.

Ten thousand sets accouterments were issued for these arms from Allegheny Arsenal on April 29. Captain Whittemore has similar orders as Captain Bradford so far as regards Indiana troops.

Five thousand Enfield muskets and accouterments were issued to Governor Yates from Detroit Arsenal on April 28, and 200,000 cartridges for these arms were ordered from Indianapolis Arsenal on April 22. Lieutenant Arnold has been ordered from Saint Louis Arsenal to Springfield, Ill., with similar instructions as the other two officers. Most of the foregoing stores should have reached their destination by this time.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Ordnance.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., May 4, 1864.

His Excellency Governor O. P. MORTON,
Indianapolis, Ind.:

Do you think it advisable to proceed to draft in the deficient subdistricts of your State, so that all of them shall thus be made to fill the quotas heretofore assigned? Please answer by telegraph.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

Operator send similar dispatch to Governor Kirkwood, Des Moines, Iowa.

INDIANAPOLIS, *May 4, 1864.*

Brigadier-General FRY:

I should regard it as simply inexpedient to draft in Indiana in view of her large excess and what she is now doing.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, May 4, 1864.

His Excellency W. M. STONE,
Governor of Iowa, Davenport, Iowa:

Please report by telegraph places of rendezvous of the 10,000 troops, in order that arms and clothing may be sent to them at once.

By order of the Secretary of War:

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, *May 4, 1864.*

Brigadier-General CANBY,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

One regiment will organize at Keokuk and the others at Davenport. Send arms and equipments accordingly.

W. M. STONE.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, May 4, 1864.

Governor STONE,
Davenport:

Orders for arms and clothing for your troops are issued. Thanks for your promptness. Lieutenant-Colonel Graham will be mustered in as you request; it has been ordered.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, May 4, 1864.

His Excellency W. M. STONE,
Governor of Iowa, Davenport, Iowa:

Your telegram is received. Arms and clothing are already ordered to Davenport. Supplies for one regiment will be sent to Keokuk.

By order of the Secretary of War:

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, May 4, 1864

Governor BRAMLETTE,
Frankfort, Ky.:

The time named is the same asked for and allowed the Governors of the Western States; but if further time be required in Kentucky, it would be extended to such reasonable limits as the circumstances might justify, provided it was not too long for the pending campaign. Please inform me what period you need for raising the troops in your State.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

FRANKFORT, KY., *May 4, 1864.*
(Received 3.30 a. m. 5th.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Will attempt to raise the troops in twenty days, but will likely require a month.

T. E. BRAMLETTE,
Governor of Kentucky.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., May 4, 1864.

Maj. W. H. SIDELL, U. S. Army,
Louisville, Ky.:

The 10,000 six-months' troops accepted from Kentucky are to be organized, clothed, armed, equipped, subsisted, transported, and paid as other U. S. infantry volunteers. They are to be mustered into U. S. service by regiments, when the regiments are filled to minimum

strength under the regulations governing. The troops are to be raised within twenty days from date of yesterday. Acknowledge receipt.

J. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

CONFIDENTIAL.] WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., May 4, 1864.

Governor BROUGH,
Columbus:

General Grant crossed the Rapidan this morning and is moving on Lee. Sherman moved to-day on Johnston from Chattanooga. Another army will move to-morrow. Your force cannot be ready for the field too soon. Let me know whatever is wanted and it will be supplied.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

(Same to Governor Morton, Indianapolis; Governor Yates, Chicago; Governor Stone, Iowa; Governor Lewis, Wisconsin.)

SENATE CHAMBER, *May 4, 1864.*

[Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:]

MY DEAR SIR: I beg to call your attention to a communication of Governor Andrew with reference to troops doing garrison duty in Massachusetts.

Faithfully yours,

CHARLES SUMNER.

[Inclosure.]

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, EXECUTIVE DEPT.,
Boston, May 2, 1864.

Hon. CHARLES SUMNER,
U. S. Senate:

SENATOR: I will be much obliged if you will read the written communication which has been officially addressed to me by the adjutant-general of this Commonwealth, and then present it to the Secretary of War with any remarks which it may occur to you to make, if the views therein expressed shall meet with your concurrence.

I have the honor to remain, very truly, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor of Massachusetts.

[Sub-inclosure.]

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Boston, May 2, 1864.

His Excellency JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

GOVERNOR: Orders have been received to forward the battalion and unattached companies of heavy artillery doing garrison duty at the several forts in this Commonwealth, also the two companies at Galloup's Island. Seven of these companies have already left the State. One is at Fort Independence, but will be sent forward to-day, or as soon as relieved by the company of militia commanded by Captain

Bird. The battalion of four companies (Major Cabot) are yet at Fort Warren, and I think the safety of the fort and harbor requires that they should remain there.

There are now 172 rebel prisoners at the fort, among whom are Captain Read, of the Tacony, Captain Webb, of the Atlanta, half a dozen of Morgan's guerrillas, and a large number of blockade runners. These men require close watching. There are 101 guns mounted, and the magazines are well supplied with proper ammunition. Major Cabot has given great attention to the discipline of his men in heavy artillery practice, and has made a valuable chart showing the range of the various channels. This knowledge is of great value, and has been gained through much practice.

These are a few of the reasons why I think it would not be well to have this battalion removed and its place supplied with raw militia who are wholly ignorant (officers and men) of heavy artillery practice and garrison duty in so important a post.

There is a constant detail of seventy-five men for guard duty. The garrison has been weakened by the withdrawal of one of the heavy artillery companies; more men are required for duty there, and at least two companies of militia should be sent there immediately. If the battalion is removed, at least eight companies of militia should be sent to take its place. I have thought it my duty to bring this matter to the attention of Your Excellency, as its importance has forced itself strongly upon my mind. I presume the subject has been already considered by you. I shall be pleased if the views herein expressed shall meet your approval.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, Your Excellency's obedient servant,

WM. SCHOULER,
Adjutant-General.

BOSTON, *May 4, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. J. B. FRY:

I respectfully request that orders to Major Clarke to enforce draft in Massachusetts be suspended until document is received from the city government of Boston and myself, now being prepared. This is after conference with Major Clarke. We are now gaining far more men than draft could possibly yield.

JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *May 4, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The National Guard of Ohio have fully responded to my call. They do not want to be credited on the quota, and they want the draft to go forward, but they ask to be exempted from it, that the draft may fall on the stay-at-homes; that is, if the man is drawn who belongs to the National Guard it be laid aside the same as an enlisted volunteer, and another name be drawn. For many reasons I recommend this. If it can possibly be done it will increase rather than decrease our military strength, and will somewhat equalize the burdens of the service. Our guard is composed exclusively of Union men.

JOHN BROUGH,
Governor.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *May 5, 1864.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Your dispatch urging haste in raising Illinois troops under last call is received, but to this hour no transportation, subsistence, or supplies could be procured for volunteers now ready to go into camp. Please instruct the proper officers to furnish without delay. Remember that I have no military organization, but the troops will be raised within the time limited if these facilities are promptly furnished.

RICHD. YATES,
Governor of Illinois.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, May 5, 1864.

Governor MORTON,
Indianapolis:

Your telegram has been referred to General Canby, who has charge of the supplies for the new volunteers. The regiments should be pushed forward to Nashville as fast as they are filled up. Major-General Milroy has been ordered to Nashville to receive and organize them. Nothing heard from the front to-day. I will keep you advised of results.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 5, 1864.*

Governor MORTON,
Indianapolis, Ind.:

Of the first ten regiments of militia raised in Indiana five will be sent to Nashville, subject to orders of Major-General Thomas, and five to Louisville, subject to orders of General Schofield.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

DAVENPORT, *May 5, 1864.*

Col. J. B. FRY:

Iowa requires no draft. We have furnished all quotas and will send you volunteers in addition.

N. B. BAKER,
Adjutant-General.

DAVENPORT, *May* [*5*], *1864.*

Colonel FRY:

The Governor directs [me] to say that he wants no draft in Iowa, we being 10,000 men in excess of all calls.

N. B. BAKER,
Adjutant-General of Iowa.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, May 5, 1864.

Major-General HEINTZELMAN,
Columbus, Ohio:

Of the first ten regiments of militia raised in Indiana send five to Nashville, Tenn., subject to orders of Major-General Thomas, and five to Louisville, subject to orders of General Schofield. Of first ten regiments raised in Illinois send five to Memphis and five to Columbus, Ky., subject to orders of General McPherson. Telegraph to these officers as regiments are sent.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., May 5, 1864.

His Excellency Governor AUSTIN BLAIR,
Detroit, Mich.:

Do you think it advisable to proceed to draft in the deficient subdistricts of your State, so that all of them shall thus be made to fill the quotas heretofore assigned? Please answer by telegraph.

I repeat this dispatch as I was unable to see Governor Blair in Washington.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

DETROIT, MICH., *May 5, 1864.*

Col. J. B. FRY:

Governor Blair has not returned to Michigan. Your dispatch of this date will be presented immediately on his arrival.

F. MORLEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, May 5, 1864.

His Excellency JOHN BROUGH,
Governor of Ohio, Columbus:

After mature consideration of your suggestion in regard to the draft, it seems to me impossible for the Department to conform to your wishes, for the following among other reasons:

First. Any change in the terms agreed upon between the Governors and the President in one instance would form certain occasion for an infinite number of changes that would be applied for by others, and would lead either to great discontent at their being refused or to serious injury to the service by adopting them.

Second. The terms of the arrangement were called for by the Committee on Finance, and form the basis of their recommendation for the appropriation. In their view and in the view of General Grant it was deemed an indispensable condition that the special volunteers should in nowise interfere with the operation of the law for drafting. A change now made in the particular you mention would be charged immediately as a breach of faith on the part of the Executive with Congress, and might lead to very serious complication.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *May 5, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

My request was to exempt members of the National Guard actually in service from operations of the present draft to fill Ohio's quota on the last call, but not to extend to any draft on any future call. No other State tendering militia can object to this, as their last quotas are all full. Neither does it break any faith with Congress, as it does not change the position of the State as to filling her quota by draft. I propose that the draft shall go on and the quota be filled thereby, but simply to limit its operations to men who have not enlisted or responded to the call for the National Guard. Thus I put you 30,000 National Guard into the 100-days' service, and by draft fill my quota of 9,200 from other citizens of the State. I do not reduce you a man in the service, but add to it in the number of men who may be drafted from the guard. I do not ask any credit for the guard on quotas, nor any exemption for it on future calls, if any are made. Is not this reasonable and just? I know it will be acceptable to our people.

JOHN BROUGH.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Madison, Wis., May 5, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I am directed by the Governor to hand you the inclosed copy of General Orders, No. 11, in regard to the raising of volunteers for 100 days in this State.

Respectfully,

FRANK H. FIRMIN,
Private and Military Secretary.

[Inclosure.]

CALL FOR 100-DAY'S MEN.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11. HDQRS. ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Madison, Wis., May 2, 1864.*

I. The General Government will accept volunteers from this State for service of 100 days as U. S. troops, provided they are offered within fifteen days from date. The limited time remaining in which to complete the organization of these troops will require immediate and energetic action. This service is voluntary. Opportunity is herein given to those citizens of the State whose duties have heretofore prevented their enlistment for the longer terms of active service to unite their energies with those of our regiments already in the field, and, by relieving our veteran troops from posts and fortifications, to share in the glory of an endeavor to render the immediate campaign both successful and decisive.

II. The present State militia organization will be the basis of four regiments, should they tender their services, in which case the present regimental and company commanders are requested to take immediate steps to recruit the companies to the minimum prescribed by existing regulations of the War Department, to wit:

One captain, 1 first lieutenant, 1 second lieutenant, 1 first sergeant, 4 sergeants, 8 corporals, 2 musicians, 1 wagoner, and not less than 64 privates.

When complete to a minimum the commanding officer of each company will immediately report the fact to this office and to the colonel commanding the regiment.

III. Companies and recruits for the First and Second Regiments will rendezvous at Camp Washburn, Milwaukee, and for the Third and Fourth at Camp Randall, in Madison. Persons not connected with either of the regiments desiring to enter this service can report at either of the above-named camps, at which mustering officers will be stationed for the receipt, subsistence, and muster of recruits for this service.

IV. These troops are to be organized, clothed, armed, equipped, subsisted, transported, and paid as other U. S. infantry volunteers. They will be mustered into the service of the United States by regiments when the regiments are filled to the minimum strength, and are to serve in fortifications, or wherever their services may be required, within or without this State. No bounty will be paid these troops, nor the service charged or credited on any draft; and soldiers in this service will be subject to draft for three-years' service, should such draft be ordered; but should any officer or soldier be drafted while in this special service he will be credited for the service already rendered.

V. Contracts for subsistence of recruits while at company rendezvous must be made, subject to the approval of the superintendent of recruiting service, Col. J. D. Greene, Eighth [Sixth] U. S. Infantry, Madison, Wis., and conform to provisions of General Orders, No. 131, War Department. Transportation for companies or squads will be furnished upon application to this office.

VI. All communications pertaining to the organization of these forces should be addressed to the adjutant-general as the proper medium of communication with the commander-in-chief. The proposition on the part of the Governors of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa to furnish extra men for service of 100 days originated in an ardent desire on their part to put the success of the approaching campaign beyond question, and thus speedily crush the rebellion which has so long cursed our land; and although no one will be compelled to go upon this extra service, yet, believing that this will be the last great struggle; that the rebels are about to make a last desperate effort; that a heavy and well-directed blow at this time may and probably will close the war and save us much sacrifice in the future; that a few thousand men at this time will be of great service to the Union cause, the Governor hopes and desires to see Wisconsin add new glory to the fame she has already acquired in this war by promptly furnishing at least 5,000 of her sons to take part in what he trusts will prove the decisive and closing campaign of the war.

By order of the Governor:

AUG. GAYLORD,
Adjutant-General.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., May 6, 1864.

Brig. Gen. EDWARD R. S. CANBY,
War Department; Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: In reply to your communication of May 5 with reference to the steps taken by this office toward hurrying forward the supplies for the 100-days' men in the West, I have the honor to submit the following statement:

The supplies for Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin were ordered from New York, Philadelphia, and Cincinnati the first of this week

by telegraph, the details of the requisitions being sent the same day by mail. The contingent of Iowa was received afterward and the orders given in the same way on the 4th instant. The necessity of the greatest dispatch in forwarding the supplies was duly impressed, and instructions to forward the first installment at once were sent to Colonels Vinton, Crosman, and Swords at their respective depots. A portion of these supplies were on hand at the subordinate State depots, from whence they can be issued at once. Everything, it is confidently expected, will go forward this week toward its destination. Telegraphic dispatches were sent to Philadelphia and New York this morning to ascertain the progress made. They have not as yet been answered. Details of the steps taken were forwarded to you from the Clothing Bureau on the 4th instant. The supplies for Ohio were ordered as follows: For three regiments, to Zanesville and Bellaire, via Wheeling, Va.; for fourteen regiments, to Cincinnati; for ten regiments, to Columbus; for six regiments, to Cleveland; and for two regiments, to Johnson's Island. Those for Illinois were sent for 12,000 men to Springfield, and for 8,000 to Chicago. Those for Indiana all to Indianapolis. Those for Wisconsin were sent for 3,000 men to Milwaukee and for 2,000 men to Madison. Those for Iowa were sent for one regiment to Keokuk, the remainder to Davenport.

Officers at these several points were ordered to distribute the supplies with all dispatch, and the Governors of the respective States notified by telegraph to-day of the destinations of the supplies. In fact, every available means has been taken to hasten the distribution of these supplies. The Adjutant-General was this day notified that the Quartermaster's Department was prepared to equip 10,000 six-months' men at once in Kentucky, and suggestion made that the supplies be collected at Louisville.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
May 7, 1864.

The above was prepared yesterday and handed to me this morning for signature. I add that on returning last evening, learning that all the material had not yet gone, I telegraphed the officers at Philadelphia and New York to send trusty agents to accompany each shipment to its place of destination.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

SPRINGFIELD, *May 6, 1864.*

Colonel FRY:

I fully concur in the dispatch sent by Lieutenant-Governor Hoffman in relation to draft, and fear such a step would be almost revolutionary.

R. YATES,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, May 6, 1864—12 p. m.

Governor BROUGH,
Columbus:

Dispatches received from General Butler report his movement up the James River and the successful landing of his army at City Point.

The Army of the Potomac and Lee's army came in collision yesterday near Chancellorsville, and a partial engagement ensued without any definite result. A general battle was expected to take place to-day. Nothing has yet been heard from the field. General Sherman expects a battle with Johnston at Tunnel Hill to-morrow. You will be kept advised.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

(Same to Governor Morton, Indianapolis; Governor Stone, Davenport; Governor Lewis, Wisconsin.)

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 193. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, May 7, 1864.*

ACTING ORDNANCE OFFICERS OF DIVISIONS, BRIGADES, &C.

For the purpose of more perfectly organizing the service of the Ordnance Department as connected with armies in the field and the military departments, and at the same time securing for that department the services of a body of efficient officers, trained to its special duties, *it is ordered:*

1. That there shall be attached to the general staff of every division in the Army of the United States, and to that of each brigade or military district where no division organization exists, an acting ordnance officer, who shall be held directly responsible to the chief ordnance officer at the general headquarters of the army or department in which he may be serving for the manner in which he shall perform the special duties of his office.

2. These officers shall be captains and lieutenants in the line of the regular or volunteer service, selected for the position on account of their peculiar fitness for it, and, if possible, from those who have already had some experience in ordnance duty. They shall be appointed and assigned to duty by the commander of the army or department, and by him alone, upon the recommendation of the senior ordnance officer on duty at general headquarters; and all removals or changes of station of these officers are to be made by the same authority, and on the recommendation of the senior ordnance officer.

3. It shall be the duty of such officers to keep themselves thoroughly acquainted with the armament of each regiment and battery in the division, brigade, or district with or in which they serve, to see that all arms, accouterments, and equipments are kept in a serviceable condition by timely repairs, and to promptly report to the chief ordnance officer of the army or department all injuries to or losses of ordnance property, which may be due to the neglect or carelessness of regimental or company commanders.

4. They will have charge of the ammunition supply trains attached to the division or brigade and will be held responsible that ample supplies of ammunition are at all times in the hands of the troops, and that there is a full reserve supply in the train or the district depot.

5. Immediately after an engagement, in case our forces hold the field, they will take charge of all ordnance and ordnance stores found on that portion of it occupied by the division or brigade in which

they are attached; they will see that regimental and company commanders collect and secure all arms, accouterments, and ammunition belonging to soldiers of their companies or regiments who have been killed or wounded or who have abandoned such supplies; they will give receipts for all such ordnance stores as are no longer needed by the regiment, and will cause them to be sent, together with all captured ordnance stores of whatever description, to the nearest ordnance depot or arsenal for deposit and repair. All defects in arms, ammunition, or any other ordnance stores coming under their observation will at once be reported to the chief ordnance officer of the army or department, together with all the information to be obtained, which may aid the Ordnance Department to correct the evil.

6. It shall be their duty to ascertain, at the close of every official quarter, whether the ordnance and ordnance stores in hands of the troops have been duly accounted for by the officers responsible for them, for the whole time they are so responsible, and to report all delinquent officers to senior ordnance officers at general headquarters, to be by him reported to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington.

7. All requisitions for ordnance and ordnance stores for the use of any troops in the division, brigade, or district must be duly approved by them before being transmitted to general headquarters, and they will be held responsible that all requisitions so transmitted are made in strict compliance with the regulations of the Ordnance Department.

8. In addition to these duties, they will promptly execute all special orders which may, from time to time, be given them by the chief ordnance officer to whom they report.

9. In order that the Ordnance Department may be kept fully advised of the names of all officers who are thus temporarily attached to it, a report of the acting ordnance officers in every army or department, designating the division, brigade, or district to which they are attached, shall be made on the last day of every month to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C., by the senior ordnance officer of each army or department.

10. Hereafter, whenever it may become necessary to establish temporary ordnance depots for the service of an army in the field, it shall be done only by the order of the officer commanding the army or department, on the recommendation of his chief ordnance officer. The officers to take charge of such depots shall all be selected by the chief ordnance officer and assigned to duty or transferred from one depot to another by the officer commanding the army or department, and by him alone. The names of all such depots, and those of the officers in charge of them, will at once be forwarded to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C., and their names will be included in the monthly report of acting ordnance officers of divisions, prescribed in the preceding paragraph.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MAY 7, 1864.

The SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

In compliance with the request contained in a resolution of the Senate dated April 30, 1864, I herewith transmit to your honorable body a copy of the opinion by the Attorney-General on the rights of

colored persons in the army or volunteer service of the United States, together with the accompanying papers.*

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
April 23, 1864.

The PRESIDENT:

SIR: You have done me the honor to refer to me a communication to yourself from His Excellency John A. Andrew, Governor of Massachusetts, with accompanying papers, relative to the claim of Rev. Samuel Harrison for pay as chaplain of the Fifty-fourth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers.

It appears by Governor Andrew's letter and the other papers that Mr. Harrison, who is a colored man, was duly elected, and on the 8th day of September, 1863, commissioned by Governor Andrew as chaplain of the Fifty-fourth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers in the service of the United States; that on the 12th of November, 1863, he was mustered and accepted into the service of the United States at Morris Island, S. C., by the proper mustering officer, and actually performed the duties of chaplain of that regiment then and since serving in South Carolina. On demanding his pay as chaplain he was met by the following refusal in writing, signed by the paymaster at Hilton Head:

Samuel Harrison, chaplain of the Fifty-fourth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers (colored troops), asks pay at the usual rate, $100 per month and two rations, which, he being of African descent, I decline paying, under act of Congress, passed July 17, 1862, employing persons of African descent in the military service of the United States. The chaplain declines to receive anything less.

You have requested my opinion whether the paymaster should have paid as demanded, and, if he should, whether it is your duty to order him to do so.

The Fifty-fourth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers was organized in the same manner as were other regiments of State volunteers under the following order of the War Department, dated January 26, 1863, viz:

Ordered, That Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, is authorized, until further orders, to raise such number of volunteer companies of artillery, for duty in the forts of Massachusetts and elsewhere, and such corps of infantry for the volunteer military service as he may find convenient, such volunteers to be enlisted for three years or until sooner discharged, and may include persons of African descent, organized into separate corps. He will make the usual needful requisitions on the appropriate staff bureaus and officers for the proper transportation, organization, supplies, subsistence, arms, and equipments of such volunteers.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

I do not know that any rule of law, constitutional or statutory, ever prohibited the acceptance, organization, and muster of "persons of African descent" into the military service of the United States as enlisted men or volunteers. But whatever doubt might have existed on the subject had been fully resolved before this order was issued, by the eleventh section of the act of July 17, 1862, chapter 195, which

* The commission of Chaplain Harrison by the Governor of Massachusetts, the certificate of his muster into the U. S. service, and letter from the Attorney-General's Office, dated May 4, 1864, transmitting copy of the opinion in this case, are here omitted.

authorized the President to employ as many persons of African descent as he might deem necessary and proper for the suppression of the rebellion, and for that purpose to organize and use them in such manner as he might judge best for the public welfare, and the twelfth section of the act of same date, chapter 201, which authorized the President to receive into the service of the United States for the purpose of constructing intrenchments or performing camp service or any other labor, or any military or naval service for which they might be found competent, persons of African descent, such persons to be enrolled and organized under such regulations, not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws, as the President might prescribe.

The Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment was therefore organized and mustered into the service of the United States under clear authority of law.

But the fifteenth section of the act of July 17, 1862, chapter 201, after directing that all persons who have been or shall be enrolled in the service of the United States under that act shall receive the pay and rations then allowed by law to soldiers, according to their respective grades, contains this proviso:

> That persons of African descent who, under this law, shall be employed shall receive ten dollars per month and one ration, three dollars of which monthly pay may be in clothing.

Whether persons of African descent "enrolled in the service of the United States" as private soldiers are included within the words "persons of African descent who under this law shall be employed," thereby limiting their pay as soldiers to $10 a month, is not the question you have submitted to me—for Mr. Harrison was not a private soldier, but an officer, serving under the commission of the Governor of Massachusetts, the authenticity and validity of which were recognized and admitted by the United States when he was mustered into its service—but the question is, Can a person of African descent lawfully hold the office and receive the pay of chaplain of a volunteer regiment in the service of the United States?

I have already said that I knew of no provision of law, constitutional or statutory, which prohibited the acceptance of persons of African descent into the military service of the United States; and if they could be lawfully accepted as private soldiers, so also might they be lawfully accepted as commissioned officers, if otherwise qualified therefor. But the express power conferred on the President by the eleventh section of the act of July 17, 1862, chapter 195, before cited, to employ this class of persons for the suppression of the rebellion as he may judge best for the public welfare, furnishes all needed sanction of law to the employment of a colored chaplain for a volunteer regiment of his own race. Nor is any prohibition of the employment of such person found in the statutes which declare the qualifications of chaplains. The ninth section of the act to authorize the employment of volunteers, &c., of July 22, 1861, chapter 9, provides that there shall be allowed to each regiment one chaplain, who shall be appointed by the regimental commander on the vote of the field officers and company commanders on duty with the regiment at the time the appointment shall be made. The chaplain so appointed must be a regularly ordained minister of a Christian denomination, &c. The seventh section of the act of August 3, 1861, chapter 42, for the better organization of the military establishment, declares that one chaplain shall be allowed to each regiment of the army, to be selected and

appointed as the President may direct, provided that none but regularly ordained ministers of some Christian denomination shall be eligible to selection or appointment. The eighth section of the act of July 17, 1862, chapter 200, declares that the two sections last cited shall be construed to read as follows:

> That no person shall be appointed a chaplain in the United States Army who is not a regularly ordained minister of some religious denomination, and who does not present testimonials of his present good standing as such minister, with a recommendation for his appointment as an army chaplain from some authorized ecclesiastical body, or not less than five accredited ministers belonging to said religious denomination.

The closest inspection of these provisions will discover nothing that precludes the appointment of a Christian minister to the office of chaplain because he is a person of African descent. I therefore conclude that Mr. Harrison was the lawfully appointed and qualified chaplain of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment.

The ninth section of the act of July 17, 1862, chapter 200, provides that thereafter the compensation of all chaplains in the regular or volunteer service or army hospitals shall be $100 per month and two rations a day when on duty. Was Mr. Harrison entitled to this rate of compensation, or was he limited to the pay of $10 a month and one ration, fixed by the proviso to the fifteenth section of the act of July 17, 1862, chapter 201?

It will be observed that this proviso declares that $10 a month and one ration shall be received by persons of African descent employed under the law of which it is a part, viz: the act of 17th July, 1862, chapter 201. Now, we have seen that it is not necessary to resort to that law to find authority for the appointment of Mr. Harrison as chaplain, for, apart from the authority which might be presumed to exist prior to the enactment of any of these statutes, the eleventh section of the act of July 17, 1862, chapter 195, sufficiently warranted it. To bring him, then, within the sweep of this proviso, and thus withdraw him from the reach of the act which specifically fixes the pay of the class of officers to which by clear law he belongs, would violate the plainest principles of construction. The act, of which the proviso is a part, was not intended, in my opinion, either to authorize the employment or fix the pay of any persons of African descent, except those who might be needed to perform the humble offices of labor and service for which they might be found competent. The twelfth section authorizes them to be received into service for the purpose of constructing intrenchments, or performing camp service, or any other labor, or any military or naval service for which they might be found competent. The thirteenth section declares that when any man or boy of African descent, who by the laws of any State shall owe service or labor to any person aiding the rebellion, shall render such service as this act provides for, he, his mother, wife, and children shall be free thereafter, with certain exceptions. And the fifteenth section fixes their pay, as before stated. Whilst it is true that the words of the twelfth section are broad enough to embrace all persons of African descent who may be received into the military or naval service of the United States, it is yet quite evident from the terms of the whole section, as well as from the promise of freedom held out to such persons who were slaves, in the thirteenth section, that in limiting their pay to $10 a month and one ration, Congress had in view the class who were fitted only for the humbler kinds of service referred to, and not persons who, under the authority of other laws, might be appointed

to positions requiring higher qualifications and entitled to a higher rate of pay. To assume that because Mr. Harrison is a person of African descent he shall draw only the pay which this law establishes for the class it obviously refers to, and be deprived of the pay which another law specifically affixes to the office he lawfully held, would be, in my opinion, a distortion of both laws, not only unjust to him, but in plain violation of the purpose of Congress.

I therefore think that the paymaster should have paid Mr. Harrison his full pay as chaplain of a volunteer regiment.

Your attention having been specially called to the wrong done in this case, I am also of opinion that your constitutional obligation to take care that the laws be faithfully executed makes it your duty to direct the Secretary of War to inform the officers of the Pay Department of the Army that such is your view of the law, and I do not doubt that it will be accepted by them as furnishing the correct rule for their action.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD BATES,
Attorney-General.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, EXECUTIVE DEPT.,
Boston, March 24, 1864.

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I beg leave to submit to your consideration by this communication and accompanying papers the case of the Rev. Samuel Harrison, lately chaplain of the Fifty-fourth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers.

Mr. Harrison was duly elected chaplain of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry August 22, 1863; was commissioned by me as such September 8, 1863, and was mustered into the service of the United States November 12, 1863, at Morris Island, S. C., by Charles. A. Brooks, mustering officer.

On demanding his pay as chaplain of the U. S. paymaster at Hilton Head, S. C., he was met by the following refusal in writing, viz:

HILTON HEAD, S. C., *February 6, 1864.*

Samuel Harrison, chaplain of the Fifty-fourth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers (colored troops), asks pay at the usual rate, $100 per month and two rations, which, he being of African descent, I decline paying, under act of Congress passed July 17, 1862, employing persons of African descent in the military service of the United States. The chaplain declines to receive anything less.

A. TEN EYCK,
Paymaster, U. S. Army.

I respectfully ask Your Excellency's attention, as a preliminary inquiry, to the manner in which the Fifty-fourth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, and its companion, the Fifty-fifth, were organized.

They were organized as Massachusetts Volunteers precisely in the same manner as were other regiments of State volunteers, and under the following order of the War Department, viz:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, January 26, 1863.

Ordered, That Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, is authorized, until further orders, to raise such number of volunteer companies of artillery, for duty in the forts of Massachusetts and elsewhere, and such corps of infantry for the volunteer military service as he may find convenient, such volunteers to be enlisted for

three years or until sooner discharged, and may include persons of African descent, organized into separate corps. He will make the usual needful requisitions on the appropriate staff bureaus and officers for the proper transportation, organization, supplies, subsistence, arms, and equipments of such volunteers.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

In no respect do the troops raised and organized under this order differ, as to the provision by the order for their organizations, rights, liabilities, or pay, from any other regiments of volunteers. And admitting, for the sake of the argument, that any men mustered as soldiers, and doing a soldier's duty, can be rightly turned off with less than a soldier's pay, still these two regiments from Massachusetts are under no such possible disability. They were raised, enlisted, mustered, sworn in, and used under the laws for raising and accepting volunteers. They stand in every respect, as the foregoing order shows, upon the same laws which support the rights of white soldiers. The order of the President of the United States, issued under the hand of the Secretary of War, the contract of enlistment, the muster-rolls, and the commissions of their officers are all evidence of the identity of these regiments in rights and legal character with all other regiments of State volunteers. They were raised in direct pursuance of, in specific reference and conformity to, and, by express words, under, the act of Congress for the recruitment and acceptance of State volunteers, and the laws for the payment of the volunteer army of the United States apply to these men, or they apply to nobody.

Under the eleventh section of the one hundred and ninety-fifth chapter of the acts of 1862 the President is specifically authorized to employ persons of African descent, "and for this purpose he may organize and use them in such manner as he may judge best for the public welfare." Acting through the Secretary of War, the President did think best to cause these men to be organized into regiments as volunteer soldiers, under the act of Congress for the acceptance of volunteers. They became such volunteers by the concurrent act of the Government and themselves. But before the passage of this act, indeed, your Excellency was not restricted to the acceptance of white men by the laws authorizing you to accept volunteers. A man of African descent has always been competent to be enlisted into the Regular Army of the United States, into the Navy of the United States, and to be employed in any arm of either service. In the Navy, men of color have always been employed and have been paid according to the grade of their employment. Even in the Army, colored men, acting in the capacity of stevedores and as employés of the Quartermaster's and Ordnance Departments, have been and are employed, and are paid according to the value of their services, sometimes, as I am informed, even at the rate of $1 by the day. So that not only is the distinction made by the paymaster against these troops contrary to the law and to justice, but opposed to the daily practice of the Government itself.

The case of Chaplain Harrison, however, carries us a step further, as it is the case of an officer, duly mustered into the service of the United States, who has performed the duties of an officer and claims the full pay of an officer.

More than this, it is the case of a man filling a sacred office; one who has presented the lawful testimonials of the appropriate ecclesiastical authorities, proving that he is a clergyman in good and regular standing with his denomination; one who has been legally elected by the votes of the field officers and company commanders of a volunteer

regiment to the office of chaplain; who has, pursuant thereto, been duly commissioned as such by the Governor of his State, according to the law and the regulations of the Army, and who has been mustered as such into the military service of the United States, and who, so long as his health permitted, has continued to perform the religious and official functions pertaining to his capacity and duty.

If, as private soldier, he might not have been, by reason of his color, entitled to the full pay of a soldier, even while performing the full duty of a soldier; if as an officer of U. S. Volunteers, he was, by reason of his color, to be deprived of the compensation provided by law for officers of his rank and grade; yet it will be the first time, I believe, since the Christian era that a man in holy orders in the Christian church has, by reason of his color, descent, or origin, been refused the rights, immunities, and privileges pertaining to his office and character.

In the ancient church of Rome, whose history antedates all other Christian churches, the road has been open to men of African descent to positions of high dignity and honor. Not only to the lower orders of the priesthood, but even bishoprics have been filled by men of this complexion. Nor is color or national origin the condition of reception or the ground of rejection in any Protestant church of Christendom, whether in regard to laymen or clergymen. For the first time now in history has it happened that such a laborer is pronounced to be unworthy of secular recognition; and I earnestly ask Your Excellency to consider whether it can be possible that a man set apart by a branch of the church as a competent minister of religion, elected by his brother officers as one of themselves, commissioned according to the law, and mustered as an officer, and entitled, as I have shown by Your Excellency's own order, to all the rights of other officers of volunteers, shall be condemned, in contempt of his origin according to the flesh, to suffer loss of the pay and allowances provided for incumbents of the office he filled, and be degraded in his compensation to the rank of persons unenlisted, uninspected, unsworn, and unmustered, who are employed in mass under an exceptional statute for whatever services they may severally and respectively be found afterward competent to perform.

I appeal, therefore, to Your Excellency, as the supreme executive magistrate, to direct the Pay Department of the Army to recognize the rights of this chaplain, and to pay him accordingly. I appeal not merely in behalf of the men of African descent against a decision made in defiance of the law and of the contract, but in behalf of the official character of an officer of volunteers which this decision appealed from seeks to reduce to that of a chance employé at day labor; and also in behalf of the Christian church, whose creed forbids any respect of persons, save that founded in religion itself, before whose altars all earthly distinctions vanish, the peasant and noble kneeling alike in the humility of a common penitence, and at whose altars its ministers serve a celestial master, bound together by the ties of a spiritual brotherhood, "not after the law of a carnal commandant, but after the power of an endless life." In one word, may it please Your Excellency, the sacraments, the doctrines, the consolations of the Christian church do not derive their efficacy from the origin, color, or social position of its ministers; nor are the prejudices of men, moved by secular ambition and worldly motives and principles, entitled to any place at the altar of God. The church decides who are its pastors. The flock, in this instance, according to the law,

chooses its own shepherd or chaplain. A refusal by an officer of the Executive Department to recognize the capacity and the rights of this chaplain is alike in violation of the rights of the Christian church and of the laws of Congress.

I have the honor to be, Your Excellency's obedient servant,

JNO. A. ANDREW.

[Indorsement.]

APRIL 4, 1864.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL:

Please give me your legal opinion whether the paymaster should have paid as demanded; and if yea, is it the duty of the President to order him to pay?

A. LINCOLN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., May 7, 1864—7.10 p. m.

Major-General DIX,
New York:

General Peck is authorized to report to you for duty. We have no official reports from the Army of the Potomac since Wednesday's dispatch from General Grant announcing his crossing of the Rapidan. There is no telegraphic or railroad communication within thirty or forty miles of his headquarters. It is certain, however, that the Army of the Potomac and Lee's forces came in collision on Thursday and an indecisive action was fought yesterday. The report of the Tribune correspondent, published this morning and forwarded from here last night, is the substance of all that is known here at this hour. Many reports are in circulation of advantages on one side or the other, but are mere conjectures or inventions. There will be no restriction upon the publication of transpiring events, and you shall be promptly notified of all that is known. A dispatch from General Butler, just received, reports him in position with his whole force, on the road between City Point and Petersburg, his expectations being thus far fully realized. Nothing for two days from Sherman, who expected a battle to-day at Tunnel Hill. General Canby has been assigned to command the forces on Red River, and has gone forward. The reports received are not favorable to General Banks. We have no official intelligence of Steele having fallen back to Little Rock, but it is believed by Assistant Quartermaster-General Allen to be true. Major-General Foster has been assigned to command in the Department of the South, Gillmore being with General Butler.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, May 8, 1864—7 a. m.

Major-General DIX,
New York:

We have no official reports from the front, but the medical director has notified the Surgeon-General that our wounded were being sent to Washington and will number from 6,000 to 8,000. The chief quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac has made requisition for seven days' grain and for railroad construction trains, and states that

the enemy is reported to be retiring. This indicates General Grant's advance and affords an inference of material success on our part. The enemy's strength has always been most felt in his first blows, and these having failed and our forces not only maintained their ground but preparing to advance, lead to the hope of full and complete success, for when either party falls back disorganization by straggling and desertion commences, and the enemy's loss in killed and wounded must weaken him more than we are weakened. Nothing later than my last night's dispatch has been received from General Butler. A dispatch from General Sherman dated at 5 p. m. of yesterday states that General Thomas had occupied Tunnel Hill, where he had expected a battle, and that the enemy had taken position at Buzzard's Roost Pass, north of Dalton. Skirmishing had taken place, but no real fighting yet. Nothing later from General Banks. You may give such publicity as you deem proper to the information transmitted to you. It is designed to give accurate official statements of what is known to the Department in this great crisis and to withhold nothing from the public.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, May 8, 1864—4 p. m.

Major-General DIX,
New York:

We are yet without any official dispatches from the Army of the Potomac, except those referred to this morning from the medical director and chief quartermaster, and nothing additional has been received by the Department from any other source. It is believed that no fighting took place yesterday. A part of the wounded arrived in ambulances this morning at Rappahannock Station, and are on the way in by railroad. The Department will probably receive dispatches by that train, which will arrive to-night. A dispatch from General Butler, just received, and which left him yesterday, states that a demonstration had been made by his forces on the railroad between Petersburg and Richmond, and had succeeded in destroying a portion of it, so as to break the connection; that there had been some severe fighting, but that he had succeeded. He heard from a rebel deserter that Lee is dangerously wounded, Pickett also, and Jones and Jenkins killed. Nothing has been heard to-day from General Sherman.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 194. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, May 9, 1864.*

The following joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives is published for the information of all concerned:

PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 26.

JOINT RESOLUTION for the payment of volunteers called out for not less than one hundred days.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of twenty-five millions of dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not

otherwise appropriated, for arming, equipping, clothing, subsisting, transporting, and paying volunteers that may be received by the President for any term not less than one hundred days.

Approved May 6, 1864.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR No. 37. WAR DEPT., ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, May 9, 1864.*

The following order of January 15, 1864, is republished for the information of all concerned:

Ordered, That where regiments, authorized by the War Department to be organized as veteran volunteers, shall contain veterans to the number of not less than 500, the new recruits already enlisted for such regiments shall stand on the same footing as recruits enlisting into old regiments in the field; and the new recruits so enlisted, or that may enlist to fill up such regiments, may be paid the same bounty as recruits to old existing regiments, to wit, $300.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 9, 1864.

DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS:

The regiments and batteries of the Regular Army will be excluded from the operation of General Orders, No. 91, current series, from this office, which provides for the transfer of enlisted men from the Army to the naval service.

By order of the Secretary of War:

SAMUEL BRECK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

STATE OF MARYLAND, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Annapolis, May 9, 1864.

Col. JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General:

DEAR SIR: The public announcement of the fact that the draft in this State will take place in a few days induces me to address you upon the subject of the proper credit for colored troops mustered into service from this State, and which I feel assured we have not yet received. The rolls of these colored troops, except a few recently received for the purpose of the bounties, have never been returned to this department, so that I have no means of stating officially or with entire accuracy the number of these troops that we have furnished, but from the best information I can obtain I feel satisfied that it will amount to from 7,000 to 8,000 men. Indeed, the number, according to the usual estimate of our citizens, would largely exceed this, but I make all due allowance for those who have been actually lost to the State and their owners but not actually mustered, nor perhaps, technically speaking, a proper credit to our quota. Nevertheless, the fact

universally admitted, that the State at the lowest calculation has lost of her laborers of this class at least double the number of those actually mustered into the service, and lost them, too, in a great measure by reason of the irregularities practiced by the recruiting officer in taking off those obviously unfit for military service, is a circumstance to be taken into account in awarding us the full credit for those who have actually entered the service. In many of the counties of our State so complete has been this drain upon their agricultural labor that large portions of their arable lands are left this year uncultivated. You will therefore, sir, see, I am sure, the justice, so far at least as these rural districts are concerned, of postponing any draft until we have had the opportunity of allowing them all the credits for these colored troops to which they are entitled. By your instructions to Colonel Jeffries furnished a short time since, and a copy of which he sent me, I find that the "credits of all kinds" to 15th of April are set down at 11,566. Now, if I am right in regard to the number of colored recruits from the State (and I am satisfied I am not far wrong), there must be a large number of that class of troops for which we have yet secured no credit. In fact, from the best information I can procure, I have reason to believe that the whole of these recruited by Colonel Birney are still uncredited. I have requested Colonel Jeffries to furnish me with an account of all the colored troops from this State of which he has any knowledge; and if you would be good enough to recur to the statement to which I have above adverted and inform me how many of said total credit of 11,566 are constituted of that kind of troops the result would tend to show how many are still uncredited who properly ought to be. I forbear to dwell at all upon other circumstances in the history of the condition of this State, growing out of the number of her disloyal citizens who have gone South that would justly entitle the loyal ones at home to liberal considerations; but dealing with us ever so strictly, we have certainly the right to expect that those intrusted with the recruiting of all kinds of volunteers should make complete returns of them, and that we should be allowed full credit for them. I feel assured that I may rely on you to see that this simple justice is done us.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. W. BRADFORD.

DETROIT, *May 9, 1864.*

Col. J. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General:

The Governor directs me to inform you that he thinks it advisable, as soon as all the veterans are properly credited, to proceed with the draft in the deficient sub-districts of the State.

JNO. ROBERTSON,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, May 9, 1864—12 m.

Governor BROUGH,
Columbus:

Advices to-day lead to the belief that General Grant has driven the enemy at all points and is achieving a complete victory. At the latest date, Saturday night, Hancock was pushing forward rapidly to Spotsylvania Court-House. General Lee, in an official report to the rebel

authorities at Richmond of Friday's operations, states that Longstreet was dangerously wounded, also Generals Pegram and Stafford, and that General Jenkins is killed. I regret to have to announce that on our part Brigadier-General Wadsworth has been killed. The number of wounded on both sides large, but a large proportion slight wounds, no artillery having been used on either side. The condition of our troops is represented to be admirable; their cool, determined courage has proved an overmatch for the frenzied fury of the rebels.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

(Same to Governor Morton, Indianapolis; Governor Yates, Springfield; Governor Stone, Davenport; Governor Lewis, Madison, Wis.; Governor Bramlette, Frankfort.)

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, May 9, 1864.

Governor BROUGH,
Columbus, Ohio:

I have been anxious to conform to your wishes in respect to the draft as far as might be proper, but on consultation with the Provost-Marshal-General and Solicitor Whiting there appear to be insurmountable obstacles to it. The Government can have no safety but in strict conformity with the agreement sanctioned by the President and Congress. Governor Yates is already asking terms and conditions not in conformity with the offer and in the face of the Solicitor's opinion, of which a copy is mailed to you. I cannot assent to your request.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 9, 1864.

THOMAS WEBSTER, Esq., &c.,
Philadelphia:

SIR: I am instructed by the Secretary of War to say that you are hereby authorized to raise eight companies for the Forty-fifth Regiment U. S. Colored Troops, commencing at Company C. The companies raised under the above authority will be mustered into the service of the United States to serve for three years or during the war. The instructions heretofore given will govern in the organization and muster of these companies.

I have the honor, &c.,

C. W. FOSTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., May 10, 1864.

His Excellency A. W. BRADFORD,
Governor of Maryland, Annapolis, Md.:

SIR: Your letter of May 9, requesting a postponement of the draft in Maryland on the ground that all the colored men enlisted in your

State have not been credited, has been received. Due credit has been given for all the men, both white and colored, who are in any way known to this department to have been mustered into the U. S. service. Yesterday an additional credit for 2,252 colored men was given upon a certificate of Colonel Jeffries that they were creditable. This was done without waiting, as is customary, for more certain and formal rolls and returns. The total number of colored recruits now credited to the State is 6,404.

I know of no data upon which to base further credits, nor of any reason to postpone the draft. If, however, any further musters are reported they will be credited up to the latest possible moment. I am unable to discover wherein this Bureau has disregarded "the circumstances" which have "justly entitled" the loyal citizens of Maryland to "liberal considerations" as set forth in Your Excellency's letter, or that you have been dealt with "ever so strictly." The facts are these, as they appear to me:

First. The quotas assigned to you since March 3, 1863, have all been based upon an enrollment of the white persons found to be still in the State after the disloyal persons had gone South. The quotas being in proportion to the number of men left, the fact that some men had gone South previous to the enrollment worked no hardship.

Second. After having assigned quotas in proportion to the enrollment of white men as above, the slaves were enrolled and are used for filling the quotas of volunteers and draft, but have not been counted to increase the quota. That is surely not dealing "strictly" with you.

Third. During the years 1861 and 1862 quotas were assigned to your State, as to other States, on the basis of population. Those quotas were not raised, and on a settlement of your accounts for those years you were found to be deficient 9,892 men. Instead of being added to the number now required of you, as has been the case in other States, this large deficit has been entirely omitted from your account. I think, therefore, that Maryland has received "liberal considerations," and that Your Excellency's claim for "simple justice" has been more than satisfied.

As hereinbefore stated, however, I shall take pains to order further credits and deductions up to the latest practicable moment for all men not heretofore credited whose muster may become known to me.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, EXECUTIVE DEPT.,
Boston, May 10, 1864.

Hon. A. H. RICE, M. C.,
Washington, D. C.:

MY DEAR SIR: I have just received your favor of the 7th instant, in reply to mine forwarding the letter of the city government and of General Schouler. I do not wish Mr. Stanton to suppose that I, on behalf of this Commonwealth, ask any favor whatsoever. I have never yet done so, and I do not propose ever to do so hereafter, unless under the Providential imposition of uncontrollable necessity. We advised and suggested the not ordering Major Clarke to proceed to

execute the draft. If General Fry will leave him alone, he will know how to obey the law of Congress and still not precipitate a draft and stop gaining men (which a draft is likely to do) at a time when by the voluntary action of the people we are so rapidly supplying the wants of the Army and making up our contingent of soldiers. My returns this morning show me that the average number who passed through the surgeon's hands at Faneuil Hall last week was sixty per day. And outside of that we gained more than an average of fifty per day. On Saturday night we were but 4,076 men short on all our quotas, including that of the last call of 200,000 made the 14th day of March. Besides this are other figures of which neither Major Clarke nor the adjutant-general had returns. And still further, there are the naval enlistments of which we have not the credits. At the recent and constant average rates of progress we are sure of being full and more than full inside of forty days more. Moreover, in the sense of stopping recruitment, I wish to treat the quotas of the State as never full while the war lasts, and I expect the Legislature will authorize me to continue to pay bounties after the present contingents are filled, and in anticipation of future calls. Having a clear opinion, shared by the mayor of Boston (where a large part of our present deficiency is), by the adjutant-general of Massachusetts, and by Major Clarke, the U. S. assistant provost-marshal-general, of what good sense and practical judgment require, it seems to me better that the Secretary of War and Provost-Marshal-General should quietly allow the men so much needed to be recruited, and suspend orders for draft temporarily, there being as we show sufficient legal reason, if they choose to avail of it, in the fact that the particulars needed for the basis of a correct draft are not entirely complete. In this connection let me call your attention to the point about the naval enlistments for which, under the act of February 24, 1864, we are entitled to the credit. Relying on the law, the local officers have paid their bounties and urged naval enlistments. The Navy was struggling hard for men, and we have helped it to them. The remark of Mr. Fox which you cited is not to the point. It is true, no doubt, that New York enlists naval recruits, and what is more, so do we. And unless we are to be credited with them so much the worse for us. What we want is, that for the men whom we have put into the Navy, under the law and relying on the law, we may have the credit according to the law. The last call was made after the act of February 24, 1864. Our people have gone into the Navy, and our money has been paid out in bounties for naval recruits on the faith of that law by town officers. The State has voted $100 bounty besides. The men rely on our paying it to them, but we cannot get any credit for them, and have therefore no basis on which to pay this bounty, which is made payable to every man enlisted and credited, &c. Such things bring government into disrepute and prevent people from yielding compliance to it. They must be accidental and unintended, or else some one is intrusted with the direction of these details who is unfit for his functions. Will you be good enough to show this letter to Mr. Eliot and to any other of your members to whom you may think proper to exhibit it, as also the document accompanying. In view of the letter from Major Ruggles to Major Clarke, I am told by General Schouler that Major Clarke cannot credit the naval enlistments on the present draft at all; and yet, New Bedford and many cape towns have been and are putting their sailors into the Navy, as their only means of filling their quotas. Yarmouth, for example, sent up four new names to-day. It has paid

town bounties to them, but thus far for nothing. Now, if the draft was kept off and we were permitted to work on, the practical application of these errors, in their direct effect, would be little noticed. And thus it is that I have desired that we might be let alone, and permitted to do the most useful thing, instead of being compelled to submit to the harsher operation of a draft.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

JOHN A. ANDREW.

NEW YORK, *May 10, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

There are from 8,000 to 10,000 men on a strike in this city. The police have notified me that their entire force is engaged in maintaining order, and the mayor has requested me to suspend the draft for a few days. I have taken the responsibility of doing so in the city districts. It is going on in the country districts. The deficiency in this city is only 1,000. I send copy of the mayor's communication by mail.

JNO. A. DIX,
Major-General.

SENATE CHAMBER, *May 10, 1864.*

General J. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General:

DEAR SIR: I inclose a dispatch which speaks for itself. Others as well as Mr. Weed have fears.

Yours, truly,

E. D. MORGAN.

[Inclosure.]

ASTOR HOUSE, N. Y., *May 10,* [*1864*].

E. D. MORGAN,
Washington:

If possible to do so, stop the draft to-morrow.

T. WEED.

DES MOINES, IOWA, *May 11, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

My 10,000 shall be raised. Several counties and townships are behind on all former calls because they are copperheads. This embarrasses me. I am anxious and determined they shall come to time. I earnestly ask for and must have a draft, so that these unfriendly sub-districts may be compelled to furnish an amount of 100-days' men in proportion to their delinquencies under three-year calls. This is but justice, and the real sentiment of the State demands it. Assure me that I may have it and I will succeed. Instruct provost-marshals accordingly, and charge responsibility to me.

W. M. STONE.

DES MOINES, IOWA, *May 11, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

The thanks of a grateful people are due to General Grant and his heroic army for their gallant conduct and splendid achievements, and to the War Department for the able and cordial support he has received at all times in his plans and movements against the enemy.

W. M. STONE.

DES MOINES, *May 11, 1864.*

Col. J. B. FRY:

Our State being ahead on three-year calls, I would not advise draft for them, but I desire and must have draft in delinquent copperhead sub-districts for 100-days' men somewhat in proportion to their delinquencies under former calls.

W. M. STONE.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, May 11, 1864.

Governor LEWIS,
Madison, Wis.:

Officers whose resignations have heretofore been approved and accepted by this Department may be commissioned in the 100-days' service, but no officer will be allowed now to resign and be recommissioned. We are in urgent need of your troops to strike a finishing blow.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 195. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *May 12, 1864.*

The subjoined standard supply table of horse medicines, with regulations for the government of the Veterinary Department of the Army, prepared by a board of officers convened by Special Orders, No. 137, current series, from this office, have been adopted and are published for the information and guidance of all concerned.

I. Standard supply table:

Articles.	Quantities for three months.							
	For field service.				For hospital service.			
	100 horses.	200 horses.	500 horses.	1,000 horses.	100 horses.	200 horses.	500 horses.	1,000 horses.
Aloes.....ounces..	1	2	3	4	2	4	6	8
Alcohol.....gallons..	½	½	1	1½	½	1	2	3½
Asafœtida.....pounds..	½	½	½	1	½	1	1½	2
Alum.....do....	1	2	4	8	2	4	8	16
Blister liquid.....quarts..	½	1	2	3	1	2	4	6
Bluestone.....pounds..	½	½	1	2	1	1½	2	4
Borax.....do....	1	1½	3	4	2	3	6	8
Calomel.....do....	½	½	½	½	½	½	1	1½
Castile soap.....do....	10	15	20	30	20	30	40	60
Ground flaxseed.....do....	8	10	15	20	16	20	30	40

Articles.	Quantities for three months.							
	For field service.				For hospital service.			
	100 horses.	200 horses.	500 horses.	1,000 horses.	100 horses.	200 horses.	500 horses.	1,000 horses.
Hartshorn.....gallons..	½	½	½	1	½	1	1½	2
Lunar caustic.....[ounces]..	½	½	½	1	½	1	1½	2
Laudanum.....quarts..	1	1½	2	4	2	3	4	8
Simple cerate.....pounds..	2½	5	5	10	5	10	10	20
Mercurial ointment.....do....	½	1	1½	2	1	2	3	4
Mustang liniment.....bottles..	2	3	4	6	4	6	8	12
Olive oil.....gallons..	½	1	2	3	1	2	4	6
Oil, linseed.....do....	½	1	2	3	1	2	4	6
turpentine.....do....	½	½	1	1½	½	1	2	3½
Powell's liniment.....bottles..	2	3	4	6	4	6	8	12
Resin.....pounds..	½	1	1½	2	1	2	3	4
Salts.....do....	2	3	4	6	4	6	8	12
Sulphur.....do....	½	½	1	2	½	1	2	4
Saltpeter.....do....	1	2	3	5	2	4	6	10
Sweet spirits niter.....quarts..	½	1	2	3	1	2	4	6
Sugar lead.....pounds..	1	2	4	5	2	4	8	10
Tar.....gallons..	½	½	1	1½	½	1	2	2½
Tartar emetic.....pounds..	½	½	½	1	½	1	1½	2
DRESSINGS.								
Adhesive plaster.....yards..	1	1½	2	4	2	3	4	8
Muslin (coarse).....do....	10	12	15	20	20	24	30	40
Red flannel (coarse).....do....	2	3	4	6	4	6	8	12
Sponge.....pounds..	½	1½	3	4	1½	3	6	8
Silk for ligature.....ounces..	½	½	½	1	½	½	1	2
INSTRUMENTS.								
Abscess knife (2-blade).....number..	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Ball forceps.....do....	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Corkscrews.....do....	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Funnels.....do....	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Graduate glasses.....do....	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	4
Mortar and pestles (iron).....do....	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Needles.....dozen..	½	½	½	½	1	1	1	1
Probes.....number..	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Rowling needles.....do....	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Scales and weights.....do....	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Springs [syringes].....do....	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	4
Spring lancet.....do....	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Straight scissors.....do....	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Spatulas.....do....	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Trocar.....do....	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Tenaculum.....do....	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2

II. Regulations for the Veterinary Department:

1. The standard of horse medicines for the army in the field and in hospitals is the supply table.

This table will not be deviated from except in extreme emergencies, and then only for hospital use, when the reasons must be clearly and satisfactorily stated.

2. Requisitions will be made quarterly and in duplicate, conforming strictly to the standard supply table.

3. Quartermasters will hold veterinary surgeons strictly responsible for the instruments issued to them, and in case of loss through carelessness or damage from neglect, the cost price of the instruments so lost or damaged will be charged to them.

4. Quartermasters responsible for medicines and dressings will take care that these articles are used for their legitimate purpose, and will hold the veterinary surgeons strictly accountable for their loss or damage through neglect, &c.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 196. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, May 12, 1864.*

General Orders, No. 76, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, February 26, 1864, commuting the capital sentences of deserters to imprisonment during the war at the Dry Tortugas, Fla., are so amended as to direct the discharge from the service of the United States, with forfeiture of pay and allowances due, of all persons to whose cases the provisions of the general orders apply.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 198. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, May 12, 1864.*

DUTIES OF ASSISTANT SURGEON-GENERAL.

To facilitate the prompt transmission of medical supplies to points developed by emergencies, secure the proper distribution and presence of medical officers and their assistants where their services are most required, and to provide comfortable, abundant, and available hospital accommodation for the sick and wounded of the armies of the West and Southwest, the office of the assistant surgeon-general is established at Louisville, Ky.

To fully accomplish these important objects, Asst. Surg. Gen. R. C. Wood will have immediate control, under the general direction of the Surgeon-General, of the medical affairs in the Military Department of the Northwest, the Northern Department, the Departments of Kansas, Missouri, and those composing the Division of the Mississippi, except that officers assigned to duty with any army or department will not be removed therefrom, unless by order of the War Department.

The orders, circulars, and instructions heretofore published by the assistant surgeon-general, and such as may in future be required, will be obeyed and respected by all under his jurisdiction.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., May 12, 1864.

Governor W. M. STONE,
Des Moines, Iowa:

Your dispatch to Secretary and one to me in relation to draft for 100-days' men have been received and considered.

We cannot draft for 100-days' men, but will immediately order the draft in all sub-districts deficient on the quotas heretofore assigned them, for three-years' men, unless you make known some objections to this course. Will not this answer your purpose?

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

[MAY 12, 13, 1864.—For correspondence between Stanton and Brough, relating to acceptance and disposition of Ohio 100-days' regiments, see Series I, Vol. XXXVII, Part I, pp. 443, 444, 450, 451.]

DES MOINES, IOWA, *May 13, 1864.*

General J. B. FRY,
Washington:

Until other States furnish their quotas I could not favor draft here for three-years' men, unless we fail to promptly furnish the 10,000 100-days' men; then I should. I think, with your dispatch, I can succeed.

W. M. STONE.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 13, 1864—10 a. m.

Governor BROUGH,
Columbus:

Official dispatches have been received from the Army of the Potomac. A general attack was made by General Grant at 4.30 a. m. yesterday, followed by the most brilliant results. At 8 o'clock Hancock had taken 4,000 prisoners, including Maj. Gen. Edward Johnson and several brigadiers, and between 30 and 40 cannon. Now is the time to put in your men.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

(Same to Governor Morton, Indianapolis; Governor Yates, Springfield; Governor Bramlette, Frankfort; Governor Stone, Davenport; Governor Lewis, Madison.)

[MAY 13, 1864.—For correspondence between Stanton and Parker and Stanton and Bradford, relating to organization of troops for 100-days' service, see Series I, Vol. XXXVII, Part I, pp. 451, 452.]

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *May 14, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

As we have no organized militia in this State, our quota has to be recruited as heretofore. During twelve of the twenty days we were without transportation and supplies; therefore I have the honor respectfully to request that the time for raising our quota be extended to the first of next month. I have had much opposition from the copperhead press. Still, the recruiting is going bravely on, with a sufficient number of companies to fill the quota, lacking but few men. I hope in a few days to be able to turn out half the regiments with their numbers full.

R. YATES,
Governor.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *May 14, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. J. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General:

The presence of guerrillas and a sympathizing population and absence of mounted force create great difficulty in First District. In four counties negroes cannot be enrolled, and their enrollment

in three other counties is incomplete. After drawing it is impossible to serve notices within ten days. It is also certain that a large proportion of the whites enrolled have gone off with the enemy by force or consent. The seven counties west of Tennessee River are not in General Burbridge's command, and these are the worst, but Captain Hall, having the order to draft immediately, will begin on 18th unless directed otherwise. Under these circumstances would it not be better to defer the drawing in First District until we can control it by our forces? Please answer.

W. H. SIDELL,
Major and Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., May 14, 1864.

Maj. W. H. SIDELL,
Actg. Asst. Provost-Marshal-General, Louisville, Ky.:

Your dispatch about First District received. Consult with General Burbridge, and act as you and he think best. Report action here.

JAS. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

[MAY 14, 1864.—For correspondence between Stanton and Parker, relating to organization of a militia force in New Jersey for 100 days, see Series I, Vol. XXXVII, Part I, p. 460.]

Final report of the American Freedmen's Inquiry Commission to the Secretary of War.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN FREEDMEN'S
INQUIRY COMMISSION,
New York City, May 15, 1864.

To the Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Praying reference to our preliminary report heretofore made,* we have now the honor to submit to you the final report of our Commission.

Observations on portions of the country which had not been visited at the date of our former report, and on the free colored population of Canada West, are contained in supplemental reports A and B.† The present report embraces considerations of a more general character—some historical, some legal, some prospective—all connecting themselves with the well-being and destiny of the race now in a state of transition among us from slavery to freedom.

The terms of your order which created the Commission demanding

*See Vol. III, this series, p. 480.

†In view of the material extracts therefrom, embodied herein, the supplemental reports relating to "The Self-Freedmen of Canada West" (A), and "The Emancipated Slave face to face with his Old Master, Valley of the Lower Mississippi" (B), are omitted.

an inquiry as to the measures which may best contribute to the protection and improvement of the recently emancipated freedmen of the United States, and to their self-defense and self-support, involve not alone the question whether a system of provisional or permanent guardianship be necessary or proper to effect these objects, and (in case that should appear to be so) the further question what the details of such a system should be, but also, incidentally, the prior inquiry whether the protecting freedom of these people is reliably founded, and whether it can endure unless emancipation become universal throughout the Union, extending to the border as well as to the rebel States. There is involved yet another question, inseparably connected with the future destiny of the Nation—the great question whether, in the course of human events, with or without the aid of precautionary measures, it be likely that the two races hitherto the dominant and subordinate shall be able, when both shall be free, persistently to endure side by side, and to live together in one common country harmoniously and with mutual advantage. And, in connection with the preceding subjects of inquiry, lying, indeed, at the base of the whole matter, it has seemed to the Commission proper briefly to review the history, in this Western Hemisphere, of these two races so far as they have been connected with each other, the character and effect of that connection, and the results that have sprung and are yet to spring from it. Guided by this view of our duties, we offer on the general subject some prefatory observations.

CHAPTER I.—*Slavery.*

The greatest social and political problems of the world connect themselves more or less intimately with the subject of labor. A people who regard work as degradation, though arts and letters flourish among them, are but emerging from barbarism. It has been sometimes said, with much truth, that the grade of civilization in a nation may be measured by the position which it accords to woman. A stricter test is the degree of estimation in which labor is held there.

Our race in its gradual advance from ignorance and evil to comparative knowledge and good, has not yet, even in countries the most favored, outlived an error fatal to true progress. Sometimes avowedly, more often practically, a certain stigma still attaches to human labor—to that labor from which, in one shape or other, the world receives everything of good, of useful, of beautiful, that charms the senses or ministers to the wants of man; to which we owe life, and everything that makes life desirable.

According to the structure of society in each country this error is modified in form. In certain nations of continental Europe the great line of social demarcation is drawn between the titled classes, whether noble by birth or ennobled by royal creation, constituting the privileged and all other persons, including merchants, though wealthy, and lawyers, though eminent, and authors, though popular, constituting the unprivileged. More liberal England begins to admit within the pale the distinguished and successful among the professional classes, and from the mercantile and literary ranks we ourselves, professing to honor industry and talking occasionally of the nobility of labor, have opened somewhat wider, but only throughout a portion of our Republic, the door which admits within the precincts of respectability.

Only throughout a portion of our Republic—in fifteen of these United States—the opinions, the feelings, the practice of the inhabitants, as regards laborers and labor itself, have been more perverted, have been less civilized than in the most despotic countries of Europe. In these States the class of working husbandmen has been degraded, both as regards civil rights and social position, below the pariahs of India. This cannot happen in any nation without producing results fatal alike to its prosperity and to the moral worth and essential dignity of its population. The only doubt as to these results is, whether their influence has been more pernicious on the enslavers or on the enslaved.

The introduction into our hemisphere of this terrible element of social demoralization was almost coeval with its discovery by Europeans. It was in October of the year 1492 that Columbus first landed; and it was just eight years afterward, in the month of October, 1500, that Francis de Bobadilla was guilty of two outrages: One, the sending home in chains of the great discoverer; the other, the reducing to bondage of the gentle islanders whose fair land he discovered. Bobadilla "granted liberal donations of Indians to all who applied for them."*a*

The first year of the sixteenth century saw introduced into America that baneful system, abhorrent to Christian civilization, which was to spread and to gather numbers and strength and influence, until, after more than three centuries and a half of evil growth, it was to bring a million of combatants into the field, to sacrifice, on the field of battle, hundreds of thousands of lives and thousands of millions of treasure.

There is scarcely a page in history so replete with horrors as that which records the inception of slavery in this hemisphere. That terrible abuse caused, in an incredibly short period, the extinction of a race—a race whom all the historians of that day concur in representing as the most kind and inoffensive and hospitable of mankind. Gold must be had. Columbus had been disgraced because he had failed to send home a sufficiency of it. His successors resolved to escape that imputation. The mines must be worked, and the forced labor of the feeble natives was employed to work them.

After a time royal sanction was obtained for the act. Isabella, just, if severe, who had issued orders that the Indians should be free from servitude and from molestation, *b* died in 1504; and in 1511 Ferdinand issued a decree of his privy council declaring that "after mature consideration of the Apostolic Bull and other titles by which the crown of Castile claimed the right to its possessions in the New World, the servitude of the Indians was warranted both by the laws of God and man."*c*

Thus was legalized that system of repartimientos, under which there had been previously assigned to each Spaniard, by an order on some cazique, a certain number of natives, who were to be instructed in the Catholic faith. What the character of their masters and teachers was may be gathered from the fact that Columbus himself had recommended the transportation to Hispaniola of malefactors convicted of the less

a Robertson's History of America, London, 1792, Vol. 1, Book 2, p. 222. Herrera, General History of the Vast Continent and Islands of America (Stevens' translation), London, 1725, Vol. 1, p. 244.

b Ovando "was particularly charged by the queen that all the Indians of Hispaniola should be free from servitude, and that none should molest them." (Herrera, Vol. 1, p. 247.)

c Robertson's History of America, Vol. 1, p. 307. This decree was passed against the protest of the Dominicans, the abolitionists of those days.

atrocious capital crimes. "The prisons of Spain," says Robertson, "were drained to collect members for the intended colony." *a*

We are not left to imagine the fate of the helpless wretches confided to such hands. Irving tells us:

> They (the Indians) were separated the distance of several days' journey from their wives and children, and doomed to intolerable labor of all kinds, extorted by the cruel infliction of the lash. * * * "When the Spaniards who superintended the mines were at their repasts," says Las Casas, "the famished Indians scrambled like dogs for any bone thrown to them. * * * If they fled from this incessant toil and barbarous coercion and took refuge in the mountains, they were hunted like wild beasts, scourged in the most inhuman manner, and laden with chains to prevent a second escape." *b*

Las Casas' terrible history is full of horrors of which he himself was eyewitness. "I have found," says he, "many dead in the road, others gasping under the trees, and others, again, in the pangs of death, faintly crying, 'Hunger! hunger!'" *c*

"So intolerable," says Washington Irving, "were the toils and suffering inflicted upon this weak and unoffending race that they sank under them, dissolving, as it were, from the face of the earth." *d*

There is no exaggeration in this statement, incredible if it seem. Robertson confirms it, giving some general statistics on the subject. He tells us:

> The original inhabitants, on whose labor the Spaniards in Hispaniola depended for their prosperity and even their existence, wasted so fast that the extinction of the whole race seemed to be inevitable. When Columbus discovered Hispaniola the number of its inhabitants was computed to be at least 1,000,000. They were reduced to 60,000 in fifteen years. *e*

This was in 1507. Scarcely half a generation had elapsed since Europeans had found these people weak and ignorant indeed, but simple, cheerful, and happy; and in that brief period so atrocious had been the cruelty of their treatment that 94 out of every 100 of these victims sank and perished under it.

But the picture in all its blackness is not yet filled up. The deaths had increased with such frightful rapidity that the common operations of life were arrested thereby. The dead laborers had to be replaced by fresh victims. And then it was that, as the culmination of enormities that have left an indelible stain on the Spanish name, an expedient was resorted to, in the conception of which, to inhuman barbarity, treachery and blasphemy were superadded.

This infamous expedient is ascribed to Ovando. At all events, under his governorship, in 1508, the king (Ferdinand) "was advised," says Herrera, "that the Lucayo Islands, *f* being full of people, it would be convenient to carry them over to Hispaniola that they might be instructed in the Christian religion and civilized." Ferdinand, perhaps deceived by this artifice, more probably willing to connive at an act of violence which policy represented as necessary, gave his assent

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a Robertson, Vol. 1, pp. 192, 193; Herrera, Dec. 1, Lib. 3, C. 2.

b Irving's Columbus, Vol. 2, p. 427.

c Las Casas' Hist. Ind., Lib. 2, Cap. 14; MS. quoted by Irving.

d Irving's Columbus, Vol. 2, p. 428.

e Robertson's America, Vol. 1, p. 262. It is from Herrera, the most correct and intelligent of the Spanish historians of that period, that Robertson's calculation is taken. There seems no reason to discredit it, incredible if it seem. Other historians estimate the original inhabitants much higher. Benzoni puts the number at 2,000,000.

f Now the Bahama Islands.

to the proposal. Herrera informs us in what manner it was carried into effect:

> The Spaniards who went in the first ships told these people that they came from Hispaniola, where the souls of their parents, kindred, and friends lived at their ease; and if they would go see them they should be carried over in these ships. For it is certain that the Indian nations believed that the soul is immortal, and that when the body was dead it went to certain places of delight, where it wanted for nothing that might give it satisfaction. *a*

"That simple people," says Robertson, "listened with wonder and credulity; and fond of visiting their relatives and friends in that happy region, followed the Spaniards with eagerness. By this artifice over 40,000 were decoyed into Hispaniola to share in the sufferings which were the lot of the inhabitants of that island, and to mingle their groans and tears with that wretched race of men." *b*

By this expedient the number of Indians in Hispaniola was raised to 100,000. But the work of human destruction went on. Nine years later, to wit, in 1517, Roderigo Albuquerque, being appointed principal officer to distribute the repartimientos, caused an enumeration of the Indians to be made. The number was found to be reduced to 14,000. Six-sevenths had perished in nine years! The survivors were put up to sale in different lots. The secrets of their prison house what tongue can ever reveal!

Such was the first advent in this hemisphere of that system under which human labor is stigmatized as a degradation. The mind cannot realize—the imagination shrinks from conceiving—the atrocious barbarities to which such a system must have given birth ere a race of men could have perished in a single generation before it; a terrible attestation to the immeasurable sufferings that may result from a single great crime. Well has De Tocqueville said:

> There is one calamity which penetrated furtively into the world, and which was at first scarcely distinguishable amidst the ordinary abuses of power. It originated with an individual whose name history has not preserved; it was wafted like some accursed germ upon a portion of the soil; but it afterward nurtured itself, grew without effort, and spread naturally with the society to which it belonged. This calamity is slavery. Christianity suppressed slavery, but the Christians of the sixteenth century re-established it, as an exception, indeed, to their social system, and restricted to one of the races of mankind. *c*

That another race was not subjected to it; that the Indians of Hispaniola and of the adjacent islands escaped perpetual servitude, is due, not to the forbearance of their oppressors, but to the tender mercies of death—the great liberator.

An incident, to which is popularly ascribed the first substitution of the African negro for the native of Hispaniola—the first introduction, therefore, into our hemisphere of that race who were to be thenceforth, for centuries, branded with the mark of Cain—may teach us how humanity, in her aberrations sometimes, with the best intentions, aids in laying broad the foundations of misery and of crime.

Bartolomeo de las Casas, a Dominican monk, had accompanied Columbus on his second voyage. A man of eminent benevolence and quick sensibilities, the sufferings of the down-trodden Indians produced upon him a profound impression. After spending many years in Hispaniola in fruitless efforts to ameliorate the condition of the

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a Herrera, Vol. 1, p. 325.

b Robertson's History of America, Vol. 1, p. 263.

c Democracy in America, by De Tocqueville (Cambridge edition, 1862), Vol. 1, p. 457.

natives, he returned to Spain previously to the death of Ferdinand, was favorably received by that monarch and by his minister, the Cardinal Ximenes, and succeeded in procuring the appointment of three superintendents of the colonies, to whom he himself was joined, with the well-earned title of "Protector of the Indians." The mission, however, was of small avail. The Spaniards of Hispaniola opposed every obstacle, representing that without compulsion the Indians would not labor, and that without their labor the colony could not subsist. Finding no countenance in the island, Las Casas again returned to Spain, where he arrived shortly before the death of Ximenes, and found Charles V successor of Ferdinand.

Then it was, after a vain endeavor to procure the freedom of the aborigines, that Las Casas, thinking that a hardier race than they would suffer less as slaves,*a* recommended to Ximenes the policy of supplying the labor market of Hispaniola with negroes from the Portuguese settlements on the African coast.

This, though affirmed by Robertson,*b* following Herrera, is denied by several modern authors of repute.*c* But the simple fact that Las Casas did make such a proposal, though not until after a certain number of African slaves had been imported into the New World, is beyond denial, seeing that it has been stated, and nobly atoned for, so far as frank acknowledgment of error can atone, by Las Casas himself, writing his own history shortly before his death, in that retirement to which, after years of fruitless exertion in behalf of the suffering natives, he betook himself. These, literally translated, are his words:

> This advice, that license be given to bring negro slaves to these lands, the ecclesiastic Casas first gave, not taking note of the injustice with which the Portuguese seize them and make them slaves; which advice, after he had reflected on the matter, he would not have given for all he possessed in the world, for he always held that they were made slaves unjustly and tyranically, seeing that the same rule applies in their case as in that of the Indians. *d*

Ximenes, whether from motives of policy or humanity, rejected Las Casas' proposal, dying soon after.

Las Casas renewed the proposal, after Ximenes' death, to the ministers of Charles, by whom it was more favorably received. And the officers of the "India House of Seville" having recommended 4,000 as

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a Herrera (Dec. 1, Lib. 9, C. 5) affirms that one negro was considered equal, as laborer, to four Indians.

b Robertson's History of America, Vol. 1, p. 321. The censure conveyed in the words of this author, when he says of Las Casas, "In the warmth of his zeal to save the aborigines from the yoke, he pronounced it to be lawful and expedient to impose one still heavier on the Africans," implies, when given thus without explanation, too harsh a judgment of a good man.

c Dollinger (Hist. Eccl., Vol. 3, Sec. 160, p. 397) makes an argument, with evidence adduced, in proof that the imputation is unjust. Cochin discredits the charge, stating that in the debates which Las Casas was forced to sustain against Quevedo, bishop of Darien, and also against the confessor and historian of Charles, Sepulveda, "this opinion is found neither on his lips nor on those of his adversaries." (L'Abolition de l'Esclavage, Vol. 1, p. 286.) The explanation of this may be that by that time he may have repented the advice which a few years before he had given.

d Este aviso de que se diese licencia para traer esclavos negros á estas tierras, dió primero el clérigo Casas, no advirtiendo la injusticia con que los Portugueses los toman y hacen esclavos; el qual despues de que cuyó en ello, no lo diera por quanto habia en el mundo. Por que siempre los tuvo por injusta y tiranicamente hechos esclavos, por que la misma razon es de ellos que de los Indias. (Las Casas, Hist. de las Indias, Lib. 3, Tom. 2, Cap. 101.) Las Casas here speaks of himself in the third person.

the proper number to be sent,*a* the young King acted upon the recommendation. In accordance with the monopoly-favoring policy of that age, Charles granted to one of his Flemish favorites a patent for the importation into the colonies of 4,000 negro slaves. That patent was sold to a company of Genoese merchants, who, about the year 1517, carried it into effect.

This, as regards America, was the germ of a traffic, the foulest blot on the history of Christendom; a traffic carried on, in defiance of law, human and divine, to exempt from labor one race of men at expense of brutal degradation to another; a traffic that has brought upon the American hemisphere a moral curse worse than war, pestilence, or famine, and which, as to every nation that persists in it, leads—ever must lead—sooner or later, by one way or another, to national ruin. For well has Augustin Cochin said, "Over the entire surface of the globe the races who compel others to labor without laboring themselves fall to decay."*b*

The statistical details are lacking which might enable us to form a strictly accurate numerical estimate of the victims to this detestable trade, the operations of which extended through three centuries and a half; diminishing, however, during the last quarter of a century, and soon, we may confidently hope, to cease forever. An approximating estimate of the number of negroes transported to America is all that can now be obtained.

The assientos, treaties, or contracts of the Spanish Government for the supply of its American colonies with slaves, commencing in 1517, were occasionally granted through the sixteenth century and multiplied in the seventeenth and eighteenth. Some were to individuals, some to companies, some to governments.

Nothing more strongly marks the character of these treaties for the delivery of human beings than the terms employed in wording them. An assiento was granted in 1696 to the Portuguese Guinea Company, by which that company bound itself to deliver to Spain in her trans-Atlantic colonies 10,000 tons of negroes. *c* England, to designate the human chattels she agreed to supply, employed a term such as vendors of broadcloth or calico might use. By treaty with Spain, bearing date March 26, 1713, his Britannic Majesty undertook to introduce into Spanish America 114,000 pieces of India, of both sexes and all ages. *d* These various treaties, concluded in the name of the Most Holy Trinity, *e* contained not one article, not a single provision of any

a The suggestion of Las Casas was approved by the chancellor, and by Adrian, the colleague of the late cardinal (Ximenes), and, indeed, it is probable that there was hardly a man of that time who would have seen further than the excellent clerigo did. Las Casas was asked what number of negroes would suffice. He replied that he did not know; upon which a letter was sent to the officers of the India House of Seville, to ascertain the fit number, in their opinion. They said that 4,000 would, at present, suffice; being 1,000 for each of the islands—Hispaniola, San Juan, Cuba, and Jamaica. (Conquerors of the New World, and Their Bondsmen: London, 1852.)

b Sur la surface entière du globe, les races qui font travailler, sans travailler elles-mêmes, tombent en décadence. (L'Abolition de l'Esclavage, par A. Cochin, Paris, 1861, Tom. 2, p. 190.)

c "Diez mil toneladas de negros" is the expression in the original. The text can be found in the Cantillo Collection, p. 32.

d "Piezas de Indias" are the words in the Spanish text. (L'Abolition de l'Esclavage, par Cochin, Tom. 2, p. 286.) This treaty gave England a monopoly of the slave trade to Spanish colonies for thirty years, namely, from 1713 to 1784.

e El nombre de la santisima Trinidad.

kind for the humane treatment or for the protection from outrage of the human merchandise therein stipulated to be delivered.*a*

The extent of these treaties and their lucrative character to the Spanish Crown may be gathered from the following:

A single Government, Spain, which assumes the name of Catholic, concluded in less than two centuries more than ten treaties to authorize, protect, and profit by the transportation of more than half a million of human beings. It levied on each of these human heads, reckoning them by the piece or by the ton, a tax which amounted in the aggregate to upward of 50,000,000 francs*b* (say $10,000,000).

The above treaties were with England, France, and Portugal, the grants to individuals and to companies not being included.

In the middle of the eighteenth century the English slave-trade, which, up to that time, had been more or less of a monopoly, was thrown open. Statute 23, George II (that is, in 1750), c. 31, after reciting that the "African slave-trade is very advantageous to Great Britain," enacts that "it shall be lawful for all His Majesty's subjects to trade and traffic to and from any port or place in Africa, between the port of Sallee, in South Barbary, and the Cape of Good Hope."

Great Britain, the first to abolish this infamous traffic, was, previous to its abolition, the most extensively engaged in it. Her connection with it, the manner and extent to which it was conducted, together with many statistical details, imperfect indeed, but instructive as far as they go, are set forth in a ponderous folio volume, published by official authority in the year 1789, being a "Report of the Lords of the Committee of Council, appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to trade and foreign plantations, submitting to His Majesty's consideration the evidence and information they have collected in consequence of His Majesty's order in council, dated February 11, 1788, concerning the present state of the trade to Africa, and particularly the trade in slaves; and concerning the effects and consequences of this trade, as well in Africa and the West Indies as to the general commerce of this kingdom."

There can be no safer document than this from which to draw information such as it contains. The lords composing this committee of council gave the slave-holders the most ample opportunity to state their case, both by testimony and argument. Three-fourths at least of the witnesses examined are slave-dealers, or captains of slavers. They admit also, it is true, testimony and documentary evidence (especially as to deaths of sailors on slave ships) offered by the celebrated Thomas Clarkson; but they scrupulously abstained from all opinions in regard to the slave-trade and from all recommendations or suggestions touching its abolition. In this volume we find two estimates as to the number of negroes then annually carried to the American colonies; the first puts it at 80,000 annually; the second, containing a detailed estimate of slaves annually sold at sixteen different points on the African coast, sums up 74,000.*c* Of these, one-half are said to be procured on the Gold Coast, at Bonny and New Calabar, and at Loango, Melimba, and Cabenda; about 38,000 set

a After enumerating the various assientos made by Spain, Cochin says: "Dans tous ces traités, pas une disposition, pas une syllabe destinée à défendre ces malheureux contre les abus et les souffrances." (Work cited, Vol. 2, p. 288.)

b Work cited, Vol. 2, p. 288.

c The first is contained in the testimony of Mr. Penny (Report, Part I, Sheet I); the second in that of Mr. Norris (Report, Part I, Sheet K). The table, in detail, is given, Part IV, No. 14. The volume not being paged (except as to a single brief document contained in it, to wit, Minutes of Evidence before a Committee of the Whole House), more exact references cannot be given.

down as purchased by the British, 20,000 by the French, 10,000 by the Portuguese, and the rest by the Danes and Dutch.

It would appear from a statistical table given in another part of the same volume that these estimates fall short of the truth. This table gives the total number of vessels sailing annually from Liverpool, from the year 1751 to the year 1787, distinguishing the slavers and giving their tonnage, from which it appears that about one-tenth of all the vessels that sailed from that port during the above thirty-six years were engaged in the slave-trade, and that their tonnage ran up from a little over 5,000 tons in 1751 to about 15,000 in 1786 and 1787.*a* But, as we shall show hereafter, the number of slaves carried averaged over two to a ton; consequently British ships from the port of Liverpool alone carried upward of 30,000 annually.

Another table *b* shows that the tonnage of African slavers from all the ports of Great Britain was, in 1787, 22,263 tons. Consequently the annual number of slaves transported to America, at that time, in British bottoms, was upward of 45,000, instead of 38,000, as estimated. In this proportion the total estimate, including vessels of all countries, would be run up to nearly 90,000 slaves a year. The figures seem to indicate that even this is below the actual number.

The calculations produced before the French Committee of Inquiry of 1848 place the number of slaves exported from 1788 to 1840 at from 100,000 to 140,000 a year, and from 1840 to 1848 at from 50,000 to 80,000. *c*

The rate after 1848 continued to diminish. Nevertheless, in 1860 it was still nearly 30,000 a year. *d*

These figures enable us to calculate with approximate accuracy the extent of the slave-trade from 1788 to 1860; that is to say, for the seventy-two last years of its course, thus:

Annual deportation of slaves from the year 1788 to the year 1840—say, fifty-two years, at an average of 120,000 a year	6,240,000
Annual deportation of slaves from 1840 to 1848—say, eight years, at an average of 65,000 a year	520,000
Annual deportation of slaves from 1848 to 1860—say, twelve years, at an average of 30,000 a year	360,000
Total in seventy-two years	7,120,000

What annual rate we ought to assume as a fair average for the two centuries preceding 1788, during which, as Cochin reminds us, "all Europe abandoned itself openly to the negro slave-trade," *e* it is somewhat difficult to determine. In the report by the Lords of the Committee of Council, already referred to, is a table *f* showing the annual

a Lords of Council Report, Minutes of Evidence before Committee of the Whole House, p. 49.

b Lords of Council Report, Part IV, No. 1.

c See Cochin, Vol. 2, p. 310.

Lord Palmerston, from his place in the House of Lords, July 26, 1844, said: "According to the report of Messrs. Vendervelt and Buxton, from 120,000 to 150,000 slaves are landed annually in America." This calculation applied to the early years of the present century.

d When we remember that 140,000 were yearly carried away from Africa, while this year the number has not reached 30,000, we should neither deny the progress nor abandon the hope of a complete suppression of this traffic. (Speech of Lord John Russell in Parliament, June 8, 1860.)

At least 30,000 slaves are annually imported into Cuba. (Speech of Mr. Cave in Parliament, June 8, 1860.)

e Au dix-septiéme et au dix-huitième siècle l'Europe entière se livre ouvertement à la traite des noirs. (Cochin, L'Abolition de l'Esclavage, Tom. 2, p. 261.)

f Lords of Council Report, Jamaica. Appendix, Part III, Sheet P.

importation of slaves throughout seventy-four years of that period (namely, from 1702 to 1775, both inclusive) into a single English colony, to wit, the island of Jamaica. The total is 497,736, being an average of 6,726 a year. Nor is there a regular increase, for in the decade from 1720 to 1730 there were as many imported as in the last ten years of the term, the average for each of the years in either decade being about 7,700.

But we shall hereafter furnish proof that to the number of slaves delivered in the colonies we must add at least 25 per cent. to obtain the number shipped on the African coast. This would bring up the annual average exported from Africa for Jamaica to 8,407.

If we assume the total deportation of slaves from Africa in the year 1788 to have been 100,000, which is the French committee's lowest estimate for any year from 1788 to 1840, and if we suppose that there were annually exported during each year of the two centuries preceding 1788 two-fifths only of that number, say 40,000, we shall be assuming the annual total throughout these two centuries at less than five times the number that we know to have been annually exported during seventy-four years of that period to supply the single island of Jamaica. So far as, at this distance of time and with the scanty materials before us, one can judge, the estimate is a moderate one.*a*

Previous to the year 1588—that is to say, for eighty years after the beginning of the negro slave-trade in 1518—the true average is still more uncertain. The Spanish assientos of that period were usually for the delivery of from 3,000 to 5,000 negroes annually. Let us assume the entire slave-trade by all nations during that period at 5,000 negroes only for each year.

Adopting the data above suggested we obtain the following general results:

Total deportation of negroes by the slave-trade from the year 1518 to the year 1860.

From 1518 to 1588, 80 years [*sic*], at an average of 5,000 a year	400,000
From 1588 to 1788, 200 years, at an average of 40,000 a year	8,000,000
From 1788 to 1860, 72 years, as already estimated	7,120,000
Total in 342 years	15,520,000

Upward of fifteen millions and a half of human beings forcibly torn from their native country, and doomed to perpetual slavery—themselves and their offspring—in a foreign land.*b*

a By a table, already referred to (Part IV, No. 1), in the report of the Lords of Council, it appears that as early as 1701 104 British vessels were employed in the slave-trade. The number, however, varied very widely in different years, the lowest number (in 1715) being but 24, and the highest (in 1771) being 192. The table was obtained from the inspector-general of imports and exports.

b The Commission have endeavored in the above estimate to avoid error, except it be on the side of moderation. Very reputable authorities put the importations in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries considerably higher than we have assumed them. Bancroft, who appears to have carefully investigated the matter, says:

"The English slave-trade began to attain its great activity after the Assiento Treaty. (That treaty was dated March 26, 1713.) From 1680 to 1700 the English took from Africa about 300,000 negroes, or about 15,000 a year. The number during the continuance of the assiento may be averaged not far from 30,000. (It continued for thirty years, to wit, from 1713 to 1744.) Raynal considers the number of negroes exported by all European nations from Africa before 1776 to have been 9,000,000, and the considerate German historian of the slave-trade, Albert Hüne, deems his statement too small. A careful analysis of the colored population of America at different periods, and the inference to be deduced from the few authentic records of the numbers imported, corrected by a comparison with the authentic

But we cannot attain to a just conception of the aggregate of evil and suffering produced by this gigantic outrage upon human rights, nor of the loss of life attendant thereon, without considering, first, the mode in which slaves were supplied to the European traders; secondly, the manner in which they were transported to their destination, and thirdly, the result, especially in its influence on population in the slave colonies.

As to the two first subjects, the report of the Lords of Council unimpeachable testimony furnishes many suggestive particulars. It is proved, in the first place, that the sources whence slaves were obtained on the African coast were:

First. As prisoners of war.

The evidence as to this source of supply was obtained from almost all the witnesses who had visited the African coast.

Major-General Rooke said: "When a ship arrived to purchase slaves, the King of Derneh sent to the chiefs of the villages in his dominions to send him a given number; but if they were not to be procured on this requisition, the King went to war till he got as many as he wanted." During his stay at Gorée of four or five months he heard of two battles being fought for slaves. *a*

Capt. T. Wilson, employed on the business of Government in 1783 and 1784, states as to the Kingdom of Derneh: "When they were at war they made prisoners and sold them, and when they were not at war they made no scruple of taking any of their own subjects and selling them, even whole villages at once. * * * He has been told that the King of Derneh can bring 70,000 or 80,000 men into the field." *a*

Captain Hills: "There was scarcely an evening in which he did not see people go out in war dresses to obtain slaves from the neighboring villages." This was at Gorée. *b*

"The manner in which Sir George Yonge understood that slaves became so is, first, as prisoners of war, and these, he thinks, are the greatest number." This was in Senegal and Gambia, "but the same account was given to him all along the coast." *c*

The Rev. Mr. Newton: "The greater number of slaves are captives made in war." *d*

Mr. Dalrymple says: "One of the modes of making slaves adopted by the kings and great men is by breaking up a village; that is, setting fire to it and seizing the people as they escape. This occurs

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products of slave labor, as appearing in the annals of English commerce, seem to prove beyond a doubt that even the estimate of Raynal is larger than the reality." (Bancroft's History of the United States, Vol. 3, p. 412.)

Raynal's estimate, thought too low by Hüne, is 9,000,000 up to 1776, and, as the exportations averaged about 80,000 a year from 1776 to 1788, that would give 1,000,000 more, bringing his calculations up to 10,000,000 if extended to 1788. But our estimate as above, up to that year, is but 8,400,000; that is, upward of 1,500,000, or just 16 per cent. below Raynal's.

Bancroft thinks that we shall not err much if in the century previous to 1776 we assume the number imported by the English to have been 3,000,000. But the Commission have assumed the total imported by all nations in the two centuries preceding 1788 to have been 8,000,000. Bancroft estimates importation in a single century by one nation only at 3,000,000. We estimate importation in two centuries by all nations at 8,000,000. The probability will be conceded that the former estimate is at a higher rate, in proportion. than the latter.

a Lords of Council Report, Part I, Sheet G.

b Report cited, Part I, Sheet G.

c Report cited, Part I, Sheet H.

d Lords of Council Report, Part I, Sheet I.

sometimes in a neighbor's territory; more frequently in their own. The practice is notorious."

The witness speaks of Gambia and countries adjoining. *a* Another mode of procuring slaves is akin to this. They are "panyared," to employ the phrase of the country; that is, kidnaped by individuals.

Dr. A. Sparrman, inspector of the Royal Museum at Stockholm and a traveler in the interior of Africa, deposed: "They seize one another in the night, when they have an opportunity, and sometimes invite each other to their houses and there detain and sell them to the European traders. * * * The number of persons so kidnaped is considerable. He himself witnessed two instances." *b*

Mr. Falconbridge, a slave-trader, testifies: "On the windward coast the negroes are afraid of stirring out at night lest they be kidnaped. A woman, big with child, told him she was caught as she was returning from a neighbor's house." *c*

Mr. Devoynes says, speaking of the Gold Coast: "The greater part of the slaves are brought from the interior. They are sold from hand to hand, and many of them come from a great distance—it is said from 800 to 900 miles." *d*

The next source of supply is the selling of criminals. The universal testimony is that the chief crimes for which they are sold are adultery, theft, and witchcraft; sometimes for murder; occasionally they are sold for debt. Some stake their liberty in gambling and are sold if they lose.

Admiral Edwards said:

> Adultery is the crime for which they are most usually sold. In this case the person offended has a claim not only to the man and woman offending, and to all their property, but also to their family and slaves. *e*

Theft is common among them. One witness, Mr. Dalzell, testifies that he purchased a son of his father, who sold him to avoid the punishment which the son had incurred for stealing from a white man, which, the witness adds, "is never pardoned." This was in the Kingdom of Dahomey. *e*

A witness (Mr. Weaver) explained that "they understand by witchcraft the power of doing mischief by supernatural means." *f* Another witness (Mr. Matthews) testifies that having refused to purchase a man suspected of witchcraft, who was offered to him for sale, "they tied a stone around his neck and threw him into the sea." *g*

The Rev. Mr. Baggs, chaplain to Commodore Thompson during two voyages (in 1783 and 1784), says of the African coast generally:

> The revenue of the kings of the country depends on the sale of slaves. They therefore strain every nerve to accuse and condemn. Their codes of law are made subservient to the slave-trade. *h*

Mr. Penny deposes:

> Some are made slaves in consequence of gaming, of which they are very fond. They stake themselves—first a leg, then an arm, lastly the head, and when they have lost that they surrender themselves as slaves. If a man stake and lose a leg only, he continues gambling until he has lost the whole of himself, or is cleared. *g*

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a Report cited, Part I, Sheet G.
b Lords of Council Report, Part I, Sheet G.
c Report cited, Part I, Sheet N.
d Report cited, Part I, Sheet K.
e Lords of Council Report, Part I, Sheet L.
f Report cited, Part I, Sheet L.
g Report cited, Part I, Sheet I.
h Lords of Council Report, Part I, Sheet N 5.

There is no evidence that slaves are bred for sale. The concurrent testimony is against it.

There is abundant testimony in proof that as to negroes offered for sale as slaves and rejected by the slave-dealers on account of their state of health or otherwise, their fate was usually a sad one. Even delay in the market often caused their death.

The Rev. Mr. Baggs said "he had proof that when marauding parties come with their booty in slaves to the coast and find no vessels, they kill the slaves because of the expense of sending them back." *a*

Mr. Falconbridge, a slave-trader, said "he had seen slaves who were offered for sale and refused cruelly beaten." *b*

Mr. Penny, who had made eleven voyages as captain of slavers, deposes: "He has been repeatedly informed that slaves brought for sale, and rejected by the slave-dealers on account of disease or otherwise, are destroyed as not worth their food." *c*

Sir George Yonge "saw a beautiful child, about five years old, brought from the Bullam shore, opposite Sierra Leone. As the child was too young to be an object of trade, the persons who had him to sell gave him no food and threatened to throw him into the river. Sir George, to save his life, offered a quarter cask of Madeira for him, which was accepted; brought him to England and made a present of him to the Marquis of Lansdowne. He understood this child had been kidnaped." *d*

Mr. Arnold, surgeon on board a slaver, testified:

> One day a woman with a child in her arms was brought to us to be sold. The captain refused to purchase her, not wishing to be plagued with a child on board. So she was taken back to shore. On the following morning she was again brought to us, but without the child and apparently in great sorrow. The black trader admitted that the child had been killed in the night to accommodate the sale. *e*

What a lifting of the veil upon a terrible series of atrocities is there even in these brief extracts, coldly and dispassionately worded as they are! For what a catalogue of crimes were they responsible who sent slavers to the African coast? What wars have they not stirred up? What murders instigated? What temptations have they not presented to the cupidity of savage sovereign and subject alike? If the King of Dahomey or some other royal barbarian perverted criminal law to obtain convictions as a source of revenue; if a black trader put to death the infant that the mother might be salable, who were the tempters to such acts? Who the original authors of this wickedness? The horrors of the middle passage were surpassed by those that necessarily preceded it.

The ministers of the British Crown cannot be accused of sentimentalism. They are no declaimers; no propagandists; no extremists in speculative philanthropy. Their humanity is tempered with moderation and suggested by official evidence. Yet with what perseverance have they labored even to the present day, after themselves abolishing the slave-trade in 1807, to procure its subsequent abolition by all civilized nations. Within twenty-five years, to wit, between 1818 and 1842, they concluded twenty-three treaties on the subject—with Holland, Sweden, Denmark, Russia, Austria, Prussia, Naples, Tuscany, Sardinia, the Hanse Towns, the United States, Hayti, Texas,

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a Lords of Council Report, Part I, Sheet N 5.
b Report cited, Part I, Sheet M.
c Report cited, Part I, Sheet I.
d Lords of Council Report, Part I, Sheet H.
e Lords of Council Report, Part I, Sheet N 4.

Mexico, Colombia, New Granada, Venezuela, Ecuador, Uruguay, Buenos Ayres, Chili, Peru, and Bolivia.

Lord Palmerston, speaking in the House of Lords in 1844, gave some of the reasons which stirred the government to move in this matter. He said:

> The negroes destined for the slave-trade are not taken from the neighborhood where they are embarked; a great number come from the interior. Many are captives made in wars excited by thirst for the gain procured by the sale of the prisoners. But the greatest number arise from kidnaping expeditions and an organized system of man-stealing in the interior of Africa.
>
> When the time approaches to set out with the slave caravans for the coast, the kidnapers surround a peaceful village at night, set it on fire, and seize on the inhabitants, killing all who resist. If the village attacked is situated on a mountain offering facilities for flight, and the inhabitants take refuge in the caverns, the kidnapers kindle large fires at the entrance, and those who are sheltered there, placed between death by suffocation and slavery, are forced to give themselves up. If the fugitives take refuge on the heights, the assailants render themselves masters of all the springs and wells, and the unfortunates, devoured by thirst, return to barter liberty for life. The prisoners made, they proceed to the choice. The robust individuals of both sexes, and the children above six or seven years of age, are set aside to form part of the caravan, which is to be driven to the sea-shore. They rid themselves of the children under six years by killing them on the spot, and abandon the aged and infirm, thus condemning them to die of hunger. The caravan sets out. Men, women, and children traverse the burning sands and rocky defiles of the mountains of Africa barefoot and almost naked. The feeble are stimulated by the whip; the strong are secured by chaining them together or placing them under a yoke; many fall from exhaustion on the road, and die or become the prey of wild beasts. On reaching the sea-shore, they are penned up and crowded together in buildings called barracoons, where they fall a prey to epidemics; death often cruelly thins their ranks before the arrival of a slave-trader. *a*

Lord Palmerston's general deduction from these and other facts connected with the trade is contained in the same speech. "It is calculated" he says, "that of three negroes seized in the interior of Africa, to be sent into slavery, but one reaches his destination, the two others die in the course of the operations of the slave-trade. Whatever may be the number yearly landed, therefore, we must triple it to obtain the true number of human beings which this detestable traffic annually carries off from Africa." A portion of the facts which form the data of such a calculation remain to be considered—the manner, namely, of stowing and of treating negroes in slave ships, and the mortality thence resulting.

The report of the Lords in Council, from which we have already so copiously quoted, furnishes evidence the most exact and conclusive as to the space commonly allowed to slaves during their passage.

The vessels employed were usually from 100 to 250 or 300 tons burden, averaging in early times little over 100 tons, but toward the end of the eighteenth century being of the capacity of 150 or 200 tons. The universal testimony is, that the average number carried per ton was two persons and upward.

John Anderson, master of slaver, conceives that two slaves to a ton cannot crowd a ship. Sir George Yonge (of the British Navy) says the usual allowance of space is two slaves to a ton, sometimes three. If two were allowed to a ton, he thought there would be room enough.

A bill had been introduced into Parliament which proposed to limit the number for each ton. Evidence was taken as to its effect, resulting as follows:

James Penny had made eleven voyages as captain of slaver. He

a Speech of Lord Palmerston, delivered in the House of Lords, July 26, 1844.

was asked, "If the blank of the bill is filled with one and a half to a ton, will it, in your opinion, tend to the abolition of the trade?" Answer. "I am clearly of opinion that it will." *a*

This witness handed in a table, of which the accuracy was afterward indorsed by Mr. Tarleton, a Liverpool merchant extensively engaged in the slave-trade, exhibiting the estimate of profit or loss on a vessel of 100 tons at different rates of slaves per ton. Here it is:

	£.	s.	d
At one man per ton, the loss is	590	1	0
At one man and a half per ton, the loss is	206	19	9
At two men per ton, the profit is	180	3	6
At two men and a half per ton, the profit is *b*	761	5	6

James Jones, six years captain of a slaver, deposed: "If a ship of 200 tons does not purchase 400 slaves and more, she must certainly sink the owners' money." He was asked, "What measurement do the merchants allow for each slave?" Answer. "In a ship of 200 tons and under, merchants all carry more than two slaves to each ton." Being asked what width was allowed, at that rate, to each slave when stowed below, he answered: "A full-grown slave takes sixteen inches in width; smaller slaves, twelve to fourteen inches." *c*

John Matthews, seventeen years in the slave-trade, was asked, "What space in length and breadth do you consider sufficient for the health and comfort of the negroes on board?" Answer. "The space they occupy when they lie on their backs is always considered sufficient for them." When asked for the number of inches, he at first refused to give it, saying he did not know; afterward he gave fourteen and two-third inches as a fair average. *d*

Another slave captain (James Bowen) expressed a different opinion. He said: "The average number of slaves carried is two to a ton. * * * Is of opinion that the greatest number of slaves which a ship can carry consistent with their preservation is not above one per ton." *e*

James Penny, a part of whose evidence has already been quoted, said: "The average allowance of width to a slave is fourteen and two-thirds inches."

Captain Parrey was sent to Liverpool by Government in 1788 to take the dimensions of ships employed in the African trade. A plan and sections are given of one of these, the Brooks, a ship of 297 tons burden, well known in the trade. The room said by her owners to be allowed for each slave was: For men, each, six feet by sixteen inches; for women, each, five feet ten inches by sixteen inches; for boys, each, five feet by fourteen inches; for girls, each, four feet six inches by twelve inches. At these rates Captain Parrey found that she could carry 470 slaves. But she did carry 607, being about two to a ton. This reduces the width actually allowed to the men to less than twelve inches and a half; and the rest in proportion. *f*

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a Lords of Council Report, Minutes of Evidence, p. 41.
b Report cited, Minutes of Evidence, p. 21.
c Lords of Council Report, Minutes of Evidence, pp. 44, 45.
d Report cited, Minutes of Evidence, pp. 24, 25.
e Lords of Council Report, Part III, Sheet D.
f Mr. William James, who had made three voyages on slavers, testified "that on board the Britannia the height between decks was about five feet and a half. No slave whatever had room to turn himself when the cargo was completed. The chief mate, boatswain, and an active young man were employed in stowing or packing them together, as in adjusting their arms and legs and prescribing a fixed space for each." (Lords' Report, Part II, Sheet D 7.)

What terrible glimpses of human suffering are furnished by these dry mathematical details. The slaver, to make money, must stow his human cargo with twelve to sixteen inches only of board for each to lie on. Lord Palmerston, speaking of African slave ships, strikingly says: "A negro has not as much room in them as a corpse in a coffin."*a*

As the witnesses examined by the Lords in council were, for the most part, masters or surgeons of slavers or merchants engaged in the trade, the results of this frightful system only occasionally came to light. The slaves, thus stowed away like so much inanimate cargo, often felt their lives so grievous a burden that they attempted suicide, sometimes by throwing themselves overboard, sometimes by refusing all food. To prevent the first mode of self-destruction, as well as to avoid the dangers of insurrection, the men slaves were always put in irons, fastened two and two, the "chains being locked at different intervals to the deck,"*b* and when released and brought on deck, as they were every fine day, were compelled, by fear of the lash, to exercise—to dance, as the phrase of the trade was—in their fetters.*c* As to the second mode of suicide, by self-inflicted starvation, its frequency rendered it an object of suspicion and of punishment. Captain Hull, a slave-trader, deposes: "Has known instances of slaves being punished for not eating, supposed to be from stubbornness, when in reality it was from indisposition; and in some instances the slaves so punished have been found dead next morning."*d*

The women and children were not chained, and had usually more liberty than the men. But a surgeon of a slaver (Mr. James Arnold) thus indicates the spirit in which they were sometimes treated: "When the women were sitting by themselves below he had heard them singing, but always, at these times, in tears. Their songs contained the history of their separation from friends and country. These songs were so disagreeable to the captain that he has taken them up and flogged them in so terrible a manner for no other reason than this, that he (Mr. Arnold) has been a fortnight or three weeks in healing the incisions made."*e*

In severe weather, when the slaves could not be brought on deck, the mortality was often frightful. An instance is stated of "a schooner which carried only 140 slaves meeting with a gale of wind which lasted eighteen hours, and losing, in that brief space of time, 50 slaves," upward of one-third of the whole number.

But worse misfortunes than storms sometimes overtook these poor wretches. Mr. William James testifies as follows: "In the year 1779, being master of the Hound, sloop-of-war, and coming from the bay of Honduras to Jamaica, he fell in, off the Isle of Pines, with two Liverpool Guineamen on the middle passage, commanded by Captains Ringmaiden and Jackson, who had very imprudently (but whether willfully or not he cannot say) missed the island of Jamaica. Captain Nugent gave them chase and came up with them. Mr. James upon boarding them found them in great distress, both on account of provisions and water. He asked the captains (for both of them were on

a Speech already quoted, of July 26, 1844.

b Testimony of John Newton, mate of slaver. (Lords' Report, Part II, Sheet B 2.)

c While the slaves are upon deck it is thought necessary that they should take exercise, for which purpose the chief mate and the boatswain are stationed with a cat-of-nine-tails to compel them to dance, as it is called. (Testimony of William James, Lords' Report, Part II, Sheet D 7.)

d Lords' Report, Part II, Sheet C 2.

e Lords' Report, Part II, Sheet D 2.

board one ship) why they did not go into the watering place at the west end of the Isle of Pines (near Cuba). They replied, that 'they had attempted to get in, but got into shoal water.' He then asked them what they intended to have done with their slaves if they had not fallen in with the Hound. They replied, 'to make them walk the plank'—that is, to jump overboard. Mr. James asked them again why they did not turn a number of the slaves on shore at the Isle of Pines and endeavor to save the rest. They replied again 'that in such case they could not have recovered the insurance, and that the rest would have gotten on shore.'" *a*

The supply of water usually taken appears to have been very scanty. The same witness, speaking of his experience on board the Britannia, says: "Their rooms were so hot and intolerable that they were continually calling out for water, and they generally came upon deck in a sweat. * * * They were served twice a day with water, which is given them in a pannikin of tin of such dimensions as to hold not quite half a pint." *a*

Dysentery and diseases of a similar character were common among them. The details, as furnished by eye-witnesses who have given their experience, are too loathsome for reproduction. Mr. Falconbridge, a surgeon in this trade, who published a work on this subject in 1789, after giving a minute description of the scene below, adds: "The deck or floor of their rooms resembled a slaughter-house. It is not in the power of the human imagination to picture to itself a situation more dreadful or disgusting. Numbers of the slaves fainted and were carried on deck, where some of them died, and the others were, with difficulty, restored. It had nearly proved fatal to me also." *b*

That, under such a system, the average mortality should be very great can surprise no one. What the true average was is somewhat difficult to determine. That it was chiefly caused by the plan of packing human beings, sometimes for days and nights together, in a width of from twelve to sixteen inches each, is certain. The Rev. John Newton, who in early life had gone out as mate in a slaver, after stating that on his first voyage they buried one-third of the number taken, added that on a subsequent voyage they did not lose one—"the only instance of the kind that was ever known," he admits. Being cross-questioned as to the probable cause of this exceptional result, he said it was to be ascribed to the fact that "with room for 220 slaves, the number for which his cargo was calculated, they carried 90 only."

The mortality was least from the windward coast, greatest from Bonny, Calabar, Benin, and Gaboon. Individual instances were frequently adduced by the witnesses in which it was about 5 per cent. Occasionally a witness alleges that to be the average, but this was in the windward trade. From the other points named they usually admit an average of 10 per cent. Mr. James Penny, eleven years a slave captain, speaking of the trade generally, said, "on an average he estimated (from his own experience and the best information he could collect) that the mortality was one-twelfth."

The only official table on this subject given in the Lords' Report indicates a much higher rate of mortality than that admitted by these slave-traders. This table is taken from the books of the Board of

a Lords' Report, Part II, Sheet D 7.
b Falconbridge's Account of the Slave-Trade, p. 31.

Trade. It exhibits the number of negroes shipped and the number delivered throughout nine years, namely, from 1680 to 1688, both inclusive, by the "African Company," and is from a statement made by the company itself. It is as follows:

Years.	Negroes shipped.	Negroes delivered.	Yearly loss.	Average loss.
			Per cent.	*Per cent.*
1680	5,190	3,751	27⅞	.....
1681	6,327	4,989	21⅛	.....
1682	6,330	4,494	29	.....
1683	9,061	6,488	28⅓	.....
1684	5,384	3,845	28⅝	.....
1685	8,658	6,304	29⅛	.....
1686	8,355	6,812	18⅓	.....
1687	5,606	4,777	14⅛	.....
1688	5,852	4,936	15⅝	.....
Total	60,783	46,394	.....	23⅝

The mortality, it will be observed, was 14,389 out of 60,783 shipped; that is 23⅝ per cent. *a*

The results from an official table like this, presenting an average on so large a scale, are far more reliable than any deductions from isolated cases or individual testimony or opinion. The very witnesses who spoke of 5 per cent. as the usual loss, when pressed in cross-questioning, admitted far heavier losses to be of frequent occurrence, as John Newton, Archibald Dalzell, Thomas Eldred. This last admitted that on a single voyage he lost half his slaves and half his crew.

The great crime avenged itself on those who aided in its perpetration. The epidemics which prevailed among the slaves were often communicated to the sailors, exposed as they were on deck day and night, and daily employed in occupations the most infectious and revolting, cleansing the lower decks and the like.

Sir George Yonge says "a Guinea ship seldom returns with more than half her complement of sailors, and he believes the annual loss of seamen in that trade is equal to the manning of two ships of the line."

The celebrated Thomas Clarkson supplied to the Lords' committee evidence on this point. He submitted a table exhibiting the results as to eighty-eight slavers that returned to Liverpool in the years 1786 and 1787. It showed that out of 3,170 sailors shipped there came home but 1,428, less than one-half; 642 (about 20 per cent.) are recorded as having died. The rest had deserted or were left behind on account of sickness. Of those who returned many went to the hospital and never recovered their health.

Another table shows the deaths of seamen on 24 West Indiamen, in a single voyage, to have been 6, while in 24 slavers it was 216. The average number of seamen employed on slavers being 36 on each (as 3,170 on 88 vessels in the table just referred to), the above is a mortality of 216 out of 864, or just 25 per cent.

Mr. Clarkson shows by other tables that the loss of seamen on board slavers is twenty times as great in proportion to numbers as on board vessels in the Petersburg or Newfoundland or Greenland trade; and he adds an expression of his belief that "the annual loss of seamen

a It is worthy of regard, in connection with this excessive mortality, that it occurred among persons all taken in the very prime of life.

in English slave-traders is greater than that in all other English trading vessels put together." *a*

So odious did this service become that seamen could usually be obtained for it only by fraudulent means through crimps and landlords of sailors' boarding-houses, though two months' wages (instead of the usual month's pay) were offered in advance.

Upon the whole, it seems to be sufficiently established that the usual rate of mortality among seamen was not less than 25 per cent. for each voyage; that is, during one year, for the rule of the African slave-trade was one round voyage each year.

As to the mortality among the slaves, there seems no good reason why we should not adopt the rate of loss shown in the statement of the "African Company" as the average on 60,000 slaves shipped in their vessels, namely, 23⅔ per cent.

But even to this terrible mortality a material item may have to be added:

Among the documents in the Lords' Report is a report presented December 12, 1788, by a committee of the Jamaica House of Assembly to that house.

This committee, desiring to avert the inferences as to ill-treatment of slaves, liable to be drawn from the great decrease of the slave population of the island, made inquiry "as to the number of new negroes that have perished in the harbors of this island between the time of their being reported at the customhouse and the day of sale, all which are reported in official books and returns as negroes actually imported." They found, from the examination of a negro factor (Mr. Lindo), that "out of 7,873 negroes consigned to him in the years 1786, 1787, and 1788, and reported at the customhouse, 363 died in the harbor of Kingston before the day of sale." *b* This gives a mortality of about 4⅔ per cent. on shipboard after entry and before landing.

It does not clearly appear from the table of the African Company whether by "negroes delivered" they mean those entered as arrived in the books of the office, or those actually offered for sale. If the former, then we have 4⅔ per cent. to add to 23⅔ per cent. furnished in the African Company's table; making an aggregate of 28⅓ per cent. as the average mortality incident to the passage.

What shall we say of the estimates of those slave-dealers who would have us believe that the entire average mortality among slaves on the terrible middle passage amounted to but one-fifth of the mortality among the crews of slavers, and only to about the percentage which by official documents we find to have taken place after the close of the voyage during a few days' delay in harbor previous to disembarkation?

On the whole, whether this loss in harbor is to be added to the African Company's estimate or not, it may be confidently assumed that the mortality among slaves imported from the Eastern to the Western Hemisphere, estimated from the time of shipping to that of landing, did not fall short of from 20 to 25 per cent. Lest we exaggerate, however, let us put it at 20 per cent. only. *c*

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a Lords of Council Report, Part II, Sheet F 3.

b Lords of Council Report, Part III, Sheet R.

c It may not be wholly unnecessary to remind the reader, if he be not familiar with the calculation of percentages, that if 20 per cent. of the negroes received on board be the number lost on the middle passage, while we must deduct that percentage from the total shipped to ascertain the number landed in the colonies, we must add not 20 but 25 per cent. to the number landed if we wish to obtain the number shipped. Thus, if the number of negroes shipped be 100, we obtain the

It is considered a bloody battle when 10 per cent. of the combatants engaged are killed or wounded. The loss at Gettysburg did not amount to so high a percentage. Nor even when that proportion of killed and wounded is reached does the ultimate mortality amount to 5 per cent.

Through what a frightful ordeal, then, were these poor wretches, during their incarceration of eight or ten weeks on board Christian-owned slavers, doomed to pass! Their ranks twice decimated in that brief period; their numbers, without regard to age or sex, thinned by death, as the numbers of soldiers passing through four sanguinary battles seldom are; not inspired, as the soldier may be, by zeal in a cause; not sustained, as the soldier in battle is, by hope of victory; their future dark, purposeless, despairing, as the prospect of pitiless slavery, ending only at death, could make it; what people, even under the harrow of pagan victory, were ever made to endure what they endured?

And this crime of one portion of God's creatures against another portion was committed not in the case of thousands, not even of millions only; it was committed through the persistent barbarities of three centuries and a half, in the case of tens of millions! When we consider the character of the means employed in Africa to fill up the slave cargoes; the wasting wars waged to procure prisoners; the marauding bands of kidnapers firing villages and killing all who resisted; the slaughter of those who were too young, and the abandonment of those who were too old or infirm to be marketable; the deaths on the long, desert journey; and again the pestilence-invaded barracoons; and yet again in the dungeons of the slave ship—when we reflect upon all these prolific sources of mortality we shall not be inclined to consider Lord Palmerston guilty of exaggeration when he calculated that we must treble the number of slaves actually landed in the colonies to find the total of persons who were consigned to death or slavery by the various operations of the trade from its inception in the Old World to its close in the harbors of the New.

But lest in this the British premier should have exaggerated, let us assume that the number of those who perished in Africa by slave wars, marauding murders, pestilence, and the extremity of hardship, previous to embarkation, was but equal to the number embarked. In other words, let us, to obtain the entire number of victims, lower the estimate to double the number only that were actually received on board slave ships. Then, according to our previous calculation, assuming the number shipped from Africa in the three and a half centuries through which this traffic lasted to have been 15,500,000, we have 31,000,000 as the total number of negroes who have been consigned to death or to foreign slavery that one race of men might live by the labor of another. Thirty-one millions! a portion of mankind equal in number to the entire inhabitants, Northern and Southern, white and colored, of the United States!

Of these 31,000,000 upward of 3,000,000 (a population equal to that of the United States when independence was declared) were

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number landed, namely, 80, by deducting 20 per cent. from 100; but to those 80 we must add 25 per cent. on 80 in order to obtain the original number shipped, namely, 100.

The term "middle passage" is not to be understood as designating the trans-oceanic route to the West Indies from any particular portion of the slave coast. "Middle passage, or mid-passage; the passage of a slave ship from Africa across the Atlantic Ocean." (Worcester's Dictionary.)

cast into the Atlantic,*a* while less than 12,500,000 were landed in colonial ports and distributed to planters from the auction block.

Never, in any three centuries of man's written history, was the violation of a great principle, alike in political economy, in national morals, and in the religion of Christ, followed by a succession of outrages against God's creatures—in numbers a vast nation—so openly sanctioned by public law and solemn treaty, so shamelessly countenanced by public opinion, yet so marked at every stage of its progress by those flagrant enormities which usually arouse loud-spoken indignation, even when they do not stir to practical reform, among mankind.

But we have raised the curtain on but the first two acts of the great tragedy, the scene being laid of the first in Africa, of the second in the prison-slaver. The third and last, opening on colonial plantations, remains to be glanced at. We must say a few words as to the treatment of those who survived death to become, in a foreign land, slaves and the progenitors of slaves.

The graphic recital of individual barbarities, authentic examples of which can be found without number, are best calculated to stir indignation; but a doubt may obtrude itself, in reading these, as to how far they constitute the rule, and how far they are to be taken as the exception only. Statistical details on a large scale, grave and dispassionate though their language be, addressed not to the heart but to the reason, carry with them a force of evidence far beyond that of individual example; a force of evidence against which sophistry strives in vain; which compels conviction, except when the mind is closed against all proof by the hermetic influence of prejudice.

We select an example of such evidence, based on official tables running through nearly three-quarters of a century, and bearing upon the character of slavery in the principal English colony in the West Indies. The character of England for humanity, as compared with that of other owners of slave colonies—Spain, France, Holland—is not below the average; and on that score the example may be assumed as fair.

To the Jamaica House of Assembly, convened by the Governor of the colony, August 6, 1702, a return was made of the negroes and stock then on the island. The number of slaves was 41,596.*b*

In the report of the Lords in council, from which we have already so copiously extracted, is a table*c* giving the number of negroes annually imported into and exported from the island of Jamaica, from the year 1702 to the year 1775, both inclusive; that is, during seventy-four years.

Imported	497,736
Exported	137,014
Leaving an addition, by importation, to the negro population of the island, in seventy-four years, of	360,722

a The dead were thrown overboard even in port. Captain Cook, commanding a trading vessel on the east coast of Africa, in 1836–1838, informed Mr. Fowell Buxton that slaves who die on board in ports are never interred on shore, but are invariably thrown overboard, when they sometimes float backward and forward with the tide for a week, should the sharks and alligators not devour them. (The African Slave-Trade, by Thomas Fowell Buxton, London, 1839, p. 93.)

b Annals of Jamaica, by the Rev. G. W. Bridges, A. M., London, 1827, Vol. 1, p. 331.

c Lords of Council Report, Part III, Jamaica, Sheet P.

These two items of 41,596 negroes in the island in 1702, and of 360,722 imported from Africa from that time up to 1775—together, 402,318—give the number of negroes who would have been in the island in 1775 if the population had neither augmented by natural increase nor diminished by mortality in the previous seventy-four years. But, in point of fact, this population of 402,318 was represented in 1775 by only 192,787 survivors. *a* It had diminished in three-quarters of a century by 209,531; that is, to less than one-half.

A similar table to that above referred to for Jamaica is given for the British West Indian colony next in importance, namely, the island of Barbadoes. It extends, however, over seventeen years only, namely, from 1764 to 1780, both inclusive. *b* It indicates a rate of decrease in the slave population far greater even than that in Jamaica. It appears from the table that in 1764 there were in the island 70,706 negroes; that there were imported in the next seventeen years, namely, up to 1780, 38,843, no importations of negroes in the last seven years of the period nor any exportations of them throughout the period being recorded. To 70,706 (the number in 1764) add 38,843 (the number imported in seventeen years) and we have 109,549 as the number of negroes who, if there had been no natural increase or decrease of population, would have been alive in 1780, but in that year there were but 68,270 alive on the island. At this rate of decrease the population would have diminished to one-half in twenty-three years.

But, to obtain general results, we must look to more comprehensive estimates than these. Unfortunately there are to be found no full statistical details which might enable us to calculate with accuracy the number of negroes and their descendants of mixed blood now on the Western Hemisphere. We know that there were in 1860 4,435,709 in the United States. *c*

We know that in the West Indies, including Guiana, there were emancipated by England, France, Denmark, Sweden, and Holland about 915,000 slaves; *d* and the usual estimate is, that to these should be added one-fifth to obtain the present colored population of these colonies. This would give 1,098,000—or say, in round numbers, 1,100,000—as the entire colored population of the West Indian colo-

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a The Rev. Mr. Bridges, after quoting the table above given, and stating that after deducting the negroes exported from those imported, 360,722 were left for the supply of the island, adds that the number alive in 1775 was 192,787. (Work cited, Vol. 2, p. 456.)

A resident for years in Jamaica, Mr. Bridges had access, through the Duke of Manchester, Governor of the island, to all important official documents. An apologist of slavery, he may be trusted as to any evidence against it.

b Lords of Council Report, Part III, Barbadoes, Table A, No. 15.

c Preliminary Report of Eighth Census, p. 7.

d The total number emancipated was as follows:

England	770,280
France	248,560
Holland	45,000
Denmark	27,144
Sweden	531
Total	1,091,625

But of the slaves emancipated by England 102,363 were not in the Western Hemisphere, namely, at the Cape 35,700, and in the Mauritius 66,613. There were also among those liberated by France 74,501, in the Eastern Hemisphere, namely, in the island of Bourbon 60,651, in Senegal 10,350, and in Nossi-bé 3,500. Deducting these two items of 102,363 and 74,501 from 1,091,625 we have 914,661 as the total of slaves emancipated in the West Indies, including Guiana.

nies of England, France, Holland, Denmark, and Sweden, *a* let us say in 1860.

The census returns of the Spanish West Indian colonies, still slave, are imperfect, and the several estimates of population in these islands vary widely. The most authentic estimates based on actual census returns make the slave and free colored population of Cuba, as late as 1853, a little more than half a million; *b* with a fair allowance for increase since that date, we may put it in 1860 at 530,000. Porto Rico, a flourishing and increasing colony, contained, by a census return of 1846, *c* 447,914 inhabitants, of whom about 54 per cent. were white, leaving about 206,000 colored. The rate of increase for the sixteen years preceding was a little upward of 2 per cent. a year. As but 50,000 or 55,000 of the colored people in this island are slaves, so that the gradual falling off of the slave-trade would not very seriously affect the population, we may suppose that some 25 per cent. (say 51,500) have been added since; making in all 257,500 for the entire colored population of Porto Rico.

This would give in the Spanish West Indian colonies a colored population in 1860 of 787,500.

We have not been able to find any official returns of the population of Hayti later than 1826. In 1820, in a "Memoire sur Saint Dominique,"

a This is probably a full estimate. There were freed in Jamaica 311,070 slaves, one-third of the whole number emancipated in the West Indies. But by the census of 1844 the total black and colored population of the island was but 361,657, having diminished in ten years nearly 20,000. Sewell (Ordeal of Free Labor in the British West Indies, New York, 1862, p. 245) says: "If the estimate of mortality by cholera and smallpox within a few years be correct, I do not believe, after making every allowance for a proper increase by birth, that the black and colored population of Jamaica exceeds at the present day 350,000." This is but 12 per cent. more than the number of slaves freed. If Cochin's estimate of the population of the West Indies be correct, there were in the British West Indian colonies in 1855 but 845,000, of whom between 140,000 and 150,000 were whites, leaving, say, 700,000 for the entire colored population. (Cochin, Tom. 1, p. 478 and pp. 366, 367.) But England emancipated in the West Indies 670,000 slaves (Cochin, Tom. 1, p. 367), or within 30,000 as many as comprised in 1855 (according to Cochin's estimate) the entire colored population in her West Indian colonies.

The addition to the number of slaves emancipated in the West Indies of one-fifth, or 20 per cent., to make up the total colored population, say in 1860, is evidently ample.

b I take these from a work published in 1855, entitled "Cuba," from the Spanish of Don J. M. de la Torre, edited by R. S. Fisher, statistical editor of Colton's Works. A table (p. 112) gives census returns at intervals from 1775. The three last are:

Year.	White.	Free colored and black.	Slaves.	Total.
In 1846	425,767	149,226	323,759	898,752
In 1849	457,133	164,410	323,897	945,440
In 1853	501,988	176,647	330,425	1,009,060

In 1846 there were 472,982 [*sic*] free and slave; in 1853 there were 507,072, an increase in seven years of about 34,000. If (as the supplies from the slave-trade have been diminished) we put the increase since then at 43,000, we shall have 550,000 as the present total.

c Porto Rico, by J. T. O'Neil, edited by R. S. Fisher, 1855, has returns from an early date. The three last are:

1830	330,051
1834	358,836
1846	447,914

In the census of 1834 the whites were 54 per cent. of the whole population, the free colored being 35 per cent., and the slaves 11 per cent. The proportion of slaves at this time is said to be 9 per cent. only.

by Lieut. Gen. Baron Pamphile de Lacroix, the population of the island is put at 501,000, of whom only 1,000 are set down as white.*a* In 1825 M. Placide Justin estimates the population at 700,000.*b* But in 1826 Charles Mackenzie, British consul-general in Hayti, obtained an official population return, not published, which had recently been made to the Haytien Chamber of Commerce. It gives the population of each commune separately, making the total population of the island at that time 423,042.*c* This return Mr. Mackenzie considers more reliable than any other. It affords proof how little trustworthy are vague estimates of population, which usually overrun the truth, in consequence probably of the desire of a nation or its government, in the absence of an undeniable census, to represent its numerical strength as great as possible.

Some very partial returns of an authentic character, furnished by Mackenzie,*d* give the rate of natural increase in the population in certain communes at about three-quarters of 1 per cent. only per annum. But no trustworthy deductions can be made from returns so limited. The actual rate of increase from 1836 [1826] to 1860—thirty-four years—is probably double this, say 1½ per cent. a year.

Allowing for omissions*e* and for Mackenzie's opinion that the census given, though the most reliable document he could obtain, may be an underestimate,*f* let us, instead of the total of 423,042, there given as the population in 1826, assume the black and colored population of Hayti in 1826 at Baron de Lacroix's estimate of 500,000, adding thereto, to bring it up to 1860, 1½ per cent. a year for thirty-four years—that is, 51 per cent.—and we have the total negro and mulatto population of the island at 755,000.*g*

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a The estimate is:

Blacks	480,000
Mulattoes	20,000
Whites	1,000
Total	501,000

b Notes on Hayti, by Charles Mackenzie, F. R. S., London, 1830, Vol. 2, p. 112.

c Notes on Hayti, above cited, Vol. 2, pp. 113, 114. The population is thus divided:

Population of the north, west, and south (late French part) of the island	351,819
Population of the east (Spanish part)	71,223
Total	423,042

d These returns show an annual excess of births over deaths of eighty on an average of five years, in the commune of Saint Jago, containing 11,056 inhabitants; and again, a similar excess of 75 per annum, on an average of six years, in the commune of Cape Haytien, on 12,151 inhabitants; in neither case reaching three-quarters of 1 per cent. (Notes on Hayti, Vol. 2, pp. 117, 119.)

e Grands Bois, the residence of the Maroons or refugee negroes, then inhabiting the mountains which stretch from the neighborhood of Mirebalais to the coast on the east of Jacmel, is omitted, as that wandering people could not be reached, so as to enumerate them. Their number at that time is commonly estimated at 6,000.

f Notes on Hayti, Vol. 2, p. 116.

g Victor Schölcher, who in 1842 published Les Colonies Françaises, is the author of two volumes, published in 1843, entitled Colonies Etrangères et Haiti. The spirit in which his works are written may be judged from the motto: "It would be as easy to regulate humanely assassination as slavery," and his opinions on Hayti are entitled to the more weight, as they are the result of a personal visit to that island and exploration of its interior. He says:

"There has been no census taken for the last fifteen years. * * * Though children swarm in the cabins, those who speak in good faith concur in the admission that the population does not increase. The Government, indeed, puts the

As respects Central and South America, any estimate of the number of negroes and their descendants of mixed blood must be founded on data still more uncertain than those which relate to the West Indies. Not only are we without any census of modern date to aid in the research, but an element of uncertainty intervenes which even census returns would fail to dispel. The aboriginal Indian races and their descendants of mixed blood are in large proportion all over this country, and are so blended in some portions of it that it is impossible to distinguish between them and the African mulatto of various shades.

Brazil, the only considerable portion of the South American continent in which slavery exists, contains, of course, by far the larger number of negroes, probably four-fifths, or more, of all that are to be found in Central or South America. Into this country slaves were imported from Africa in considerable numbers as late as fifteen years ago.*a*

A census, spoken of as official, bearing date June 22, 1831, states the entire population at 5,035,000, of which 2,000,000 are set down as slaves.*b* The free colored population is not given.

An estimate in the Penny Cyclopedia puts the negro population in 1836 at 2,000,000, namely, 1,600,000 slaves and 400,000 free.*c* If the proportion here given between slaves and free be correct, and if the census of 1831 may be trusted, the number of free colored of African descent was then 500,000. This would make the entire colored population of African descent in 1831 2,500,000; that is about one-half of the whole population, the other half being whites, Indians, and a mixed race, sharing the Indian blood. From the year 1831 to the year 1856 we find no record of any population returns claiming to be official. In 1856 the Brazilian Government published returns, summing up 7,678,000, but not distinguishing the races.

The latest and probably the most reliable authority on this subject is the work of Kidder and Fletcher on Brazil, from which (p. 612) the above returns are taken.*d* These gentlemen believe the government

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population at 800,000, but the general opinion is that it does not exceed 700,000." (Colonies Etrangères et Haïti, Vol. 2, pp. 264, 265.)

This is the judgment of one whose book is a defense of the Haytiens and of their character, and who is evidently disposed to represent everything as favorably as truth will warrant. Colton's Descriptive Atlas (1863) gives the entire population of the island in 1860 at 708,500. Some others put it as high as from 800,000 to 900,000. Upon the whole, the data here brought together induce us to believe that these latter figures, like the government estimates to which Schölcher alludes, are an exaggeration; and that in estimating the colored population of the island in 1860 at 755,000 we are as likely to exceed the actual amount as to fall short of it. The number of whites in the island are scarcely worth reckoning.

Diligent search has convinced us that reliable documents as to the actual population of this island are not to be obtained.

a M. de Souza, Brazilian minister of foreign affairs, stated, under date May 14, 1858, that the number of slaves imported was:

1846	50,324	1848	60,000
1847	56,172	1849	54,000

He added that in 1852 the number imported had been reduced to 700. (Cochin, Tom. 2, p. 238.)

b Horner's Brazil and Uruguay, p. 71.

c Penny Cyclopedia, Vol. 5, Art. Brazil.

d Kidder and Fletcher inform us in their preface that their "experience in the Brazilian Empire embraces a period of twenty years;" and they add: "The authors have consulted every important work in French, German, English, and Portuguese that could throw light on the history of Brazil, and likewise various published memoirs and discourses read before the flourishing 'Geographical and Historical Society' at Rio de Janeiro. For statistics they have either personally examined the imperial and provincial archives, or have quoted directly from Brazilian State papers." (Brazil and the Brazilians, Preface, pp. 4, 5.)

returns of 1856 to be an overestimate; and they give, as more trustworthy, a table, made up from the estimates of Señor Francisco Nunes de Souza, a native statistician, quoted also by Ewbank. The table was published in the Agricultor Braziliero. It is for 1856, and sums up 7,040,000.*a*

The same authors give us also estimates of the percentage of slaves to the free population in one-half of the provinces composing the empire. It is to be regretted that the proportion in the other half, the most populous, containing more than three-fifths of the population, cannot be obtained. These estimates, we are told, are "from the very careful computation of the Hon. J. W. Petit, formerly U. S. consul at Maranham." They show an aggregate of 944,623 slaves in a population of 2,680,000. *b* The number of free colored is not given. To bring these estimates up to 1860 we must add the increase of population during four years. The rate of increase, deduced from the average of estimates going back thirty years, is about 1¾ per cent. a year, or 7 per cent. in four years. This gives us 492,800; which, added to 7,040,000, raises the total population of Brazil in 1860 to 7,532,800; an estimate which, in default of an official census, we adopt. It is somewhat above the average of the current estimates of the day. *c*

If the proportion of slaves to free persons be the same in the remain-

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In the Province of—		In the Province of—	
Amazonas	30,000	Espirito Santo	60,000
Pará	190,000	Rio de Janeiro	1,400,000
Maranhão	280,000	São Paulo	680,000
Piauhy	170,000	Paraná	70,000
Ceará	350,000	Santa Catharina	90,000
Rio Grande do Norte	160,000	Rio Grande do Sul	240,000
Parahiba	230,000	Minas-Geraes	800,000
Pernambuco	800,000	Matto Grosso	100,000
Alagôas	210,000	Goyaz	120,000
Sergipe	180,000		
Bahia	880,000	Total population of Brazil	7,040,000

(From Brazil and the Brazilians, already cited, p. 599.)

b The details are as follows:

	Total population.	Slave population to free in the proportion of—	Number of slaves.
Pará	190,000	1 to 1.431	78,157
Piauhy	170,000	1 to 2.686	46,372
Rio Grande do Norte	160,000	1 to 7.221	19,482
Alagôas	210,000	1 to 4.221	40,222
Sergipe	180,000	1 to 2.927	45,836
Espirito Santo	60,000	1 to 2.009	19,940
Rio de Janeiro	1,400,000	1 to 1.181	641,907
Santa Catharina	90,000	1 to .5	15,000
Goyaz	120,000	1 to .7	15,000
Matto Grosso	100,000	1 to 3.4	22,727
Total	2,680,000		944,623

(From Brazil and the Brazilians, p. 599.)

c Of popular estimates found in modern gazetteers and descriptive atlases, a few are a little above this, while others are considerably below it. The average of these would make the population in 1860 about 7,250,000 only.

The Imperial Gazetteer puts the total in 1854 at 6,065,000; Harper's Gazetteer in 1855 at 6,150,000. Passing by McCulloch's Gazetteer, where it is "vaguely estimated at 5,000,000," we have the estimate in Mitchell's Descriptive Atlas of 7,700,000 as the population in 1860. Colton puts it for the same year at 7,780,000. Adding to the two first estimates at the rate of 1¾ per cent. a year to bring them up to 1860, we have 6,701,300, 6,688,130, 7,700,000, and 7,787,000 as various esti-

ing ten provinces as in those estimated, then the total number of slaves in the Empire of Brazil was in the year 1860 2,655,000.

But inasmuch as the largest proportions of slaves to free persons are to be found in the populous provinces on the Atlantic Coast, and as three of these, to wit, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Minas-Geraes, each with a population of 800,000 or upward, are among the provinces not estimated, we think the above total of 2,655,000 slaves is probably somewhat too low, and that it may bear an addition of 10 per cent. This would give for the Empire of Brazil in 1860 2,920,500 slaves; an estimate which we believe to be as near the truth as anything we are likely to obtain. *a*

We find no reliable data in regard to the number of free persons of African descent, of which the probable reason is the great mixture of colored races. The aborigines of Brazil at the period of its conquest are said to have numbered between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000,*b* and though probably not more than a fifth of that number now survive, the half and quarter breeds are very numerous.

Ewbank gives an estimate by Señor de Souza (the same writer probably whose calculation of later date is relied on by Kidder and Fletcher), in which, putting the total at about the same we have given,*c* he divides the population into 2,160,000 whites, 3,120,000 negro slaves, 800,000 domesticated Indians,*d* 180,000 free blacks, and 1,100,000 "free colored." Unless all the Indian half and quarter breeds are included in the class of "domesticated Indians," which is not likely, we cannot regard the free colored as all of African blood.

On the other hand, it is certain that the number of free negroes and mulattoes in Brazil is large—larger probably than in any other slave country. "By the Brazilian laws a slave can go before a magistrate, have his price fixed, and can purchase himself."*e* Large numbers avail themselves of this privilege, and the class of freemen is rapidly increasing. All writers agree that more than half the population of Brazil consists of persons of African descent, slave and free.

Under these circumstances, as it is our object not to overstate the case, and therefore to avoid all underestimates of the number of negroes

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mates of the population in 1860. Averaging these, we have 7,219,107 as the total population of Brazil.

We are of opinion, however, that the estimate we have adopted, based on the calculations of M. de Souza and indorsed by Messrs. Kidder and Fletcher, and which exceeds the above by 323,000, is more reliable and probably approaches nearly the truth.

a Cochin, accurate as he usually is, undoubtedly understates the number of slaves in Brazil. Writing in 1861, he says in one place "more than 2,000,000," and in another he assumes 2,000,000 as the number. "Pres de 4,000,000 esclaves aux Etats Unis, plus de 2,000,000 au Brésil," is his expression. And again: "Les 2,000,000 Africains, esclaves au Brésil." (Cochin, Vol. 2, p. 237.)

b Life in Brazil, by Thomas Ewbank, 1856, p. 430.

c The exact figures are 7,360,000, and the date appears to be 1845. This is but 40,000 less than his subsequent estimate for 1856. Ewbank says: "Nothing like positive data was within this writer's reach." From De Souza's last calculation we may infer that he formed his estimate for 1845 too high.

d A report by Councillor Vellosa, made in 1819 (quoted by Ewbank, work cited, p. 430), giving the total population at 4,396,321, includes "800,000 wild Indians."

e Brazil and the Brazilians, p. 133. The author adds: "Some of the most intelligent men that I met with in Brazil—educated at Paris and Coimbra—were of African descent; men whose ancestors were slaves. Some of the closest students in the National Library are mulattoes. The largest and most successful printing establishment in Rio, that of Sr. F. Paulo Brito, is owned and directed by a mulatto. In the colleges, the medical, law, and theological schools, there is no distinction of color. * * * I was informed that a man of mental endowments, even if he had been a slave, would be debarred from no official station, however high, unless it might be that of imperial senator."

who have survived the horrors of the middle passage and the cruelties of slavery, we will assume De Souza's figures, without any deduction for Indian blood, making the free negro population of all shades 1,280,000. This, added to the slaves, gives us as the population, free and slave, of African descent in the Empire of Brazil for the year 1860 a total of 4,200,500, leaving less than three millions and a third for whites, Indians, and Indian mixed races. One item still remains, the most vague and uncertain of any—the number of negroes and mulattoes in the free republics of Central and South America. In all of these the aboriginal races and their descendants vastly predominate; in all of them the mixture of race and gradations of color defy analysis. In none of them has slavery had more than a comparatively ephemeral existence. But as negroes do not voluntarily emigrate to the Western Hemisphere, all the negroes or mulattoes to be found in these countries must be originally due to the slave-trade, with such trifling additions as the straying off of slaves or of free colored persons from the West Indies or from Brazil may occasionally have made.

In Mexico the number of negroes seems to be accurately ascertained. The various estimates differ but a few hundreds; none under 6,000, and none over 7,000.*a* Let us assume the latter number as the negro population of Mexico in 1860.

In Central America, as in Mexico, the representatives of the African race are a very insignificant part of the population. Squier, formerly charge d'affaires of the United States to the Republics of Central America, is undoubtedly one of the best, if not the very best, authority on that point. He says: "The population of Central America, in the absence of reliable data, can be calculated only approximately."

The following table probably exhibits very nearly the exact proportions in Central America, so far as they may be deduced from existing data and from personal observation:*b*

Whites	100,000
Indians	1,109,000
Mixed races	800,000
Negroes	10,000
Total	2,019,000

a Albert M. Gilliam, late U. S. consul to California, in his Travels Over the Table-Lands and Cordilleras of Mexico, 1846 (p. 164), says: "The census of the population of Mexico, it is said, cannot be accurately taken. From the various estimates made by those having the best opportunities of knowing, a table was furnished me by a gentleman who, from his long residence in the country, and by some attention paid to the subject, may be relied on as measurably correct." The table is as follows:

Indians	4,500,000
Other castes	3,000,000
Negroes	6,000
Total	7,506,000

Brantz Mayer, formerly secretary of legation to Mexico, in his work entitled "Mexico: Aztec, Spanish, and Republican," 1853 (Vol. 2, p. 43), estimates the different classes of the population thus:

Indians	4,354,886
Whites	1,110,000
Mestizoes	2,165,345
Negroes	6,600
Total	7,636,831

b Squier's Notes on Central America, pp. 53, 54.

This would give us, for Mexico and Central America, 17,000. Let us say, in round numbers, 20,000.

If we pass to South America, we find, in Venezuela, a country coterminous with the slave colonies of Guiana, a considerable number of negroes. Bonnycastle estimated in 1818 that there were 54,000 negroes in Venezuela.*a* Codazzi puts down in 1841 49,782 slaves.*b* Negroes were employed in the wars of this Republic, and in these many are said to have perished.*c* It is certain they have not increased in late years. Bonnycastle's calculation for 1818 is probably a full estimate for 1860. But we have put the number at 60,000. New Granada appears to contain a larger number of negroes than any other of the South American republics. Cobb in his Historical Sketches of Slavery puts the total in 1853 at 80,000.*d* Bollaert, apparently one of the most reliable authorities, so far as his researches extend, estimates that in 1860 there were of the Ethiopian race in New Granada 80,000.*e* Colton in his Descriptive Atlas, 1860, apparently following these authorities, puts the population at 2,243,054, of whom 80,000 are negroes. We shall assume that to be the number. In Ecuador the number is small. Bollaert sets it down for the year 1860 at 7,831;*f* and Colton has the same estimate.

In Peru the largest proportion of negroes is to be found in the province of Lima. Hill estimates for the province 7,500.*g* Doctor Von Tschudi puts the slaves in 1847 in the same province at 4,792.*h* Bollaert estimates the total negroes in Peru at 40,000.*i* We cannot find, after much search, any estimate that seems more reliable than this last. In Chili there have never been more than a few negroes, either free or slave. The usual remark of the traveler (as Cobb, Schmidtmeyer, Mollina, and others) is that very few negroes are to be found there. Bollaert puts the number at thirty-one only; but this must be an error, for in 1825 slavery was abolished, without difficulty or disturbance, it is true, which would indicate that the number was small; but it is not likely that so small a number as Bollaert's estimate indicates would be made the subject of legislation at all. We have put down for Chili 1,000, which will probably cover all that are to be found there at this time.

In Bolivia, in a population chiefly Indian, amounting to about 2,000,000, we have no estimate whatever. "Few pure Africans," says Colton. "Some few Africans," says Bollaert. Probably 3,000 may cover the total amount.

In the Argentine Confederation previous to the revolution of July 9, 1816, slavery prevailed, and many slaves had been imported—some directly to Buenos Ayres; others through Brazil. At the present time the negroes in La Plata are not numerous. There are a good many in Mendoza. The great mass of the population, however, are

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a Bonnycastle's Spanish America, Vol. 2, p. 319.

b Codazzi's Geografia de Venezuela, 1841, p. 241.

c Colombia; Its present State, &c., by Col. Francis Hall, hydrographer in the service of Colombia, p. 15.

d Historical Sketches of Slavery, 1858, pp. 206, 207.

e Antiquarian, Ethnological, and other Researches in New Granada, Ecuador, Peru, and Chili, by W. Bollaert, 1860, p. 7.

f Work cited, p. 94.

g Travels in Peru and Mexico, 1860, Vol. 2, p. 88.

h Travels in Peru, 1838–1842, by Dr. J. J. von Tschudi, 1847, p. 64. Of the above 4,792 he says 2,186 were males and 3,606 females. The negro population of Peru does not appear to have been due directly to the slave-trade.

i Antiquarian, Ethnological, and Other Researches in New Granada, Ecuador, Peru, and Chili, by W. Bollaert, 1860, p. 115.

Indians. If we put the total number of negroes within the Confederation at 25,000 we shall probably be above rather than below the truth.

In Paraguay there are few negroes to be found.*a* Five thousand will, we believe, cover the amount.

They are more numerous in Uruguay. To this Republic, previous to 1842, about which time slavery was abolished, there had been brought negroes both directly from Africa and also through Southern Brazil. One writer estimates the number of negroes in Uruguay at 20,000,*b* and, as we find in the various works on this country no other estimate, we adopt this.

In Patagonia it would appear from the various authorities that no negroes are to be found.

Thus we have for Mexico, Central America, and South America, apart from Brazil, the following estimate:

Mexico and Central America	20,000	Bolivia	5,000
Venezuela	60,000	Argentine Confederation	25,000
New Granada	80,000	Paraguay	5,000
Ecuador	7,881	Uruguay	20,000
Peru	40,000		
Chili	1,000	Total	263,831

Bringing together these various results, we find an approximating estimate of the number of negroes and their descendants on the Western Continent in the following table:

Number of negroes and their descendants in the Western Hemisphere in the year 1860.

United States	4,435,709
English, French, Dutch, Danish, and Swedish West Indies, including Guiana	1,100,000
Spanish West Indies	787,500
Island of Hayti	755,000
Empire of Brazil	4,200,500
The rest of South America and in Central America	263,831
Canada	20,000
Total	11,562,540

The total somewhat exceeds 11,500,000; but seeing that after diligent search *c* we have been compelled to make up our estimates, especially for South America, from scanty materials, and desiring to put forth no argument founded on exaggerated data, and therefore not to underestimate the remnant remaining alive as descendants and representatives of the negroes brought to America from Africa, we add a quarter of a million to the sum of our estimate, and will assume the number of negroes and their descendants in the Western Hemisphere in 1860 to have been 11,812,540 souls. This is, beyond question, not an underestimate of the actual number left.

What is the conclusion, then, at which we are forced to arrive?

The 15,500,000 of poor wretches who were sentenced by the slave-trade to transportation and slavery in foreign lands are now, after three centuries of servitude, represented in these lands by less than four-fifths of their original number.

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a Historie du Paraguay, par Demersey, 1860, Tom. 1, p. 374. "Quelques nègres, en trés petit nombre."

b Medical Topography of Brazil and Uruguay, by G. R. B Horner, surgeon, U. S. Navy p. 184.

c For the statistics of the negro population of South America alone we have examined upward of 150 volumes.

When we consider the tendency to natural increase in human beings which has gradually swelled the population of the world to its 800,000,000 or 1,000,000,000, the above statement as it now stands must be confessed to embody a terrible condemnation of that system which, as to a population half as large as that of the United States, not only arrested for eight or ten generations of men the operations of one of the great laws of the world, but without the life-destruction of war, *a* without the deadly agencies of pestilence or famine, not, as we sometimes express it, by the visitation of God, but by the sole operation of man's crime, and the misery thence resulting, produced a retrogression of numbers at a ratio which, had it spread over the habitable earth, would have extinguished in a few centuries all human existence. But the matter has been very imperfectly presented yet. The actual results were far more fatal than the simple statement we have given serves to indicate. To obtain an accurate and intelligible view of these results we must separate the 15,500,000 of expatriated Africans into two portions, and trace out the separate destiny of each.

More than a third of the present representatives of these 15,500,000 inhabit, it will be observed, the United States; less than two-thirds are scattered over the West Indies, Central and South America. But what proportion, let us inquire, of the negroes shipped in slavers from Africa were the progenitors of the present colored population of the United States, and what proportion went to the West Indies and to Southern America?

Here, as in our previous calculation, though the materials be insufficient for absolute accuracy, we can approximate the truth.

In the report of the Lords of Council, so often already referred to, there is but one table bearing on the subject. *b* It exhibits the exportation of negroes from the West Indies (then the principal place of their deposit and sale) for five years, namely, from 1783 to 1787, both inclusive, showing that in these five years, out of 20,773 negroes exported to all parts, 1,392 went to the "States of America;" that is, only about one-fifteenth of the whole, or 278, annually.

Since so small a proportion out of the whole export was directed to the United States, it is evident that the demand for slaves at that time could not have been great; nor do we find throughout the report any allusion to a direct trade by slavers from the African coast to the continental colonies. Of course it existed, but evidently not to a large extent. The public opinion, as well as the legislation, of the colonies had uniformly been against it. *c*

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a There was, indeed, the war in Hayti, which terminated in 1804 in independence. But the loss of life consequent thereon has been far more than made up by the natural increase of the population of Hayti since it became free. Humboldt calculated the population in 1802 at 350,000; and after the death of Dessalines, the first Emperor, it was rated at 400,000. (Notes on Hayti, heretofore cited, Vol. 2, p. 110.) It has since nearly doubled.

b Lords of Council Report, Part IV, Table No. 4.

c The agency of the British Government in fastening slavery upon the continental colonies is well known. Bancroft has placed it distinctly on record:

"The inhabitants of Virginia were controlled by the central authority on a subject of vital importance to themselves and their posterity. Their halls of legislation had resounded with eloquence directed against the terrible plague of negro slavery. Again and again they had passed laws restraining the importation of negroes from Africa; but their laws were disallowed. How to prevent them from protecting themselves against the increase of the overwhelming evil was debated by the King in council, and, on the 10th day of December, 1770, he issued an instruction, under his own hand, commanding the Governor, 'under pain of the highest displeasure, to assent to no law by which the importation of slaves should be, in any respect, prohibited or obstructed.' In April, 1772, this rigorous order

"The English continental colonies," says Bancroft, "were, in the aggregate, always opposed to the African slave-trade. Maryland, Virginia, even Carolina, alarmed at the excessive production and consequent low price of their staples, at the heavy debts incurred by the purchase of slaves on credit, and at the dangerous increase of the colored population, each showed an anxious preference for the introduction of white men; and laws designed to restrict importation of slaves are scattered copiously along the records of colonial legislation. The first Continental Congress which took to itself powers of legislation gave a legal expression to the well-formed opinion of the country, by resolving (April 6, 1776) 'that no slaves be imported into any of the thirteen United Colonies.'"*a* As to the number of slaves actually imported during colonial days, the same historian says:

It is not easy to conjecture how many negroes were imported into the English continental colonies. The usual estimates far exceed the truth. Climate came in aid of opinion to oppose the introduction of them. * * * From the first they appear to have increased, though, owing to the inequality of the sexes, not rapidly in the first generation. Previous to the year 1740 there may have been introduced into our country nearly 130,000; before 1776 a few more than 300,000. *b*

The Duke de Rochefoucault Liancourt, who traveled in the United States in 1795, says: "Nearly twenty vessels from the harbors of the United States are employed in the importation of negroes to Georgia and to the West India Isles." The duke designates the merchants of

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was solemnly debated in the Assembly of Virginia. 'They were very anxious for an act to restrain the introduction of people, the number of whom already in the colony gave them just cause to apprehend the most dangerous consequences. * * * Virginia resolved to address the King himself, who in council had cruelly compelled the toleration of the nefarious traffic. They pleaded with him for leave to protect themselves against the nefarious traffic, and these were the words:

"'The importation of slaves into the colonies from the coast of Africa hath long been considered as a trade of great inhumanity, and, under its present encouragement, we have too much reason to fear, will endanger the very existence of Your Majesty's American dominions. We are sensible that some of Your Majesty's subjects in Great Britain may reap emolument from this sort of traffic; but when we consider that it greatly retards the settlement of the colonies with more useful inhabitants, and may in time have the most destructive influence, we presume to hope that the interest of a few will be disregarded when placed in competition with the security and happiness of such numbers of Your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects.

"'Deeply impressed with these sentiments, we most humbly beseech Your Majesty to remove all those restraints on Your Majesty's governors of this colony which inhibit their assenting to such laws as might check so very pernicious a commerce.'

"In this manner Virginia led the host who alike condemned slavery and opposed the slave-trade. Thousands in Maryland and New Jersey were ready to adopt a similar petition; so were the Legislatures of North Carolina, of Pennsylvania, of New York. Massachusetts, in its towns and in its Legislature, unceasingly combated the holding as well as the sale of slaves. There was no jealousy among one another in the strife against the crying evil. Virginia harmonized all opinions, and represented the moral sentiment and policy of them all. When her prayer reached England, Franklin, through the press, called to it the sympathy of the people. Again and again it was pressed upon the attention of the ministers. But the Government of that day was less liberal than the tribunals; and while a question respecting a negro from Virginia led the courts of law to an axiom, that as soon as any slave sets his foot on English ground he becomes free, the King of England stood in the path of humanity and made himself the pillar of the slave-trade. Wherever in the colonies a disposition was shown for its restraint, his servants were peremptorily ordered to maintain it without abatement." (Bancroft's History of the United States, Vol. 6, pp. 413, 414, and 415.)

In the entire history of Great Britain there is scarcely a more disgraceful page.

a Bancroft's United States, Vol. 3, p. 411.

b Bancroft's United States, Vol. 3, p. 407.

Rhode Island as the conductors of what he calls the "accursed traffic," which they "are determined to persevere in till the year 1808," the period fixed by the constitution when it is permitted to abolish it; but, he observes, "they ship only one negro for every ton of the burden of their vessels, which, moreover," he adds, "are small ones."[a] The tables given in the Lords of Council Report show that a considerable portion of the slavers in those days were but of a 100 tons burden. This was probably the capacity of the Rhode Island slavers. If so, the number of slaves annually carried by each was 100 only; making, in all, an annual importation by them of 2,000 slaves. But a portion of these went to the West Indies—another proof, it may be remarked, that the demand at home was not great. On the other hand, slaves may have been imported in English bottoms; some were in Dutch; and it is true, as already stated, that a few hundred slaves were annually brought from the West Indies.

Upon the whole, it seems a high estimate to put the annual importation, for some years after the close of the Revolutionary War, at 3,000. During that war, as commercial intercourse with foreign nations was almost wholly suspended, few or no slaves could have been imported, and the trade was probably resumed but gradually after the war. From 1776 to 1790 there were only six years when the trade could be considered open. If we estimate that 2,500 were imported during each of these six years, we have 15,000 as the importation from 1776 to 1790.

Let us suppose Bancroft's "a few more than 300,000" to mean 310,000, and we have the total number of slaves imported into the United States up to the year 1790, as follows:

Up to the year 1776	310,000
From the year 1776 to the year 1790	15,000
Total imported up to 1790	325,000

At this point we emerge, in a measure, into light. The census commences. We know that the colored population of the United States in 1790 was 757,363, of whom 59,466 were free. The 325,000 that had been imported were in that year represented by 757,363. The colored population of the United States had already considerably more than doubled itself by natural increase.

At the end of the next decade—that is to say, in the year 1800—this population was 1,001,436, having increased in ten years at the rate of about 32¼ per cent.

How much of this accession was due to natural increase and how much to slave-trade importation?

The rate of increase among the colored population of the United States has been, by the census, as follows:

In the decade from—	Per cent.
1790 to 1800	32.28
1800 to 1810 (slave-trade ceases)	37.58
1810 to 1820	28.58
1820 to 1830	31.44
1830 to 1840	23.41
1840 to 1850	26.62
1850 to 1860	21.90

During the first decade, in which there was no disturbing element by importation of slaves, to wit, from 1810 to 1820, the rate of increase

a Travels by the Duke de Rochefoucault Liancourt, Vol. 2, p. 292 (of English translation).

was 28.58; during the next decade, 31.44. Let us assume the former as the rate of natural increase from 1790 to 1800. Deducting it from the actual increase during that period, namely, 32.23, we have a remainder of 3⅝ per cent. as the increase from Africa. That would give 27,770 as the number of slaves imported in the ten years from 1790 to 1800, or at the rate of 2,777 a year.

In the next decade, eight years of which only were open to slave importation, that importation appears to have greatly increased. The colored population amounted by the census of 1810 to 1,377,810, exhibiting an increase in the decade at the rate of 37.58 per cent. If, as before, we rate the natural increase at 28.58, we shall have 9 per cent. on 1,001,436 (that is to say, 90,123) of accession to the population in question, due to other causes than natural increase. But during this decade, to wit, in 1803, Louisiana, purchased from France, became a part of the Union, and her colored population, free and slave, added 42,245 to the census returns of 1810. Deduct this amount from 90,123, and we have 47,884 as the number of slaves that may have been directly imported into the United States in the eight years from 1800 to 1808, being at the rate of 5,985 a year. The rate of importation was evidently increasing with rapidity. Fortunate was it for our country and for the cause of humanity that Congress availed itself of the constitutional provision which permitted, in 1808, the abolition of the slave-trade.

Another item remains to be determined ere we can complete our estimate of importation. Of the colored population which Louisiana brought into the Union, what proportion may we properly ascribe to the slave-trade and what proportion to natural increase? The total number at the date of purchase appears to have been about 30,000.*a* To supply this number, how many had probably been imported under colonial rule?

Except as to difference of nationality in her owners, Louisiana previous to 1803 was not differently situated from the Southern States of the Union. Part of the same continent, coterminous in her chief boundaries, with similar climate and general condition, there seems no good reason to suppose that the natural increase of her colored population had been at a rate much lower than ours.

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a By an accurate census of Louisiana taken in 1785 the total population was 28,537, of whom about 14,000 were slaves and 1,000 free colored. From that date there seems to have been no separate authentic census of the colony until one was made in 1803 by the consul of the United States at New Orleans, under orders from the Department of State. From the best documents he could obtain he put the total population at 49,473, but without separating whites and blacks. (See History of Louisiana from the Earliest Period, by François Xavier Martin, New Orleans, 1827, Vol. II, pp. 77, 78, and —.)

Other authorities put it higher, as Maj. Amos Stoddard, in his Sketches, Historical and Descriptive, of Louisiana, p. 226. He admits that there are no precise data to determine the population in 1803, but estimates 50,700 whites and 42,600 colored; together, upward of 93,000. This, however, is clearly an overestimate, as our own official census of 1810 makes the entire population of Louisiana in that year but 76,556. At first sight the consul's estimate of 49,473 seems too low; since, if it be not, 50 per cent. was added to the population in the seven years from 1803 to 1810. This would seem improbable, but for the remarkable fact that the entire population of Louisiana (chiefly, of course, by immigration from other States in the Union and from Europe) doubled in the next decade, amounting, in 1820, to 152,923. As a medium term between these conflicting authorities we may assume the entire population in 1803 to be 60,000, of whom half were colored. This agrees with Mr. Carey's estimate. Speaking of the colored population, Mr. Carey says: "Nearly 30,000 were found in Louisiana at her incorporation into the Union." (The Slave-Trade, Domestic and Foreign, p. 17.)

But in 1800 our colored population had very nearly trebled its original numbers. Let us suppose (to avoid the chance of overestimate) that in 1803 the slaves and free colored people of Louisiana had only doubled in number as compared to their African descendants. That would give us 15,000 as the number imported into that colony up to the time when it became part of the United States.*a*

Summing up these various items, we have the total number of slaves imported into the United States up to the date of the abolition of the slave-trade, as follows:

Up to 1790, as before	325,000
From 1790 to 1800	27,770
From 1800 to 1810	47,884
Imported into Louisiana previously to her purchase from France	15,000
Total slaves imported into the United States	*b* 415,654

It is to be observed that this is an estimate, not of the slaves that were exported from Africa destined to the United States, but of those that were actually landed there. If the loss on the voyage was, as we have estimated, 20 per cent., *c* the above 415,654 negroes represent about 520,000 shipped on the African coast, whether directly for this country or coming by way of the West Indies, since 520,000 less 20 per cent. is 416,000.

If the statement of the Duke de Rochefoucault,*d* that the Rhode Island slavers carried but one negro for each ton burden, may be relied on, the average mortality on board slave ships bound to North America was likely to have been less than 20 per cent. It would, probably, be safe to estimate that out of 500,000 negroes shipped from Africa, the number above estimated to have reached us may have been landed.

Referring now to our estimate of the number of slaves taken from the African coast during the three centuries and a half of the slave-trade, namely, 15,520,000, we may assert, in round numbers, that half a million of these went to our own country, chiefly during its colonial existence, and 15,000,000 to the West Indies and to South and Central America.

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a We ought here, in strictness, to add that proportion of the slave and free colored population of Texas at the time of her admission, which may be supposed to have been due to the African slave-trade. But, in the first place, it was small, a very large proportion of the total (it was about 58,500 in 1850, five years after annexation) being undoubtedly due to natural increase; secondly, we cannot tell how many slaves may have been taken thither from the United States; and, lastly, it is more than offset by the fugitive colored population of Canada and the colonized population of Liberia, neither of which enter into the U. S. census, though both go to increase the total to which the 500,000 slaves shipped in Africa for the United States had actually swelled in 1860.

b An industrious and painstaking author, accustomed to statistics, makes the total one-fifth less than this. Mr. H. C. Carey, in his Slavery, Domestic and Foreign, Philadelphia, 1853, p. 18, after furnishing his reasons for each separate estimate, sums up as follows:

Prior to 1714	30,000	From 1771 to 1790	34,000
From 1715 to 1750	90,000	Subsequent to 1790	70,000
From 1751 to 1760	35,000		
From 1761 to 1770	74,500	Total number imported up to 1808	333,500

We think Mr. Carey has estimated the rate of natural increase in early days, say from 1714 to 1770, too high, not allowing for the effect, then sensibly felt, of that disproportion between the sexes incident to the slave-trade, to which we shall hereafter have occasion to advert.

c See p. 71 [307], *ante*.

d See p. 120 [320], *ante*.

We have now the means of answering the following questions: What became of each of these two so unequal divisions of this expatriated people? What has been the respective destiny of each? How are they now represented? The answer involves results so extraordinary, at first sight so incredible, and in effect, even when thoroughly examined, so difficult of satisfactory explanation, that we have devoted much time and labor to the critical revision of the materials whence our conclusions are drawn before venturing to place them on record.

This is the answer: The 500,000 shipped for North America have increased nearly ninefold, being represented in 1860 by a population exceeding 4,400,000, while the 15,000,000 sent to the West Indian colonies and to Southern America have diminished from age to age until they are represented now by less than half their original number. *a*

How marvelous, beyond all human preconception, are these results! Had the 15,000,000 whose lot was cast in the southern portion of our hemisphere increased in the same proportion as the 500,000 who were carried to its northern continent, their descendants, instead of dwindling to half, would have been to-day a multitude numbering more than 130,000,000 of men.

What is the explanation of this startling marvel? Is it to be found solely in the greater humanity with which the negroes of the United States have been treated as compared with those of other slave countries?

A little research will show us that there were other causes in operation to produce these strange results—causes chiefly due to the fact that the slave-trade to the United States was brief in its duration and unimportant in its operations compared to the slave-trade to the West Indies and South America.

But wherever the operations of the slave-trade are of great magnitude the effect is to check the natural increase of the slave population on plantations.

In the first place, it introduces an unnatural element into that population which it is proper here to set forth; and to this element a portion of the decrease in the negro population of the countries to which our estimates extend is indisputably to be ascribed.

The abnormality referred to is the uniform practice of dealers, in selecting cargoes of negroes on the African coast, to purchase a considerably larger proportion of males than females. All the witnesses agree in the fact, though they differ as to the motive. Some testify that it was more difficult to procure salable women than men, ascrib-

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a Those who may be tempted to object to this latter calculation, as based in part on approximating estimates, would do well to bear in mind that it is fully borne out by another calculation, already given (pp. 79, 80, 81 [309, 310], *ante*), and which is based upon official tables alone—a calculation covering a period of seventy-four years in the last century and extending to the entire negro population of the largest English West India colony, Jamaica; throughout these seventy-four years the results, in condensed view, being as follows:

Negroes in Jamaica in 1702	41,596
Negroes imported from 1702 to 1775	497,736
Deduct exported from 1702 to 1775	137,014
Leaving in the island imported slaves	360,722
Total in 1775, if the population had been stationary	402,318

But the actual population in 1775 was 192,787, showing a reduction in three-quarters of a century in the negro population of Jamaica of more than one-half.

ing this to various causes; as, to the prevalence of polygamy in Africa; to the fact that there were fewer female criminals than male criminals; also, that as to the chief offense for which criminals were sold to slavery, namely, adultery, "it was sometimes pardoned in the women, but never in the men."*a*

Other witnesses, however, affirm that there was no difficulty in procuring as many female slaves as males. Mr. Eldred, captain of a slaver from Rhode Island, testifies:

Female slaves can be procured on the coast with more facility than male slaves.*b*

The true motive is probably given by a slave surgeon, Mr. Falconbridge, who deposes:

On the coast of Africa the captains of slave ships never wish to purchase more than one-third females. The planters in the West Indies, in many cases, prefer males, because they lose the labor of a female in the latter end of pregnancy, and for a little time afterward.*c*

Most of the witnesses state the usual proportion between the two to be three males for one female. The Rev. Mr. Newton says:

The number of male slaves purchased usually exceeded that of the females in the proportion of four to three, and sometimes of two to three.*d*

The exact average proportion appears to have been between these two rates. In the report of the Jamaica House of Assembly, already quoted from,*e* in which this disparity in the number of the sexes is adduced as a chief cause of the decrease in their slave population, tables are given showing the exact proportion in the case of 49,135 negroes imported by the chief negro factors into Kingston from 1764 to 1788. Of these, 30,636 were males and 18,539 were females, the relative proportion being, as nearly as may be, five males to three females. Of each 1,000 negroes imported then, there were, on the average, 625 men and 375 women. Each 1,000, therefore, was only equal, so far as power of reproduction was concerned, to a population of 375 men and 375 women; in other words, to a normally constituted population of 750.

It follows that, as to any given West Indian or other slave population, kept up by constant supplies through the slave-trade, we must deduct 25 per cent., or, in other words, take three-fourths only of its nominal amount on which to estimate its power of natural increase.*f*

To this extent, then, it is to be confessed that the decrease of population in the West Indies and South America is not to be wholly ascribed to the more cruel treatment or more oppressive labor to which the slaves were subjected by the planters, but to the policy pursued by the African slave-traders in selecting their human cargoes.

That such a disturbance of a great natural law must have produced immoral results in an aggravated form cannot be doubted. As little

a Testimony of Mr. Miles, Lords' Report, Part I, Sheet O. Mr. Weaver, same page, says: "Few women are sold for any other crime than adultery, and that is very often forgiven them."

b Lords' Report, Part I, Sheet N 6.

c *Ibid.* Mr. Falconbridge made five voyages as surgeon.

d *Ibid.*

e P. 68 [307], *ante.*

f The committee of the Jamaica House of Assembly, from whose report the above is extracted, fall into a remarkable error. They deduct from the whole number imported two-fifths, "to bring the sexes to an equality;" that would be 40 per cent., reducing each 1,000 to 600. But as each 1,000 contained 375 women, it was evidently equal, in power of reproduction, to a population of 375 men and 375 women; in other words, to an ordinary population of 750.

doubtful is it that this immorality was carried to an excess, which still further diminished the rate of natural increase.

As, however, it must be supposed that the slave-traders brought to the market precisely the assortment of cargo which they found the most salable, the above abuse is chargeable indirectly to the planters themselves. Had they desired on their plantations an equal number of each sex, the slave-dealer would doubtless have found means to supply it.*a*

The slave-trade had another still more sinister influence. It is beyond a doubt that wherever that trade prevailed it tended directly to aggravate the condition and to shorten the lives of the plantation slaves. This happened because it increased the temptation to cruelty and overwork. An author who resided twenty years in Brazil, and who has dealt tenderly with slavery, confesses:

> Until 1850, when the slave-trade was effectually put down, it was considered cheaper, on the country plantations, to use up a slave in five or seven years, and purchase another, than to take care of him. This I had, in the interior, from native Brazilians, and my own observation has confirmed it. But since the inhuman traffic with Africa has ceased the price of slaves has been enhanced, and the selfish motive for taking greater care of them has been increased.*b*

Of the two influences to check population above indicated as flowing directly from the slave-trade, the first, connected with the disparity in the numbers of the sexes, is totally insufficient to account for the unexampled decrease in the 15,000,000 of slaves sent to the Gulf and to South America. Suppose that entire population when it left the shores of Africa to have been in the proportion of five men to three women, its power of natural increase would have equaled only that of a normally constituted population of 11,250,000. But had the slaves in question actually numbered but 11,250,000, and had they increased in the same proportion as the 500,000 shipped for the United States have done, the census return of their descendants to-day would have been 98,000,000—more than three times the population, white and black, of the United States.

The immoral influence of the disparity in the relative numbers of the sexes already alluded to and its tendency to check population is here to be taken into account. But that disparity prevailed among imported negroes only, and did not, of course, extend beyond the first generation. Unquestionable as the tendency of the influence in question was to diminish the rate of natural increase, we can receive it only as a partial element not seriously affecting the general result. Thus the marvelous variance in the fate of the two divisions of negro immigrants is not explained, though the exact figures are varied by the disproportion of the sexes in these immigrants.

As to the second influence growing out of the temptation gradually to work to death laborers who can be replaced any day by fresh purchases, it is hard to believe that it should have exerted over human

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a Many of the largest and best sugar estates on the island of Cuba belong to the different ecclesiastical orders. Under the mask of discouraging a vicious intercourse of the sexes, some of them religiously resolved to purchase only male negroes—a devout austerity which would appear to have originated in the idea that men can do more work than women. Deprived of connections resulting from one of the chief laws of nature, and driven to desperation, the unhappy negroes, not unlike the first Romans, have been known to fly to the neighboring estates, seize on the women, and carry them off to the mountains. (History of the Maroons, by R. C. Dallas, London, 1803, Vol. 2, p. 60.)

b Brazil and the Brazilians, by the Rev. D. P. Kidder, D. D., and the Rev. J. C. Fletcher, 1857. It is Mr. Fletcher who writes the above.

cupidity so terrible a sway as to cause the reduction to 7,500,000 of men of a population which, had they been treated and had they thriven but as well as the slaves of the United States, would have numbered to-day 98,000,000 of souls.

Climate may have had something to do in working out the ultimate results. Yet there is no evidence to show that the climate of the West Indies and of Brazil is less suited or more fatal to the negro race than that of our slave States. A more influential circumstance, especially in the West India Islands, was the habitual absenteeism of many of the proprietors. The slaves were left at the mercy of overseers, often uncultivated and mercenary, who had no interest in their preservation so long as those who died could be profitably replaced by what were called "new negroes." Most of these overseers were unmarried men; and writers on the condition of the colonies frequently allude to the fact that, when this was the case, the lack of female care and considerate forethought, as regarded the slave mothers and children, had a very considerable influence in diminishing the population.

Upon the whole, however, it must be confessed that while the general facts in this case are indisputable the explanations we have been able to offer seem inadequate to account for the extraordinary results we have disclosed.

But the lesson taught to mankind by this stupendous crime is far beyond the marvel of its results. Four years ago that lesson was in part foreshadowed only and could not have been fully read. To-day it is written in terrible characters all over the history of our country. Four years ago it might have been said, with a certain plausibility, that the experiment of human slavery had two phases—the phase of failure and the phase of success.

With a certain plausibility only, it is true, there has been success in this country, so far as the mere physical increase of the slave population can attest the fact—no further. But population has increased in the world in spite of ceaseless wars—in spite of constant vice and misery. It increased in famine-stricken Ireland. It increased in England throughout the term of that feudal system which made of the island one great military camp. It increased in France throughout the centuries of that old régime, of which the insufferable iniquities were at last requited by popular vengeance, and culminated in the first Revolution. It is to be admitted, however, that an annual increase from natural causes alone of 2¾ to 3 per cent., prevailing throughout a term of years in any population (as among the slaves of the United States from 1810 to 1830), indicates that they have not been subjected to the extremity of hardship which marks the fate of negro slaves in other portions of this hemisphere. And as, even to the present day, the rate of natural increase among slaves in this country has been considerable, it may be fairly inferred that slavery in the United States, even in its latter and severer phase, has been, as a general rule, more merciful and lenient than in the West Indies and South America. It will probably be claimed, in addition, that it indicates a very considerable amount of physical comfort and well-being. But any such admission would convey a false impression in regard to the actual condition of the slave, especially in the cotton and sugar States. The investigations of the Commission, personal and from testimony, thoroughly convince them that the statements made in their preliminary report as to the condition of the slave population of South Carolina, apply substantially to that of Georgia, Ala-

bama, Mississippi, Texas, and Arkansas, *a* and, with no very considerable modifications, to Florida, to a few portions of North Carolina, and to the western half of Tennessee. We repeat here, as applicable to the States above named, that which, antecedent to more general examinations, we had predicated only of South Carolina:

This is one of the States in which the system of negro slavery seems to have reached its furthest development with the least modification from contact with external civilization. There it appears to have run out nearer to its logical consequences than in any other we have visited. There it has been darkening in its shades of inhumanity and moral degradation from year to year, exhibiting, more and more, increased cruelty, a more marked crushing out, in the case of the negro race, of the humanizing relations of civilized life, and a closer approach, in practice, to a monstrous maxim; the same which a Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, perverting history, alleges to have been the sentiment of the civilized world when the U. S. Constitution was adopted, and in the spirit of which he assumes (in virtue of such perversion) that Constitution to have been framed, namely, that "the negro has no rights which the white man is bound to respect." *b* The evidence before the Commission shows that half a century ago its phase was much milder than on the day when South Carolina seceded. It is the uniform testimony of all emancipated South Carolinian slaves above the age of sixty that their youth was spent under a state of things which, compared to that of the last thirty years, was merciful and considerate. As a general rule, these old men are more bright and intelligent than the younger field hands, in many of whom a stolid, sullen despondency attests the stupefying influence of slave-driving under its more recent phase.

The disintegration of the family relation is one of the most striking and most melancholy indications of this progress of barbarism. The slave was not permitted to own a family name; instances occurred in which he was flogged for presuming to use one. He did not eat with his children or with their mother; "there was no time for that." In portions of this State, at least, a family breakfast or dinner table was a thing so little known among these people that ever since their enfranchisement it has been very difficult to break them of the life-long habit that each should clutch the dish containing his portion and skulk off into a corner, there to devour it in solitude. The entire day, until after sunset, was spent in the field; the night in huts of a single room, where all ages and both sexes herded promiscuously. Young girls of fifteen, some of an earlier age, became mothers, not only without marriage, but often without any pretense of fidelity to which even a slave could give that name. The church, it is true, interposed her protest; but the master, save in exceptional cases, did not sustain it, tacitly sanctioning a state of morality under which ties of habitual affection could not assume a form dangerous or inconvenient to despotic rule.

The men, indeed, frequently asked from their masters the privilege of appropriating to themselves those of the other sex. Sometimes it was granted, sometimes—when the arrangement was deemed unprofitable—it was refused. Some cases there were in which a slave-holder, prompted by his own sense of morality or religion, or urged thereto by a pious wife, suffered these connections of his slaves to have the sanction of religious ceremony. But it is evident that to connect even with such a quasi marriage the idea of sacredness or religious duty was inconsistent with that legal policy of the slave States which forbade to render indissoluble among slaves a relation which to-morrow it might be for the interest of their owner to break up.

The maternal relation was often as little respected as the marital. On many plantations, where the system was most thoroughly carried out, pregnancy neither exempted from corporal punishment *c* nor procured a diminution of the daily task; and it was a matter of occasional occurrence that the woman was overtaken

a We do not here include Louisiana because the phase of slavery in that State is set forth in detail in Supplemental Report B, herewith submitted.

b Dred Scott *vs.* John F. A. Sandford, December term, 1856, 23 Howard, 407.

c Another of my visitors had a still more dismal story to tell. Her name was Die. She had had sixteen children, fourteen of whom were dead. She had had four miscarriages; one had been caused from falling down with a very heavy burden on her head, and one from her arms strained up to be lashed. I asked her what she meant by having her arms tied up. She said their hands were first tied together, sometimes by the wrists, and sometimes, which was worse, by the thumbs, and they were then drawn up to a tree or post, so as almost to swing them off the ground, and then their clothes rolled round their waist, and a man with

by the pains of labor in the field, and the child born between the cotton rows. Humane masters, however, were wont to diminish the task as pregnancy advanced, and commonly gave three, occasionally four, weeks' exemption from labor after childbirth. The mother was usually permitted to suckle her child during three months only; and the cases were rare in which relaxation from labor was allowed during that brief period. On the other hand, instances have occurred in which the more severe drove the negress into the field within forty-eight hours after she became a mother, there to toil until the day of the next birth.

A noble exception, among others, to such a system of inhumanity, gratefully testified to by the negroes who enjoyed it, was to be found on the plantation of ex-Governor Aiken, one of the largest and most influential planters in the State. His habitual clemency, it is said, gave umbrage to many of his neighbor planters as endangering their authority under a severer rule.

Under such a slave system as this, where humanity is the exception, the iron enters deep into the soul. Popular songs are the expression of the inner life; and the negro songs of South Carolina are, with scarcely an exception, plaintive, despondent, and religious. When there mingles a tone of mournful exaltation, it has reference to the future glories of Zion, not to worldly hopes.

If to the above details touching slave life in this State we add the fact that because of the unhealthy climate of the sea islands off the South Carolina coast (chiefly due, it is said, to causes which may be removed), the least valuable and intelligent slaves were usually placed there; further, that being much isolated in small communities, these slaves frequently had children of whom the father and mother were near blood relatives, producing deterioration of the race, it can excite no surprise that the negroes of South Carolina as a class are inferior to those from more northern States. An intelligent negro from a northern county of North Carolina, who had there learned the blacksmith's trade and had been hired to work on a railroad in South Carolina, stated to the Commission that he never knew what slavery really was until he left his native State. While there he was comparatively contented. Within a month after he reached South Carolina he determined to risk his life in an attempt to escape.

To judge whether a natural increase of population is necessarily connected with physical comforts, it behooves us to look to the interior slave life of the South, to the motives which encourage such increase, and to the conditions which attach to it. We find these well set forth by one who had the best opportunities to observe, having resided some five months on her husband's plantation in Georgia, and being in the habit of recording from day to day events as they occurred. It is doubtful whether there has been presented to the public in modern times a more authentic or more faithful chronicle of every-day life in the cotton States than is to be found in the journal from which our extract is taken. The writer had been conversing with a negress who had formerly been a favorite house servant, and thus proceeds:

She named to me all her children, an immense tribe; and, by the bye, E——, it has occurred to me that, whereas the increase of this ill-fated race is frequently adduced as a proof of their good treatment and well-being, it really and truly is no such thing, and springs from quite other causes than the peace and plenty which a rapidly increasing population are supposed to indicate. * * * Peace and plenty are certainly causes of human increase, and so is recklessness. Here it is more than recklessness, for there are certain indirect premiums held out to obey the early command of replenishing the earth, which do not fail to have their full

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a cowhide stands and stripes them. I give you the woman's words. She did not speak of this as anything strange, unusual, or especially horrid and abominable; and when I said, "Did they do this to you when you were with child?" she simply replied, "Yes, missis." * * * I gave the woman meat and flannel, which were what she came for, and remained, choking with indignation and grief, long after they had all left me to my most bitter thoughts. (Journal of a residence on a Georgian plantation in 1838–39, by Frances Anne Kemble, p. 200.)

Mrs. Kemble says, elsewhere in her journal, "Never forget in reading the details I send you, that the people on this plantation are well off, and consider themselves well off, in comparison with the slaves on some of the neighboring estates."

effect. In the first place, none of the cares—those noble cares, that holy thoughtfulness, which lifts the human above the brute parent—are ever incurred here, either by father or mother. The relation, indeed, resembles, so far as circumstances can possibly make it so, the short-lived connection between the animal and its young. * * * But it is not only the absence of the conditions which God has affixed to the relation which tends to encourage the reckless increase of the race; they enjoy, by means of numerous children, certain positive advantages. In the first place, every woman who is pregnant, as soon as she chooses to make the fact known to the overseer, is relieved from a certain portion of her work in the field, which lightening of labor continues, of course, as long as she is so burdened. On the birth of a child certain additions of clothing and an additional weekly ration are bestowed on the family, and these matters, small as they may seem, act as powerful inducements to creatures who have none of the restraining influences actuating them which belong to the parental relation among all other people, whether civilized or savage. Moreover, they have all of them a most distinct and perfect knowledge of their value to their owners as property; and a woman thinks, and not much amiss, that the more frequently she adds to the number of her master's live-stock by bringing new slaves into the world the more claims she will have upon his consideration and good will. This was perfectly evident to me from the meritorious air with which the women always made haste to inform me of the number of children they had borne and the frequent occasions on which the older slaves would direct my attention to their children, exclaiming, "Look, Missis: little niggers for you and Massa; plenty little niggers for you and little Missis."*a*

We have had abundant evidence of the correctness of the view here taken. General Saxton, for example, deposes:

Question. Were the women, under the slave system, taught chastity as a religious duty?

Answer. No, sir; they were taught that they must have a child once a year.

The prohibition against suckling their children longer than three months is part of the same system.*b* The result is that the slave families are usually very numerous. We found in South Carolina, among the freedmen, several instances in which the mother had had twenty children and upward in as many years. The result is disclosed, beyond possible denial, throughout Mrs. Kemble's graphic volume. Excessive child-bearing, coupled with ceaseless toil—an interval of three weeks only being allowed after childbirth—these are conclusively shown to have been the source of shocking diseases and terrible suffering to the female slaves.*c*

The argument to be deduced from the great natural increase of the slave population in the United States would be much stronger than it is had the ratio of increase, as it was during the two first decades after the abolition of the slave-trade, been kept up to the present day.

But it has not been kept up. We have already had occasion, in the extract cited from the preliminary report of the Commission, to advert to the fact that the system of slavery among us has been

a Journal of a Residence on a Georgian Plantation in 1838–39, by Frances Anne Kemble, New York, 1863, pp. 59, 60.

b Among the witnesses whose testimony is given in the Report of the Lords in Council are several physicians residing in the island of Jamaica. One of these, Adam Anderson, of the parish of Saint Ann, testifies: "Great losses are sustained in the increase of negroes from the length of time the negro women continue their children at the breast—seldom less than two years and many of them more." (Lords' Report, Part III. Jamaica. Appendix No. 7.)

If this habit was common throughout the colonies, its effect, taken in connection with the custom so widely different in our slave States, is to be enumerated among the causes which went to produce the great variance of results as to increase of slave population in the West Indies and in the United States.

c Journal of a Residence in Georgia. (See p. 29, also 89, a very bad case; also pp. 79, 122, 190, 191, 192, 196, 214, 215, 233, 251, with very strong evidence, and many others. The whole work is a most dreary picture, a terrible daguerreotype of what daily negro life was in a cotton State before the war.)

increasing in severity and hardship from year to year, especially for thirty years past.*a* A glance at the census shows that statistics confirm what we had deduced from personal observation. From 1830 the rate has been gradually diminishing; for, as the superintendent of the census remarks, "the greater apparent increase among slaves from 1840 to 1850 is connected with the admission of Texas in 1845."*b* In these thirty years the ratio of natural increase has diminished over 10 per cent. in the decade, or 1 per cent. a year.

At the same diminishing ratio less than a quarter of a century would have witnessed a state of things under which the slave population would have been annually decreasing. Whether it would have fallen still lower, until, as in Jamaica and other West Indian Islands, the deaths had so far exceeded the births that, in less than a century, half the population would have disappeared, must now ever remain, let us thank God, a matter of conjecture.

The duration of slavery as a system in the United States has been but brief, as compared with its prolonged existence in the West Indian colonies. Here that system had not borne its deadliest fruits. Here, especially for four or five decades after the Revolutionary War, certain features of a patriarchal*c* character tended to alleviate its harshness.

But, in all its various phases, that system which confers on one race the fatal privilege of idleness at expense of forced drudgery imposed upon another race, differs rather in the degree than in the character of its results. These results are, as a general rule, wherever slavery exists at all, essentially and degradingly evil; evil to the victim of the injustice; evil, as certainly, to the inflictor of it, for there is no human crime that does not recoil on the criminal.

Alike in the slave States of the Union as in the colonies of the West Indies, and in every other land in which the system of slavery prevails, its victims may be said to live deprived, directly or indirectly, of every natural right.

One of the most universal objects of human desire and of human endeavor is the acquisition of property; but the laws of slave States forbid that the slave shall ever acquire any. The holiest of human relations is marriage; but a slave cannot legally contract it. The dearest of human ties are those of family; but a slave may see them broken forever, without redress, any hour of his life. Of all human privileges the highest is the right of culture, of moral and mental improvement, of education; but to the slave the school is forbidden ground—reading and writing are penal offenses. The most prized of personal rights is the right of self-defense; but a slave has it not. He may not resist or resent a blow, even if it endanger limb or life.

What remains to the enslaved race? Life to man? honor to woman? Any security for either? Nominally, yes. Actually, save in exceptional cases, no. In the statute laws against murder or rape the word white is not to be found. Persons of either color appear to

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a See extract from Preliminary Report of the Commission, given at page 148 [328] of this report.

b Preliminary Report of Eighth Census, p. 7.

c We have found indications of this in taking the evidence of freedmen, especially in the more northern slave States. Mrs. Wilkinson, a colored woman in Canada West, testified: "I was raised in Winchester, Va. * * * I have seen a good deal of hard treatment of others, but never had any myself. I was brought up like one of the family. I used to call my master 'father' and the old lady 'mother' until I came to this country. That is the way I was raised." This woman was set free by her mistress after her master's death. (Supplementary Report A, on The Refugees from Slavery in Canada West. By one of the Commission. P. 98.)

be equally protected. But among the same statutes in every slave State of the Union is incorporated a provision to the following or similar effect:

A negro, mulatto, Indian, or person of mixed blood, descended from negro or Indian ancestors, to the third generation inclusive, though one ancestor of each generation may have been a white person, whether bond or free, is incapable of being a witness in any case, civil or criminal, except for or against each other.*a*

As far as regards the two worst crimes against the person, the above provision is the exact equivalent of the following:

Murder or rape by a white person committed against a negro, mulatto, Indian, or person of mixed blood, descended from negro or Indian ancestors, to the third generation inclusive, though one ancestor of each generation may have been a white person, shall go unpunished, unless a white person shall have been present, and shall testify to the commission of the crime.

The apology for a law according to which a woman cannot testify against the violator of her person, or a son against the murderer of his father, is, that in a community where negro slavery prevails such a provision is necessary for the safety of the white race. The same apology is adduced to justify the taking from the slave the right of property, of marriage, of family ties, of education, of self-defense.

The apology may be valid. It may not be possible to force one race to hopeless labor—they and their children after them—from sunrise till sunset, day after day, year after year, till death—thus to toil unrequited, save by the coarsest food and clothing, in order that another race may exist in idleness—it may not be possible safely to carry on such a system without depriving the laboring race of every right, civil and social, and of every protection to life and property, for which man has been struggling through all the centuries of history.

It may be one of the conditions of safety to the master race, thus usurping the labor of their fellows, that some of their own children should be as utterly disfranchised as the imported African. The phraseology of the section we have quoted is very suggestive—"to the third generation inclusive, though one ancestor of each generation be white," are the words. The white man makes the law, and his son, his grandson, his great grandson, so that these share to the extent of one-eighth the blood of the attainted race, may, whether slave or free, be murdered with impunity, if the murder be not committed in the presence of some one without that eighth of taint. The white man makes the law, and exposes the chastity of his own daughter, fairer of skin, it may be, than himself, to brutal outrage, without possibility of bringing the ruffian who commits that outrage to justice, unless the wretch, adding folly to infamy, selects his opportunity when one of his own race happens to be within hearing or sight. These may all be necessary conditions, without which, under the slave system, domestic tranquillity cannot be maintained.

Let us assume that in this matter the slave-holder is in the right, and that while slavery exists these are his conditions of safety; what then? In what sense, except a blasphemous one, can we pronounce that system to be successful which cannot maintain itself except in violation of every principle of justice and virtue which God has implanted in the heart of man, except by the abrogation, as to an entire race of men, of those rights of property, of family, and of person, to assert and maintain which, in all ages of the world, good and brave men have willingly sacrificed life?

a Code of Tennessee, 1858, Sec. 3808, p. 687. We have selected this section from the code of one of the Middle States as a fair average example.

But there are other conditions, not set forth in statute law, with which the existence of slavery is inseparably connected—those, namely, which affect the masters of slaves.

Of all forms of prayer none is more strictly adapted to the nature and the wants of man than this: "Lead us not into temptation." Men, in the mass, cannot be habitually tempted with impunity. It was said of one only that He was tempted like as we are, yet without sin.

But of all human temptations, one of the strongest and most dangerous is that which attends the possession, throughout life, of arbitrary and irresponsible power. As a rule it is always abused. A beneficent despotism is the rarest of exceptions. This is one of the great lessons of history, upon which is based the doctrine of popular rights and the theory of a republican government.

Under no phase of society has the operation of the law which connects sin with ceaseless temptation been more apparent than in States where slavery prevails. One of our greatest statesmen, himself a sufferer under the evils he deprecates, has set forth in strong terms the practical results.

"There must, doubtless," said Jefferson, "be an unhappy influence on the manners of our people, produced by the existence of slavery among us. The whole commerce between master and slave is a perpetual exercise of the most boisterous passions—the most unremitting despotism on one part, and degrading submissions on the other. Our children see this, and learn to imitate it, for man is an imitative animal. * * * The parent storms; the child looks on, catches the lineaments of wrath, puts on the same airs in the circle of smaller slaves; and thus nursed, educated, and daily exercised in tyranny, cannot but be stamped with its odious peculiarities. The man must be a prodigy who can retain his manners and his morals under such circumstances."*a*

It has been customary to illustrate the influence of slavery on the dominant race by adducing individual examples of barbarous cruelty exercised toward slaves by their masters.*b* These might be multiplied indefinitely, but they are less conclusive of the effects inseparable from the system than the picture drawn by Jefferson, the exact truth of which every one familiar with the interior of Southern society will admit.

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a Jefferson's Notes on Virginia, chapter on Customs and Manners, p. 270.

b A single example from among many that came to our notice may here suffice. It is selected as exhibiting the uncontrolled passion and fearful inhumanity of that spirit, bred by arbitrary and irresponsible power, which could visit with terrible punishment a light and venal offense. It was testified to by an eye-witness, a respectable colored mechanic, Solomon Bradley by name, who was employed for several years on the railroad between Charleston and Savannah.

One morning this witness, going for a drink of water to a house near the line of the railroad, occupied by a Mr. F., heard dreadful screams in the door-yard. Looking through an aperture in the board fence, he saw a woman stretched, face downward, on the ground, her hands and feet bound to stakes. Over her stood her master, Mr. F., striking her with a leathern trace belonging to his carriage-harness. As the strokes fell the flesh of her back and legs was raised in welts and ridges. Occasionally, when the poor creature cried out with insufferable pain, her tormentor kicked her in the mouth to silence her. When he had exhausted himself by flogging, he called for sealing wax and a lighted candle, and, melting the wax, dropped it on the woman's lacerated back. Then, taking a riding-whip and standing over the poor wretch, he deliberately picked off, by switching, the hardened wax. While this scene of torture was acted, Mr. F.'s grown-up daughters were looking on from a window that opened on the yard.

Afterward Bradley made inquiry of the woman's fellow-servants as to what

Slavery breeds imperiousness of manner, impatience of contradiction or delay, ungovernable passion, contempt of labor. While it produces a certain carelessness of wealth and easy profuseness in expenditure, it discourages hardy enterprise in useful fields. Habits of regulated industry are seldom formed within the sphere of its influence, its tendency being to substitute for these indolent fashions of dependence and luxurious self-indulgence. It weakens the supremacy of law, with its sobering and chastening influence. It engenders, in young men especially, a spirit of reckless daring, a sort of careless courage that takes little account of human life; a love of violent excitement, sometimes running into military ardor, and ever liable to take the form of gambling, or intemperance, or that debasing licentiousness which must needs prevail wherever, in any class or race, female chastity is neither respected by custom nor protected by law.

Hence a state of society in which, with manners often cultivated, with an impulsive generosity and free hospitality to equals in station, there mingles a certain essential barbarism, which not only shows itself habitually in the treatment of those occupying servile or inferior positions, but also breaks out toward others in bursts of temper so frequent and violent that the old regulator in ages when force was law, the wager of battle in its modern form of duel, is openly sanctioned by public opinion as a necessary check to social insult or lawless outrage.

These remarks apply in their full force to society as it existed at the time the Southern insurrection declared itself in the States we have designated as those in which the slave system has been fully developed; the States which first rebelled; the States which will be the last to return to their allegiance. No reflecting and dispassionate observer, who has sojourned in any of these States long enough to become familiar with their manners and morals and social condition will pronounce the view we have taken of the results of slavery to be intemperate or unfair. From one or other of these results no man or woman born and bred in a slave community, no matter whether they learn to approve slavery or to hate it, can be reasonably expected wholly to escape. It is true as to the Border States, where the tilled estates more frequently assume the aspect of farms than of plantations, where the owner and his sons sometimes work along with the slaves, and even where they do not actually work with them, yet personally superintend their labor so as to recognize and take interest in them as individual human beings—it is true, and should here be stated, as to

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crime she had committed, and was told that it consisted in burning the edges of the waffles she had been cooking for breakfast.

"The sight of this thing," the witness added, "made me wild, and I could not work right that day. I prayed the Lord to help my people out of their bondage."

This witness was born and brought up in a northern county of North Carolina, where, he said, such cruelty was unheard of. Slaves were flogged there; but if one broke away during the punishment no attempt was made to renew it. What a fearful addition to the atrocities of this scene that the young women were witnesses of the ungovernable rage and savage cruelty of a father! And what must have been the character of the father who could thus expose himself before his children? The least evil that could result was, that it excited within them detestation of their parent. More probably the influence was brutalizing, deadening in their young hearts the sentiment of humanity, and preparing them to become themselves, in after life, merciless tyrants on the slightest provocation.

Outrages so gross may not have been common, even in South Carolina; but when they did occur they passed unnoticed either by law or by public opinion. What must have been the state of that society in which crimes so grave were committed with utter impunity?

these States, that the phase of slavery there existing is sensibly modified, and is divested more by practice, however, than by relaxation of law of some of its most odious features. On small estates especially, slaves in the Border States often have by sufferance a certain amount of property; continue to live by sufferance as if legally married; are frequently trusted with important charges; are sent to market with cattle or produce; are consulted in regard to the management of the estate.*a* Under such circumstances, they are greatly improved by coming into daily contact with white persons, and instances occur in which they are treated by the family with as much consideration as if their skin exhibited no tinge of African blood.

In these States the chief aggravation of the system is the interstate slave-trade; the forcible separation of families to fill up those melancholy gangs, assorted like droves of cattle, and whose destination is to that mysterious and undefined land, the terror of the border negro, known to him only as "down South."*b*

But even under this comparatively moderated phase of slavery, the inherent injustice of the system exhibits itself in the character of the very indulgences, which in other slave States are forbidden by law.*c* In visiting the colored population of Louisville this presented itself in a marked manner to the notice of the Commission. We found living there many slaves who, as the usual phrase is, "had hired their time." One case was of a slave woman, apparently fifty years of age, named Charlotte, belonging to Mr. ——. She had been hiring herself for more than fifteen years. She had two children—one thirteen, the other seventeen—both of whom worked in a tobacco factory. Their regular wages were $2 a week each; sometimes they did extra work, earning more. She hired their time also. For herself and these two children she paid her owner $5 a week; a dollar a week for herself and $2 a week for each of the children. She had brought up these children without any aid whatever from her master, feeding them, clothing them; and this she continued to do even now, when her master took their wages. She inhabited, with them, a single room, in a tenement house, about twelve feet square, paying her own rent. She supported herself by washing. A large bed and an ironing table, which together filled up most of the room, were piled with clothes prepared for ironing when we entered.

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a See testimony taken in Kentucky, p. 12. [Here omitted.]

b This domestic slave-trade appears to have been increasing rather than diminishing up to the commencement of the war. Judge Ballard, of Louisville, deposed before the Commission: "A few years since more cruelty, I think, was tolerated by the sentiment of the State than when I was a boy. We saw more frequently negro gangs driven through the city. Formerly a man did not like to be seen in that position, but five or six years ago it became quite common; there was no effort to conceal the thing. I recollect well that thirty years ago I knew a man, who was a physician in this city, to be tried by his church for the offense (committed as administrator of an estate) of unnecessarily separating, by sale, a slave from his wife."

c No person shall hire to any slave his time; nor shall any person owning the legal or equitable title of any slave, absolutely or for a term of time, his agent or attorney, or other person having the control of a slave, willfully permit or suffer such slave—

1. To own hogs, cows, horses, mules, or other like property.
2. To trade in spirituous liquors, hogs, cows, horses, or mules, or provisions, or other like property.
3. Nor, as if he were a free person of color, to live by himself.
4. To hire himself out.
5. To work and labor; to spend his or her time, or to do other acts. (Code of Tennessee, 1858, Sec. 2685, p. 578.)

This woman made no complaint, and did not appear to regard her condition as one of unusual hardship. The only thing she seemed to have expected from her master was a little aid in sickness. In reply to a question as to what he did for her, she answered: "My master never gives me anything, not even a little medicine, no more than if I did not belong to him." As her appearance indicated feeble health, we made inquiry on that score, to which she replied that she "was ailing," but that she "managed to keep up enough to make her wages." She added: "I get along well enough, and keep the hire paid up. You could not pay me to live at home if I could help myself." We asked her if she had to pay the hire for her boys in any event, and her reply was: "If the boys make more than $2 a week apiece, I get what is over; if they don't make that, I have to make it good to him. He has got to have it Saturday night, sure."

Another case was marked by an additional feature. It was that of a slave woman, apparently about thirty-five years of age. Coming upon her without any notice of our visit, we found her in a room tidily kept, and herself decently dressed. She had been hiring herself eleven years at $72 a year. Her husband, she told us (of course he could not be legally such), was a slave, and was hired by his master as cook in one of the Louisville hotels for $300 a year. Out of this his master, she said, gave him once or twice a year a $5 note—nothing else. We saw in the room two bright intelligent-looking children—one a boy about ten years old, the other a girl two or three years younger. One might go, at a venture, into a dozen dwellings of persons of the middle class in fair circumstances and not find their children cleaner in person and more neatly and suitably clad as were these two young slaves. We expressed to the mother our satisfaction at their appearance. Her face saddened and she said: "The white people have two of my children and that boy is about big enough to go."

We inquired how this was, and she informed us that her master left her children with her till they were about eleven years old and then took them home to work. Up to that age she fed and clothed them at her own expense. The last they had taken was a little girl between eleven and twelve years old. Four months ago the mother had gone to the plantation to visit her, not having seen her then for ten months. She had saved a dress for the child and took it with her. "I knew," she said, "that she would need it; but I never expected to find her as bad as she was. I could not help crying when I saw her. She was not dressed as a human creature should be. I took off her rags and washed her. She was serving my young master, and he had whipped the child so that you could not lay your hand anywhere along her back where he had not cut the blood out of her. I did all I could for her and dressed her, but I could not stay." Here the poor creature's eyes filled with tears. "I brought back the rags my child was covered with. I have them yet." We asked if we could see them. She went out, it seemed reluctantly, and brought us a small bundle of filthy tatters which she appeared ashamed that we should see. "If I could only have kept the children," she said, "I would not have cared for all the rest. I liked so much to have them clean and nice."

This woman made her living, as we ascertained, solely by washing and ironing. She, like the other, had paid her expenses of every kind, the doctor's bill inclusive.

Truly, the tender mercies of slavery are cruel! Under what other system would men, assuming to be gentlemen, commit toward poor, hard-working women such flagrant injustice as this?

In the first case the woman Charlotte, in feeble health, advancing in years, with no means of living except labor in washing and ironing, pays to her master $260 a year for the privilege of supporting, by such labor, herself and her children. The man who received this human rental had literally furnished no equivalent. For more than fifteen years the woman had not received from him even a little aid in sickness. The children for whom he now demanded a rental of $100 each had cost him nothing. For fifteen years the mother had fed and clothed them, cared for them in sickness and in health; she continued, unrequited, to feed and clothe them still. Who, if not that mother, was entitled to their wages now? Who, except one in whom slavery had blunted every perception alike of justice and delicacy, would consent to receive and to use money coming from such a source as that?

In the second case, $372 annually had been paid for eleven years by the woman and him whom she called her husband, the law of the State forbidding that she should be his lawful wife. Four thousand and ninety-two dollars the master had received from them in that time, for which he had rendered nothing, except some $10 a year in the form of a gratuity to the man. Was this $4,000 considered by the master enough to take from these two working people? The mother in this case, as in the former one, had brought up her children at her own expense; had fed them and had clothed and kept them as any respectable yeoman might have been glad to see his children clothed and kept. Were the father and mother, after the payment of this $4,000, after the care and cost of bringing up these children, suffered to enjoy the comfort of having them with them, and the aid which, as they grew up, they might be able to afford? No. While the children were a burden, that burden was thrown on the mother; she, too, as in the other case, earning a living as washerwoman. As soon as they were of an age to be of service they were removed to the plantation. And how treated there? The young girl was taken neatly and comfortably clad from her mother's care. One would have thought that the most common regard for decency, to say nothing of justice, would have suggested that the worse than orphaned child should have been kept, as the servant of a rich man, at least as reputably as the poor slave mother had kept her. Yet she was suffered to go about the house before her master's eyes in filthy rags. One would have supposed that the recollection of the $4,000 received from the hard-working parents might have risen up to save—if Christian feeling could not save—this poor child, deprived of natural protectors, from brutal cruelty. Yet she was treated as no man with the least pretense to humanity would have treated a dumb beast.

Let no one say that these were cases of unusual hardship. The parties themselves evidently did not consider them such. There was no tone of querulous complaint. The facts came out only in answer to our direct inquiries, and neither of the women seemed to consider herself especially to be pitied. Charlotte thought a little hard of it that her master did not send her medicine when she was sick. The hire of her children did not seem to have suggested itself to her as any injustice. Even the other said she would be willing to part with the children if she only knew they were well treated. Had she been suffered to retain them, her gratitude to her master for his generosity would, it was evident, have been unbounded. One could see that the $4,000 subtracted from her own and her husband's earnings never

occurred to her except as a usual thing. Both women expressed the greatest satisfaction that they were allowed to hire themselves. It was sufficiently apparent that nothing short of compulsion would cause either of them to return to what they still called "home." What sort of a home could that be to which the privilege of hard labor at the washtub, purchased by a weekly payment in money—coupled, in one case, with a similar payment for the children, and in the other with the loss of them—was regarded as a favor and a blessing?

Let us not imagine that the masters in these two cases were sinners above all men that dwelt in Kentucky. They may have been indulgent in their own families, kind to their white neighbors, honorable in their business dealings, esteemed in society. The anomaly is presented of men whose characters, in one phase, entitle them to be called cultivated and civilized, yet in another—to wit, in their dealings with a proscribed race—exhibiting such utter disregard of the mild graces of Christianity, mercy, charity, long-suffering, kindness, and good will to men, that it is not too harsh to say they live in a state of semi-barbarism. Such results are chargeable far less to the individuals who have thus gone astray than to the system which has formed their character. But a system has lamentably failed that results in the arrest of human civilization and Christian progress, in injury to the national character, and in disregard, under any circumstances, of the natural and inalienable rights of man.

Such a system is fraught with mischief, politically as well as morally. They who violate the rights of one race of men lose a portion of their reverence for the rights of all. It comes to this, that the peculiarities of character stamped more or less on every country in which slavery exists are, in spirit and in practice, adverse, not to religion and civilization alone, but to democracy also. No people exposed to the influences which produce such peculiarities will ever be found imbued with a universal sense of justice, with a respect for industry, with a disposition to grant to labor its just position among mankind; nor can any people subjected to influences so deleterious ever be expected to remain, in perpetuity, contented and happy under republican rule. *a* In no sense, then, neither political, moral, nor religious, can the experiment of slavery in these States be regarded in any other light than as an utter failure.

All this might have been said four years ago in reply to any argument that might then have been adduced in support of the assertion that slavery, though it failed in the West Indies and South America, had succeeded in the United States. But how instructive, how invaluable the experience of these eventful four years! New views of the subject present themselves to-day; aspects of the slavery question hidden until now come conspicuously into the light. History had previously recorded the social and economical evils of the system. Now she has presented to us its political consequences.

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a After dinner the conversation again turned on the resources and power of the South, and on the determination of the people never to go back into the Union. Then cropped out again the expression of regret for the rebellion of 1776, and the desire that if it came to the worst England would receive back her erring children, or give them a prince under whom they could secure a monarchical form of government. There is no doubt about the earnestness with which these things are said. (My Diary, North and South, by William Howard Russell, 1862, Chap. 17.)

This was in April, 1861, on a South Carolinian plantation. Mr. Russell represents these sentiments as then common in the South.

And now, therefore, going back to our starting point on the African coast, and following up once more the two diverging branches of the great stream of slave immigration flowing west—the one branch bearing 500,000 captives to this northern continent, the other conveying 15,000,000 to islands and a continent farther south—we are able, by the light of recent experience, to present more fully and clearly than ever before the comparative results in either case. Increase or decrease, apparent success or undeniable failure, the ultimate results have been fatal alike.

The 15,000,000 dispatched to the West Indian colonies and to South America never, as a population, took healthy root in the lands to which they were banished. They had no growth from the first; and ever after, century by century, they melted away under the influences of the system that degraded and destroyed them. Their fate and the lesson it conveyed were immediate and apparent. God stamped the policy which enslaved them at every stage of its progress with His reprobation.

But, as to the 500,000 that came among us, the mark of Divine condemnation, apparently suspended for a time, came in a different form at last. For a time that 500,000 increased and multiplied and replenished the earth; for a time their masters were wealthy and prosperous, as men usually rate prosperity; for a time these masters increased in political power; they held sway in the Republic; they controlled the National Legislature; they obtained a majority of the public offices. The end was delayed, and, when it came at last, it was the direct result of the peculiarities of character impressed by slavery on its votaries. Imperious and insubordinate, they rebelled against lawful authority. Spurning wholesome control, they rejected the President who was the choice of the majority. Despising a working people, they sought to sever connection with the North—a race of unblushing laborers. Seduced by evil habit into the belief that man's noblest condition is to live by the exertions of others, they undertook to erect a separate political system of which slavery was to be the corner stone.

Thus did slavery bring on a civil war between brethren of the same race, and tongue, and faith—a war widespread, and embittered and desolating as wars have seldom been. Thus will slavery have caused the violent death, in the country which tolerated it, of 500,000 of free people. Thus will slavery leave behind it, in the country where it held its millions in bonds, a public debt little short, it may be, of that which loads down the industry of Great Britain. If God in his mercy shall, in the end, preserve us from results to which these deaths and losses are but as dust in the balance; if our punishment does not extend to dismemberment, anarchy, extinction as a great nation; if lookers on from European courts are not to moralize on the ignominious failure of the noblest experiment to reconcile democratic liberty and public order that was ever instituted by man, let us remember how narrowly we shall have escaped; let us call to mind what days of gloom and hopelessness we have passed through—how often, as the contest proceeded, victory has hung even balanced in the scale, and what a little thing, amid the thousand contingencies which our short sight calls chance, might have turned the issue against us forever.

In our case the great lesson was long delayed; but how terrible in its actual results, how awfully impressive in its possible consequences, when it came upon us at last!

The conclusion of the whole matter is this: Reviewing from its inception on this continent down to the present hour the history of that offense against humanity by which one race, in order to escape labor, usurps by violence and appropriates to itself the labor of another, we find that the tendency of that usurpation is always to debase the usurpers, and usually to extinguish the laboring race; and that, in the only notable exception to this last rule, the effects of this sin against justice and mercy culminated in the bloodiest civil war that ever arose among men, of the horrors and sufferings incident to which we cannot, even now, see the end.

If a calm review of this terrible episode in modern history brings no conviction that the crime which we are now expiating in blood must be atoned for, as crime can only be, by practical repentance—by thrusting out from among us the wrong of the age—argument will be unavailing. If, as all signs of the times appear to indicate, the Nation has already attained to this conviction, then it behooves us to consider how we shall carry it into effect; whether and in what manner we can effect emancipation by legal and constitutional means.

The consideration of these questions shall form the subject of the next chapter.

CHAPTER II.—*Emancipation.*

Aside from the abstract question of justice, there is nothing so intimately connected with the consideration of measures for the protection and improvement of American freedmen as the question, antecedent to all plans or details, whether the act or acts whereby these men were declared free are or are not absolutely legal and irrevocable. If their civil right to personal freedom is not well founded and forever secured, then all practical measures based upon that right are unavailing and nugatory. Upon their condition, before the law, must all plans for their welfare be predicated.

Their legal status is, therefore, the primary question. And if it should appear that there are any circumstances which endanger the validity or the permanency of the freedom thus proclaimed, a proper treatment of the subject requires that these circumstances should be examined with a view, if need be, to their removal.

Seldom, throughout all history, has there been presented to any nation, for its decision, a question of import more vast than this. Its solution involves not alone the social destiny of 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 of human beings, but also the permanent peace and the national honor of one of the great powers of the world. It allies itself also, in an especial manner, to the progress of civilization.

The events of the last three years have radically changed the legal aspect of this subject. Questions once purely constitutional have now become complicated with questions of international law.

A member of the commonwealth of christendom, our Republic is bound by the acknowledged rules of that unwritten code governing the society of civilized nations, of which the foundation and the sufficient authority is the common consent and usage of that society. *a* We are as much bound by its rules as we are by the provisions of

a We search in vain for any other authority for the law of nations than is to be found in Grotius' favorite phrase: *Placuit gentibus*, De Jure Belli et Pacis, lii, cxviii, 4, s. 5.

our Federal Constitution. In proportion as civilization advanced "it became," says Sir James Mackintosh, "almost as essential that Europe should have a precise and comprehensive code of the law of nations as that each country should have a system of municipal law. *a*

Engaged in war, we must conform to the law of nations, so far as that law regulates public rights and duties during war. We must take from it, for example, the extent of our rights as regards enemies' property and the limitations of these rights.

In interpreting the international code, however, it behooves us to bear in mind that as its office is to foster civilization in peace and to mitigate suffering and repress outrage in war, the sentiment of christendom, taking practical form, has been gradually molding its rules from the more to the less severe. Thus, among the Romans the rule that renders enemies' property liable to confiscation was so harshly enforced that it was made to apply to subjects of the enemy who, at the breaking out of war, happened, innocently and by the accident of travel or temporary commerce, to be residing among them. But Grotius and Vattel argue that as these foreigners entered the country under the sanction of public faith, the government which permitted this tacitly contracted that they should be protected while there and allowed a reasonable time to return, taking with them their movable effects. And this practice, from its evident justice, has now superseded the stricter enforcement of the rule.

Beyond all doubt, as a nation holding itself second to no other in its desire to aid the cause of humanity and civilization, our practice in war ought to conform to the milder and more enlightened phase of sentiment sanctioned by modern publicists. But in so doing it behooves us to see to it that the scruples of moderation do not degenerate into weakness, defeating their own object and protracting the term of a war which is a disgrace to the age if it be not regarded as God's agency for a great purpose. We are guilty of culpable negligence if we fail to employ all the means which are legally and properly within our reach to bring to a close, at the earliest practicable day, the struggle which now desolates and depopulates our land. There is no just war which has not for its object (on a rightful basis, it is true) the speedy restoration of peace. *b*

In pursuing that object as the legal phrase is, *viâ facti*—in other words, by the compulsory means of war—injury must be inflicted on the enemy. States, being in the nature of vast corporations, are not, indeed, liable to punishment, but acts resembling punishment, though in fact but measures of self-defense, become necessary, if we resort to war at all. "It is to be remembered," says an able modern commentator on international law, "that as the will of the subject is bound up in that of his government, it may well be that the consequences of the conduct of his rulers may be attended with injury both to the person and property of the subject, and that the enemy is justified in striking through them at the government from which he has received a wrong, for which redress has been denied." *c*

The just limit in this case is set forth by Montesquieu: "Nations," says he, "owe to each other, in peace, the greatest amount of good, and

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a Lecture on the Law of Nature and Nations, by Sir James Mackintosh.

b *Bellum pacis causa suscipitur.* (Grotii Proleg., 25 De Jure Belli et Pacis, lib. i, c. i, s. 1.)

c Commentaries on International Law, by Robert Phillimore, M. P., Vol. 3, p. 69.

in war the least amount of evil, that is compatible with their true interests." *a*

Guided by these general considerations the Commission proceed to examine the question of emancipation, legally considered.

In so doing it may simplify the matter if we offer a few preliminary observations on the—

SECTION 1.—*Constitutional aspect of what is called slave property.*

There has been radical diversity of views on this subject. Extreme opinions on either side have been confidently urged, one party alleging that the Federal Constitution admitted and sanctioned property in human beings, another that its very preamble utterly excluded that idea, and that none of its provisions recognized, or could recognize, in any sense a social institution that is contrary alike to law and to morality.

We cannot reach clear ideas of the constitutionality of emancipation under any circumstances until we settle in advance under what phase and to what extent the social relation known as slavery is recognized (if it be recognized) by the Constitution of the United States. And throughout the prosecution of such an inquiry it behooves us to bear in mind the great fundamental ideas of human liberty and natural rights, to give legal force to which that instrument was originally framed. It behooves us, further, to keep in view a well-established legal principle, founded on justice and identified with civilization, laid down by the Supreme Court of the United States in these words:

> Where rights are infringed, where fundamental principles are overthrown, where the general system of the law is departed from, a legislative intention must be expressed with irresistible clearness to induce a court of justice to suppose a design to effect such objects. *b*

The constitutional provision regarding the slave-trade, cautious in its phraseology, was temporary only, ceasing to operate after the year 1808, and need not therefore be considered.

There are but two other provisions remaining that bear on this subject, familiar to all, for they have been the theme of a hundred excited discussions, one contained in the fourth article and second section of the Constitution, being in these words:

> No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

The claims to service or labor here referred to may be for years or for life; both are included in the above provisions. In point of fact, there were existing at the time that provision was adopted (as there still exist) both classes, the first class for a term of years then consisting in part of claims against foreign adults who had bound themselves to service for a limited time to repay the expenses of their emigration, but chiefly, as now, of claims to the service or labor of what were called apprentices, usually white minors; the second, for life, were claims to the service or labor of men, women, and children of all ages, exclusively of African descent, who were called slaves.

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a Le droit des gens est naturellement fondé sur ce principe, que les diverses nations doivent dans la paix le plus de bien, et dans la guerre le moins de mal, qu'il est possible, sans nuire à leurs véritables intérêts. (Montesquieu De l'Esprit des Lois, l. i, c. iii.)

b United States against Fisher (2d Cranch, 390).

The first class of claims were found chiefly in Northern States; the second chiefly in Southern. There was a great disparity between the numbers of the two classes. While the claims to service or labor for years numbered but a few thousands, there were then held to service or labor for life 500,000 or 600,000 persons, and the number has since increased to about 4,000,000.

The constitutional provision is, that persons from whom, under the laws of any one State, service or labor is due, shall not be exonerated from the performance of the same by the laws of any other State to which they may escape. The apprentice or the slave shall, in that case, on demand of the proper claimant, be delivered up.

Such a provision involves the recognition of certain rights of property; but of what kind?

Is the ownership of one human being by another here involved? Is the apprentice or the slave recognized in this clause as an article of merchandise?

State laws, regulating apprenticeship and slavery, may give to the master of the apprentice, or of the slave, the custody of the person, and the right of corporal punishment, in order the better to insure the performance of the labor due. These laws may declare that an apprentice, or a slave, who strikes his master shall suffer death. They may provide that the testimony of an apprentice, or of a slave, shall not be received in any court of justice as evidence against his master. They may make the claims to service or labor, whether for years or for life, transferable by ordinary sale. They may declare such claims to be, under certain circumstances, of the nature of real estate. They may enact that these claims shall be hereditary, both as regards the claimant and the person held to service, so that heirs shall inherit them—and, also, so that the children of apprentices, or of slaves, shall, in virtue of their birth be apprentices or slaves. They may deny to the slave, or to the apprentice, during the term of slavery or of apprenticeship, legal marriage, education, the ownership of property, real and personal. But State laws and State constitutions, whatever their varying provisions, cannot modify or affect, expressly or by implication, the Constitution of the United States. They have no power, direct or indirect, over it. It controls them. The Supreme Court has decided that "the Government of the Union, though limited in its power, is supreme within its sphere of action;" and again, paraphrasing the Constitution itself, that "the laws of the United States, when made in pursuance of the Constitution, form the supreme law of the land, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."*a*

Therefore, no State action can add to or take from the Constitution of the United States. Therefore, State laws and State constitutions, valid within their own municipal jurisdiction, are without force within the proper sphere of Federal authority. They can neither determine the interpretation of the Federal Constitution, nor serve as commentary or explanation of its intent. It is an authority superior to theirs, and it is to be interpreted by the words, fairly and candidly construed, of its framers.

These words deny to any State the right either to pass laws or regulations discharging from service or labor inhabitants of another State held to such service, who may have escaped therefrom, or to refuse to the proper claimant of such service the surrender of the

a McCulloch against the State of Maryland (4 Wheaton's Reports, p. 316; Constitution of the United States, Sec. 6).

fugitive by whom it is due. They do this—they do nothing more. And this denial of the right on the part of any State of the Union to defeat certain claims to labor held by citizens of another is a protection afforded to all claims for labor alike; to that of the master seeking a white apprentice, and to that of the master seeking a negro slave.

There is an evident intention, so far as words can mark intention, to go no further. There is an evident intention to refrain from any expression that might be construed into an acknowledgment of slavery as a social institution. Nothing could be more notorious than the fact of its existence as such in many of the States then about to be united in one Federal Union. But the responsibility of that existence is studiously left to the States who permit it. It is acknowledged as a fact, not sanctioned. If, while it exists, it is protected in one of the incidents which belong alike to it and to apprenticeship, the reason is to be found in the necessity of the case. It is evidently with no other intent than to avert angry conflicts between State and State that an individual State is not permitted to release from involuntary labor any person who, by the municipal rule of another State, is subjected to it.

This view of the case is fully borne out by the remarkable phraseology of the provision under consideration. The word slave, though then universally used to designate a negro held to service or labor for life, is not employed. We know, from the debates in the convention which framed the Constitution, that this peculiarity was not accidental; nor can we overlook the inevitable inference from it. This provision does not recognize slavery, except as it recognizes apprenticeship. African slavery, according to the expressly selected words, and therefore according to the manifest intent of the framers of the Constitution, is here recognized as a claim to the service or labor of a negro; nothing more, nothing else.

It avails nothing to allege, even if it were true, that in 1787, when these words were written, a negro was commonly considered property. Chief Justice Taney, delivering the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, asserts that in the thirteen colonies which formed the Constitution "a negro of the African race was regarded as an article of property." If the opinion expressed on this subject by a large majority of those who sat in deliberation in the various States on the adoption of the Federal Constitution, as recorded by Elliot,[a] is to be received, as it properly may be, in evidence to prove the probable opinions of their constituents on this subject, then has the chief justice's assertion no foundation in truth. But true or not, it has no legitimate bearing on the argument. Let the facts as to popular opinions in revolutionary days be as they may, they are but the opinions of individual colonists; and these cannot be received as a basis of construction for the words, nor can they rebut the plain intent of a constitutional provision. It is not what individual colonists believed, but what the framers of the Constitution incorporated in that instrument, that we have to deal with.

They avoided the use of the word slave. They incorporated the words "person held to service or labor." They admitted the existence, under State laws, of the claim to service or labor—none other;

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[a] In evidence that this statement is correct, the Commission submit, among the documents accompanying this report, a carefully prepared abstract of the opinions on slavery, favorable and unfavorable, expressed in the various State conventions during the debates on the adoption of the U. S. Constitution. [Abstract omitted.]

a claim (regarded in its constitutional aspect) in the nature of what the law calls a chose in action—or, in other words, a species of debt—a thing to which, though it cannot be strictly said to be in actual possession, one has a right.

In common parlance we employ words, in connection with slavery, which imply much more than such a claim. We say slave-holder and slave-owner; we speak of the institution of slavery; but we do not say apprentice-holder or apprentice-owner, nor do we speak of the institution of apprenticeship. The reason, whether valid or invalid, for such variance of phraseology in speaking of the two classes of claims is not to be found in any admission, express or implied, in the provision of the Constitution now under consideration. The framers of that instrument employed one and the same phrase to designate the master of the apprentice and the master of the slave. Both are termed "the party to whom service or labor may be due."

The employment of the popular phraseology referred to, indicating social disabilities and a subjection of one race to another, which originated in local legislation alone, has had a tendency to mislead public opinion as to the actual connection between slavery and the Federal Constitution. The mass of our people had come to think, at last, not only that the claim to labor was recognized, and was protected in cases where the denial of that claim might have led to a dangerous conflict of authority between States, which was true, but also that the framers of the Federal Constitution, straying off from the landmarks set up by the Declaration of Independence, had recognized as just, and had pledged the Nation to defend against all comers, a social institution under which one human being became the chattel of another, which was false.

If we were to regard the Constitution as indorsing slavery in all its changing phases, shaped by successive State laws and institutions as these phases have been, whither might not the doctrine have led us? Amongst the ancient Romans the master had the power of life and death over his slave. Let us suppose that South Carolina had enacted, as she might have enacted, a statute granting to her slave-holders this terrible power. Is the Federal Constitution, because of such statute, to be understood as recognizing the doctrine that murder is no crime if perpetrated on the person of a negro held to labor? Instinctively we reject an inference so monstrous that we must have lost all respect for the best men of the revolutionary period before we could adopt it.

The second and only other provision of the Constitution which refers to slaves (article I, section 2) remains to be considered, in these words:

> Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons.

To avoid mistakes, it was deemed necessary to include apprentices by express specification. Why this? Every one would have felt it to be absurd if the words had been, "the whole number of free persons, including farm laborers." But why absurd? Because persons engaged in free labor are, beyond question, free persons. Not so those "bound to service." While so bound, apprentices may be considered not free; when the "term of years," and with it the bondage to service, expires, they become free, or, as the common phrase is, "their own masters." It was necessary and proper, therefore, to

specify whether, in the enumeration of inhabitants, they were to be estimated as free persons or as persons not free.

But would there be any fairness in construing this clause into an admission, by inference or otherwise, that an apprentice while "bound to service" is a slave? Clearly not. He is a person not free for the time, because another has a legal claim to his service or labor. The Constitution admits this; nothing more.

And so of slaves. "Other persons" they are called in contradistinction to "free persons," therefore persons not free; and properly so called, seeing that, like the apprentice before his term expires, they are "bound to service," and that, unlike him, they remain thus bound for life.

But unless we admit that the apprentice, bound to service for a season, is a slave during that season, we cannot justly allege that, by this provision of the Constitution, the negro, held to service or labor for life, is recognized as a slave.

A mere technical view of a great political question is usually a contracted one, of little practical value, and unbecoming a statesman. "The letter killeth, but the spirit giveth life." Yet we must not mistake for technicality a careful interpretation, distinctly warranted by the terms employed, of a public instrument. Every public instrument by which the governed delegate powers to those who govern should be strictly construed.

We know very well that the men who framed the Constitution regarded a negro held to service or labor not, indeed (to speak of the majority of opinions), as a chattel, but as a slave. It would be absurd to argue that temporary claims to the number (let us suppose) of 30,000 or 40,000 may for a moment compare in importance with life-long claims to the number of 4,000,000. The first are of comparatively trifling moment, have never molded or greatly influenced society among us, and might drop out of our social system without serious disturbance. The latter constitute a system that has roots deep struck in the social structure of half our country; that involves vast industrial interests; that has gradually obtained influence so great and assumed proportions so gigantic as to become a political element overshadowing and controlling. It cannot properly be dealt with except after the gravest deliberation and the most sedulous examination, in advance, of every step we propose to take. It cannot be eradicated without producing disturbances such as convulse a nation.

But it is none the less true that neither the number of slaves nor the magnitude of the interests involved can properly influence the judgment in determining the just construction of a clause in the Constitution, or properly set aside a fair deduction from the wording of that clause as to its true spirit and intent. It is none the less true that the framers of the Constitution, in studiously avoiding the employment of the word slave, undeniably abstained from admitting into that instrument anything which the use of that word might have implied. Therefore, the Constitution does not recognize the ownership of one human being in another. In it we seek in vain any foundation for the doctrine declared by Chief Justice Taney, that persons held to service or labor for life are articles of property or merchandise.

In one restricted sense, and only in one, is slavery recognized by the Constitution of the United States—as a system under which one man, according to State laws, may have a legal claim to the labor of another.

It follows that the question whether the Federal Government has the right, under any circumstances, to emancipate slaves is more simply and more distinctly stated when put in these words: Has the Federal Government the right, under any circumstances, to take and cancel claims to the service or labor of persons of African descent held, under State laws, in certain portions of the United States?

If there are circumstances and conditions under which such claims can be legally taken and disposed of by the Government, then, under these circumstances and conditions, emancipation is constitutional. If there are none such, it is unconstitutional.

This opens up the next branch of our inquiry; and as we are at war with one portion of the slave States and at peace with another portion, the question subdivides itself accordingly; for the rules as to property of an enemy during war differ entirely from those which regard the property of peaceful citizens.

Let us, then, first examine

The constitutionality of emancipation in the insurrectionary States.

Has the Federal Government the right to take and cancel claims to service or labor held by inhabitants of the insurrectionary States?

An antecedent question is: Are these inhabitants, without distinction as to individual loyalty or disloyalty, and because of their residence within a given territory, enemies of the United States?

Vattel has treated as fully and as humanely as any other writer on international law of the rules of that law so far as they apply to civil war. He says:

> When, in a republic, the nation is divided into two opposite factions, and both sides take up arms, this is called a civil war. * * * A civil war breaks the bands of society and government; or, at least, suspends their force and effect. It produces in the nation two distinct parties who consider each other as enemies. * * * These parties stand in precisely the same predicament as two nations who engage in a contest and have recourse to arms. *a*

In accordance with these views the Supreme Court has decided that because of the present insurrection there exists civil war. The opinion of the court, delivered in March of last year, is as follows:

> When the regular course of justice is interrupted by revolt, rebellion, or insurrection, so that the courts of justice cannot be kept open, civil war exists, and hostilities may be prosecuted on the same footing as if those opposing the Government were foreign enemies invading the land. *b*

When one nation is engaged in war against another, all the inhabitants of the latter, without regard to their opinions as to the justice of the war on the part of their own government, become enemies of the former. If Great Britain, siding with the South, were to declare war against us, John Bright, though he might retain the same friendly sentiments which he now entertains toward this country, would be, in law, the enemy of the United States. Vattel sets forth this principle in the plainest and most explicit terms:

> When the sovereign or ruler of the State declares war against another sovereign, it is understood that the whole nation declares war against another nation. Hence these two nations are enemies, and all the subjects of the one are enemies to all the subjects of the other. *c*

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a The Law of Nations, by Vattel, Book III, Secs. 292, 293.

b Claimants of schooners Brilliant, &c., *vs.* United States. March term, 1863. Opinion by Grier, J. Amer. Law Register, April, 1863, p. 338.

c Vattel, Book III, Sec. 70.

Strictly in accordance with the above the Supreme Court has given its opinion in the case already referred to. After reciting that the territory "held in hostility to the United States" has a "defined boundary,"*a* which can be crossed only by force, the court adds:

All persons residing within this territory, whose property may be used to increase the revenues of the hostile power, are, in this contest, liable to be treated as enemies. * * * Whether property be liable to capture as enemies' property does not, in any manner, depend upon the personal allegiance of the owner. *b*

According to this decision, property of every kind held by residents of the insurrectionary States, no matter what their personal sentiments or political proclivities may be, is enemies' property. It becomes such in virtue of the domicile of the owner, and of the fact that it "may be used to increase the revenues of the hostile power."

It follows that so much of the law of nations as relates to the right of a belligerent to take or destroy the property of an enemy applies in this case to the property of every inhabitant of the insurrectionary States, without regard to his individual loyalty or disloyalty.

What are the rules of international law which bear upon this matter? Grotius lays down the principle on the broadest ground. He says:

Moreover, by the law of nations, not only he who carries on war for just cause, but also any one engaged in solemn war, becomes the absolute and unconditional owner of all property taken from the enemy; so that both he and whoever claims under him are to be protected in possession of the same. *c*

Vattel is quite as explicit. He says:

We have a right to deprive our enemy of his possessions, of everything which may augment his strength and enable him to make war. This every one endeavors to accomplish in the manner most suitable to him. Whenever we have an opportunity we seize on the enemy's property and convert it to our own use; and thus, besides diminishing the enemy's power, we augment our own, and obtain at least a partial indemnification or equivalent, either for what constitutes the subject of the war, or for the expenses and losses incurred in its prosecution. *d*

The Supreme Court, in the case already cited, indorses this well-known principle of international law:

The right of one belligerent not only to coerce the other by direct force, but also to cripple his resources by the seizure or destruction of his property, is a necessary result of a state of war. *e*

These authorities settle the question as to the legality of one enemy taking or destroying the personal property of another.

In a general way, however, a belligerent does not become the legal owner of any personal property belonging to his enemy so long as it

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a This boundary, earlier defined by the respective acts of secession, was officially declared by proclamation of the President, issued under date of July 1, 1862. This was done in accordance with a requisition contained in the second section of an act of Congress approved June 7, 1862. The list includes eleven States, reckoning Eastern Virginia as one. It does not include Western Virginia, nor Maryland, nor Delaware, nor Kentucky, nor Missouri. Nothing here said, therefore, applies to the constitutional rights of the inhabitants of any of these States. To a proper understanding of the legal points involved, it is indispensable to bear in mind which States are in the eye of the law insurrectionary and which are not.

b Case cited, Claimants of schooners Brilliant, &c. American Law Register for April, 1863, pp. 343, 344.

c Ceterum, jure gentium non tantum is qui ex justâ causâ bellum gerit, sed et quivis, in bello sollemni, et sine fine modoque, dominus sit eorum quae hosti eripit, eo sensu nimirum ut a gentibus omnibus et ipse et qui ab eo titulum habent in possessione rerum talium tuendi sint. (Grotius, l. iii, c. vi, s. 2.)

d Vattel, Book III, Sec. 161.

e Case cited. Amer. Law Register for April, 1863, p. 341.

is still in that enemy's hands. To obtain a right to it he must reduce it to possession. "Owner of all property taken from the enemy," says Grotius. "We seize on the enemy's property and convert it to our own use," says Vattel. The Supreme Court employs a similar phrase, authorizing "the seizure or destruction of enemies' property." Until we seize the horses on which the enemy has mounted his cavalry, or the muskets which he has placed in the hands of his soldiers, they are not ours. As to tangible property, such as horses and muskets, we must capture before we own.

When we propose to take and cancel enemies' claims to service—in other words, to emancipate the slaves of our enemies—does the rule hold good? Must we obtain possession of the persons of these slaves before we can declare them to be free of their bondage?

In this case the question is not of seizing and destroying tangible property belonging to the enemy. Even if a slave were an article of merchandise, we do not propose to ourselves the possession and destruction of that article. If we did, it could not be ours to possess until we captured it, nor to destroy until the laws against murder were repealed.

The property with which we propose to deal, and of which we seek to deprive our enemies, is property of a character very different to that of property in horses or muskets. It consists of a right or claim; the only right over a slave by a master which is recognized in the Constitution—the claim to that slave's service or labor.

This is, strictly speaking, a species of property in the nature of a demand, to be satisfied in the future. It is a debt of a peculiar nature, it is true; not payable in money; not recoverable by suit in court; enforced by physical means; but still essentially a debt. Service or labor is due. It is, indeed, an involuntary debt, not growing out of contract between debtor and creditor, but yet as binding as State laws can make it; as practically binding, within the State which enacted these laws, as the debt an artisan might contract, if he gave, in payment of property bought, his promissory note for so many months' labor. It is a debt due by an inhabitant of the United States to an enemy of the United States. *a*

Property of this description, being of an intangible character, cannot be physically seized or destroyed. It is evident, therefore, that the usual rule that the seizure, by physical force, of enemies' property must precede our ownership of the same, can have no practical application in this case.

But debts can be confiscated, and after being confiscated they can be canceled so that the debtor shall be forever free of the same. Nor is there in the international code any rule or law to the effect

a The question is not mooted here whether, because of the existing civil war, slaves held within the insurrectionary States are, in law, enemies or not. We have seen that the principle on which the inhabitants of the insurrectionary States, without reference to personal loyalty, are held to be enemies is, first, because of their domicile; and secondly, because their property may be used to increase the revenue of the hostile power. But slaves are persons acting under duress; they have no voluntary domicile, and cannot legally hold any property, real or personal.

In any event, though by international law the Government may rightfully hold all the inhabitants of the insurrectionary States as enemies, it is not compelled to hold them as such. It may undoubtedly waive its right as to the whole or any part of them.

The question is a new one that has never, probably, been decided by the courts. Its decision is immaterial to the present argument. A debt due to an enemy by any inhabitant of the United States, whether friend or enemy, may lawfully be confiscated.

that before such confiscation or canceling the person of the debtor shall be seized; or that the debt cannot be confiscated or canceled while the debtor is in the enemy's country. If there be legal authority to confiscate, that suffices.

Is there legal authority in this case? Has the Government of the United States, at war with the holders of these claims, the right to confiscate them?

Vattel, in defining what is to be considered as enemies' property liable to confiscation, says:

> Among the things belonging to the enemy are likewise incorporeal things—all his rights, claims, and debts.*a*

The expression is of the most comprehensive character—"all his rights, claims, and debts," embracing, beyond possible question, the claims or debts we have now under consideration. We shall search in vain for any special recognition of the right to confiscate that peculiar species of claim, seeing that neither common law nor international law recognizes the existence of human slavery or provides rules for its treatment during war. We can be governed, therefore, only by the general rule as to confiscation of claims or debts. But that is explicit and all-sufficient.

Chief Justice Marshall, in delivering the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of "Amity Brown *vs.* the United States," said:

> The right of the sovereign to confiscate debts being precisely the same with the right to confiscate other property found within the country, the operation of a declaration of war on debts and on other property found within this country must be the same.*b*

Justice Story, though dissenting from the opinion of the court in this case, concurs in the above principle. These are his words:

> I take upon me to say that no jurist of reputation can be found who has denied the right of confiscation of enemies' debts. *c*

There are no exceptions to this rule which apply to the case we are considering. It is true that by the modern and milder interpretation of the law of nations there are certain relaxations as to the power of confiscating the rights, claims, or debts of an enemy. For example, in the case of rights granted by a third party, to whom it is not a matter of indifference in whose hands they are vested.*d* Nor is it any longer the law, though it used to be, that sums of money due by neutral nations to our enemy can be confiscated as other property.*e* Nor are the debts of alien enemies contracted in the country during peace to be deemed confiscate solely in virtue of a declaration of war.*f* But none of these exceptions, nor any others recognized by the law of nations, have reference to the present case, in which the question regards debts due to the enemy by the inhabitants of our own country. Such debts are, beyond all controversy, liable to confiscation.

It is to be conceded that the precise case, as it here presents itself, may be regarded as *sui generis*. A parallel case cannot probably be found in all history; a case in which during a civil war a question touching the confiscation and canceling of certain claims or debts due by one portion of the inhabitants of an insurrectionary district

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a Vattel, Book III, Sec. 77.
b Amity Brown *vs.* The United States, 3 Curtis, p. 48.
c Case cited, 3 Curtis, p. 61.
d Vattel, Book III, Sec. 77.
e 1 Chitty's Commercial Law, p. 423; 1 Chitty's Law of Nations, pp. 82–86.
f Amity Brown *vs.* The United States, 3 Curtis, p. 46.

to another portion of the same rises to the grandeur of a great measure, involving not only the peace, but the national existence, of the power which proposes to confiscate. This could only occur when, as in the present instance, these claims constitute the basis of a vast labor system endangering domestic tranquillity and imperiling the national unity and life.

A case so unique might well be regarded as demanding the establishment of a precedent. The courts might well be called upon to decide it on the broad principle that whatever is essential to the preservation of the national life the Government may lawfully do; just as an individual, without imputation of murder, may take the life of an assailant, when such killing is necessary to save his own life. But it is satisfactory to reach the conclusion that the right to adopt this great measure of national self-defense can be justified even on technical grounds, as involving a confiscation never before exercised, perhaps, by a belligerent on so grand a scale, but in strict conformity to the law of nations in the premises.

It is, therefore, in every view of the subject, lawful to seize or confiscate and cancel that large class of enemies' debts known, in the language of the Constitution, as "claims to service and labor." It is lawful by the proper authority to confiscate these not only when the debtor is within our own lines, but in whatever portion of our country he may happen to be.

What is the proper authority in this case? By whom can these claims be legally canceled? Evidently by the same authority which may legally seize and appropriate any other property of the enemy. Primarily, then, by the sovereign or law-making power of the Government; and secondly, when the exigencies of war demand it, by the duly constituted military authority.

But the chief military authority of the United States is vested, by the Constitution, in the President:

> The President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States. *a*

The President, then, is a proper authority; not, indeed, as President, but as Commander-in-Chief. As such he has legal power, by himself or through his subordinate officers, to take and to destroy, or to use personal property belonging to the enemy. As such he is sole judge of the exigencies which render necessary such taking and such destruction or use.

In the exercise of this discretion he is not amenable under any provision of the Constitution. The Constitution in making him Commander-in-Chief neither designated nor restricted his powers as such, but it conferred upon him, by implication, all the powers appertaining, by the usage and law of nations, to that office. Strictly speaking, the only constitutional question which can be raised in this connection is as to whether the person so taking and destroying enemies' property was at the time legally Commander-in-Chief.

He is responsible for the manner of exercising this power under the law of nations; and, as the law of nations is to be construed in the interests of humanity and civilization, he is responsible in case his acts should outrage these great Christian principles. Humanity forbids us to lay waste a country, to sack towns and villages, to burn or pillage dwellings, to destroy public edifices not military. Humanity bids us

a Article II, Sec. 2.

respect the private property of non-combatant enemies, so far as this is compatible with the exigencies of war. If a commander-in-chief violate these rules, which civilization in its progress has dictated, it is an offense, not against the Constitution, but against international law. The legality of his acts may be called in question, not their constitutionality.

What was the manner in which the President, as Commander-in-Chief, took and canceled the claims to involuntary labor owned by inhabitants of the insurrectionary States?

On the 25th July, 1862, in pursuance of the sixth section of the act of July 17, 1862, commonly called the "confiscation act," the President issued a proclamation warning all the insurgents to return to their allegiance within sixty days, on pain of certain forfeitures and seizures.

This warning proving ineffectual, the President when the sixty days' notice had expired issued a second proclamation declaring that the slaves held within any State which, on the 1st of January then succeeding should still be in rebellion against the United States, "shall be then, thenceforth, and forever free."

On the 1st of January, 1863, "by virtue of the power in him vested as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States," he declared certain States, namely, Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia—certain parishes in Louisiana and certain counties in Virginia excepted—to be then in rebellion against the United States; and he further declared that all slaves in the said ten States, with the exceptions aforesaid, "are, and henceforward shall be, free."

In the last-mentioned proclamation the President recites that it is issued "in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and Government of the United States;" and further, that emancipation is declared "as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion."

The number of claims to involuntary labor which this proclamation declared to be canceled was about 3,000,000. The forfeiture under the war power of so great an amount of property, the canceling of so vast a number of claims, disturbing, as it must, the social and commercial elements throughout a large and populous country, requires, for its justification, an object commensurate in grandeur with the magnitude of the measure itself.

What was that object?

"All that a man hath," we are told, "will he give for his life," and this is as true of nations as of individuals. No higher or greater object can be proposed to any people than the maintenance of its national unity, which is its national life.

At the time when the President as Commander-in-Chief issued his proclamation of emancipation the life of the Nation was imminently threatened.

A civil war, of proportions more gigantic than any which history records, had been raging in our country for more than a year and a half. The contending parties had put into the field upward of a million of combatants. We of the North had already expended, or contracted to expend, full a thousand millions of dollars. The war had been carried on with varying success; now the Federal arms triumphant, now the Confederate; Northern counsels were divided, and there was a loud clamor for peace, on terms the acceptance of which could but result in perpetual war. So far as foreign nations had

declared themselves, either by official acts or by the expression of public opinion, it appeared to be rather in favor of the Southern insurgents than of the established Government. The contest had till then assumed no higher character than that of one portion of a great nation striving to secede from the main body of the same and establish a separate independence; and in an effort of that character, if no higher principle be involved, the sympathy of the world is usually with the weaker party.

In such a conjuncture the best and wisest among us saw before them a protracted war, a doubtful issue. The bravest confessed to themselves that we had need of all our resources, even to the uttermost, in order to avert the breaking up of the great American Union into such petty discordant sovereignties as are to be found in more southern portions of our hemisphere, into belligerent fragments, with the standing and influence, perhaps, of Venezuela or Costa Rica, of Nicaragua or Ecuador.

We had need of all our resources, even to the uttermost. Had we at that time employed them all? Had we not up to that time left in the hands of our enemies, with scarcely an effort to disturb it, one of the chief elements of their military strength? Nay, an element so overwhelmingly influential in its practical results that, according to its management against us or in our favor, might be the ultimate issue of the war—defeat if we neglected it, victory if we improved the opportunity? Let us look closely to this.

By the census of 1860 the number of white males between the ages of eighteen and forty-five is, in the loyal States, about 4,000,000; in the disloyal States about 1,300,000; let us say about three to one. The disparity seems great, but, as a basis of military strength, the calculation is wholly fallacious, for the disloyal States contained when the insurrection broke out 3,500,000 people *a* who were not insurgents, who did not voluntarily assist in the rebellion, but who were compelled by force to render it most efficient aid.

Out of the above 4,000,000 the North had to provide soldiers and (with inconsiderable exceptions, not usually extending to field labor) laborers also.

Not so in the South. Her 1,300,000 had more than their own number to aid them, in military as well as agricultural labor. For as, among slaves, both sexes are employed from an early age to a late period of life in the field, the number of laborers out of 3,500,000 slaves may fairly be put at 2,000,000. Let us estimate 300,000 of these as employed in domestic service and other occupations followed by women among us, and we have 1,700,000 plantation hands, male and female, each one of whom counts against a Northern laborer on farm or in workshop, or a Northern soldier laboring on intrenchment or fortification, each one of whom, staying at home to labor, liberates a white man for active military duty in the field. To 1,300,000 add 1,700,000, and we have 3,000,000 as the total in the insurgent States of numerical force available in this war—that is, of soldiers to fight and laborers to support the nation while fighting. Then, supposing the negroes all loyal to their masters, or at least remaining to labor for them, the comparative military strength, so far as it is indicated by population, was as four in the North to three in the South.

a The eleven States who passed ordinances of secession contained, by the census of 1860, 3,521,110 slaves.

If we take into account the fact that ours were the invading and attacking forces, while the insurgents had the advantage of acting upon their own territory, near to their supplies, with short inside lines of communication, and on the defensive, it need not surprise us that after the lapse of a year and eight months of unintermitting war the scale still remained in the balance, neither side yet hopelessly depressed.

Under such a condition of national affairs, when there is question of claims held by the enemy, upon which rests his power to supply his armies with the necessaries of life, we must go much further than to inquire whether the Commander-in-Chief has the right to take and declare forfeited these claims. The true and fit question is, whether, without a flagrant violation of official duty, he has the right to refrain from taking them.

"You have no oath," our present Chief Magistrate said, addressing, in his inaugural, the insurgents already in arms against lawful authority, "You have no oath registered in Heaven to destroy this Government, while I have the most solemn one to preserve, protect, and defend it."

Can we suppose a grosser violation of that solemn oath than would have been the failure to employ the appropriate means, sanctioned by the law of nations, gradually to withdraw from the enemy half of his military strength? Has a President done his best to preserve the Government, to protect the people, until he shall have done this? Charged with the lives of millions, with the putting down of a gigantic rebellion, and the restoring of tranquillity to the land, what right had our Commander-in-Chief, in the hour of utmost need, to scorn a vast element of war strength placed within his reach and at his disposal? And if he had refused to avail himself of such an element would he not have been righteously held responsible for the hopes he blighted and the lives he cast away? *a*

Under such a state of things it was eminently and imperatively the duty of the President, "as a fit and necessary war measure for sup-

a In this argument we have confined ourselves, in terms, to the proclamation of the President as authority sufficient to make emancipation in the insurrectionary States legal and irrevocable. The argument, however, is equally applicable to the acts of Congress on this subject, which acts have, besides, other grounds of validity unnecessary here to recite.

The chief provision by Congress is contained in the ninth section of the act of July 17, 1862, commonly called the "confiscation act," as follows:

"That all slaves of persons who shall hereafter be engaged in rebellion against the Government of the United States, or who shall give aid or comfort thereto, escaping from such persons and taking refuge within the lines of the Army; and all slaves captured from such persons or deserted by them and coming under the control of the Government of the United States; and all slaves of such persons found or being within any place occupied by rebel forces and afterward occupied by forces of the United States, shall be deemed captives of war, and shall be forever free of their servitude, and not again held as slaves."

By the decision of the Supreme Court, already cited, all the inhabitants of the insurrectionary States are, in law, persons "engaged in rebellion." Therefore all refugee slaves from insurrectionary States are by this statute declared free.

Further, as all the insurrectionary States have been "occupied by rebel forces," and, as we may reasonably conclude, that if we prevail against the South, all these States not already "occupied by forces of the United States," will hereafter be so occupied, it follows that, by the operation of this law, all the slaves in the insurrectionary States, even if no emancipation proclamation had ever been issued, would, before the end of the war, have probably been entitled to freedom.

Strictly in the spirit of the above statute, and going only so far beyond it as to declare slaves in portions of the insurrectionary States not yet "occupied by forces of the United States" to be free in advance of such occupation, was the President's action in the premises.

pressing the rebellion," to declare free all the slaves held by the enemy in the insurrectionary States, not merely to emancipate those among them who might succeed in making their escape and coming within our military lines. The important and legitimate object was to present to those still held in duress a strong and proper motive for severing all connection with the insurgents, for abstaining from giving aid and comfort to the insurrection, and for seeking refuge from the superior force which compelled them to give such aid and comfort, by fleeing to that portion of the country where lawful authority prevailed.

Another great principle is involved. Every publicist of repute has set forth (what common sense suggests) as among the most important of national rights and duties, the rule that a nation, especially a nation engaged in war, ought to protect itself not only against immediate but against prospective dangers. Deriving all rights attendant on conquest "from justifiable self-defense," Vattel says:

> When the conqueror has subdued a hostile nation he may, if prudence so require, render her incapable of doing mischief with the same ease in future. * * * If the safety of the state lies at stake, our precaution and foresight cannot be extended too far. Must we delay to avert our ruin till it has become inevitable? * * * An injury gives a right to provide for our future safety by depriving the unjust aggressor of the means of injuring us. *a*

If, then, any of our enemy's possessions have been the special agency by which he has been enabled to injure us; if such possessions will still afford him the means to "do us mischief with the same ease in the future;" if thereby "the safety of the state lies at stake," is it not an imperative duty to extend our precaution and foresight into coming years? Are we not bound by every consideration of enlightened statesmanship to "deprive our unjust aggressor of the means of injuring us" hereafter.

The case has not yet been fully stated. Not only have these possessions, in our enemies' hands, been the very sinews of war, but they were the original cause of the insurrection itself. The insurgents themselves, who best know their own motives, tell us this. One of the most honest and intelligent among them, selected as their Vice-President, Alexander H. Stephens, speaking for them before a vast audience at Savannah, a few days after his election, publicly said:

> Negro slavery was the immediate cause of the late rupture and present revolution. Jefferson, in his forecast, had anticipated this as the rock upon which the old Union would split.

These possessions caused the rebellion. Shall they remain in the hands of the insurgents to cause another? Can they remain in such hands without a certainty of that very result? In other words, can we reconstruct the Republic half free and half slave, yet preserve, under the operation of these conflicting labor systems, permanent peace? Let us take a practical view of this.

Alexander H. Stephens, adverting, in the address already quoted from, to slavery as having been regarded by the leading revolutionary statesmen to be "wrong in principle, socially, morally, and politically," says: "This stone, which was rejected by the first builders, is become the chief stone of the corner in our new edifice." And he adds: "Slavery is the natural and moral (normal?) condition of the negro. This our new government is the first in the history of the world based upon this great physical, philosophical, and moral truth." (*b*)

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a Vattel, Book III, Sec. 201, 44, 45.

b Address of Alexander H. Stephens, already quoted. See Putnam's Rebellion Record, Vol. I, documents p. 45.

This is the creed, self-expounded by its advocates, professed by the Southern slave-holder. Concede its truth, and South Carolina's declaration of independence *a* is a document stamped with forecast and entitled to commendation. Whoever drafted it ran out his premises to their logical results. The convention that adopted it saw their way before them, and did not, like their weak sympathizers in the North, expect incompatibilities.

Having set up their "great philosophical truth," the corner stone of their political system, they saw clearly that they must insure it respect; that they must protect it from attack or condemnation; and they perceived that this could not be done if they maintained fellowship with the North. "The non-slaveholding States," they declare, "have denounced as sinful the institution of slavery." This from citizens of the same Republic they cannot permit; nor, except by secession from the non-slaveholding States, can they prevent it. "All hope of remedy"—thus their declaration concludes—"all hope of remedy is rendered vain by the fact that public opinion at the North has invested a great political error with the sanctions of a more erroneous religious belief."

Wise in their generation are South Carolina and the States that followed her lead. Building their system of government upon a "great philosophical and moral truth," which (unfortunately, they will say) the rest of the civilized world still regards as a flagrant moral falsehood, they can maintain the stability of their political edifice only by debarring all questions, all discussions, that might assault and endanger its foundations. As in despotic monarchies it was found necessary to declare it to be treason, punishable as a capital offense, to question the right divine of kings, so in a slave empire they see it to be indispensable to forbid, on pain of death, all opinions touching the sinfulness, or inconsistency with religion, of slavery. Twenty-five years ago they declared from their places in Congress that, in spite of the Federal Government, every abolitionist they caught should die a felon's death. *b* It was no idle menace, as hundreds of murders for opinion's sake, committed in the South before the war, terribly attest.

Let us not blame the men, except it be for seeking to uphold the monstrous system handed down to them by their forefathers. They must resist the Federal authority to maintain that system. They must violate the constitutional provision which forbids to abridge "the liberty of speech or of the press;" self-defense and its necessities compel them. They found this necessary before the war in order to save slavery from destruction; the necessity will be increased beyond measure if slavery remain after its close. Now that the President's proclamation of emancipation has stirred up, in every Southern plantation, the latent longing for freedom, the dangers to their slave system from propagandism will be increased a hundredfold.

It follows that in this Republic, if reconstructed half slave, half free, no man known to be opposed in principle to slavery will be able to cross Mason and Dixon's line without imminent risk of life. South

a Declaration of Causes which Induced the Secession of South Carolina, adopted December 21, 1860. (See Putnam's Rebellion Record, Vol. I, documents, pp. 3, 4.)

b Let an abolitionist come within the borders of South Carolina, if we can catch him we will try him, and notwithstanding all the interference of all the governments on earth, including the Federal Government, we will hang him. (Senator Preston in debate in U. S. Senate, January, 1838.)

If chance throw an abolitionist in our way, he may expect a felon's death. (Senator Hammond, of South Carolina, in U. S. Senate, 1838.)

of that line the constitutional provision touching the liberty of speech and of the press will remain inoperative. A felon's death will await every resident or traveler in the South who prints or who utters in public or in private any denial that slavery is just and moral, any assertion that religion does not sanction it. The Constitution guarantees the right thus to print, thus to speak. The Federal Government is bound to maintain that constitutional right. But it cannot maintain it in a republic half slave, half free. What then? Can a free Government sustain itself, can a free nation continue to exist under such a state of things as that? Certainly not. The North, now that her spirit is up, would not endure it for a moment. It would inevitably result in war.

Let us pass to another matter. In South Carolina's "declaration of causes" for secession one of the chief (set forth as justifying and necessitating separation) is "the election of a man to the high office of President of the United States whose opinions and purposes are hostile to slavery." This, it is declared, the slave-holding States cannot permit, because whenever it shall occur "the Federal Government will have become their enemy."

To satisfy a slave-holding South, so that she shall permit us again to unite with her, it is evident that we must do one of two things—either to consent so to amend the Constitution that no man shall be eligible as President "whose opinions and purposes are hostile to slavery," or else make up our minds to a second insurrection the first time a President with such opinions happens to be elected. The constitutional amendment, our first alternative, would be an infamy, if it were a possibility; the second alternative is renewed war.

But the very head and front of our former offending against the South remains yet untouched—the loose manner, to wit, in which she alleges that the fugitive slave law has heretofore been enforced. This, our offense, was so grievous in the eyes of South Carolina that she put it forth in her declaration as the first and in itself the all-sufficient cause for separation; adding, "Thus the constitutional compact has been deliberately broken, and South Carolina is released from her obligation." *a*

What chance, even the remotest, is there that, with slavery and freedom in political partnership, this rock of offense will be avoided hereafter? Let us for a moment imagine that the emancipation proclamation had no force in law. Nevertheless, it has been promulgated; its glad tidings have penetrated to the remotest haunts of Southern slavery. To the slave it is a reality. In his heart it has called up the assurance—the fervent hope, at least—that if he can but once elude the vigilance of his master there is yet freedom for him on this side of the grave. That hope once awakened throughout the length and breadth of the insurrectionary States, can it ever again be put to rest? Is it not certain that under its promptings—no matter how firmly we might re-establish slavery by law—these bondmen would cross the border by thousands, for hundreds that have sought refuge among us till now? And when they do pass into that land whose President proclaimed them freemen, and where twenty abolitionists are to be found now for every one who was there on the day Fort Sumter fell, will there be increased cheerfulness, greater willingness to aid in their rendition than there was before the war began? What a mockery is the question! On what a foundation of quicksand do they build who

a Declaration of Causes, already quoted (Rebellion Record, Vol. I, documents, p. 4).

found their hopes of future peace on the expectation that a fugitive slave law will be more stringently enforced in the future than in the past—on the vain dream that Northern spirit, whether flushed with victory or maddened by defeat, will find no occupation more noble than to pursue and secure poor fugitives deluded by a national promise basely broken, and who had been urged to flight by belief in our humanity and confidence in our truth!

In such a state of feeling, under such a state of things, can we doubt the inevitable results? Shall we escape border raids after fleeing fugitives? No sane man will expect it. Are we to suffer these? We are disgraced! Are we to repel them? It is a renewal of hostilities!

Turn which way we will, slavery is war. There is, in the very nature of things there can be, no security for peace or loyalty from a slave State. The only practicable road to domestic tranquillity open to us now is through emancipation.

But in deciding a matter of such vast gravity as this it behooves us to look to our relations with foreign nations as well as to those between our own States.

That slavery is an element of weakness in war was denied three years ago by those Northern men who were in the habit of regarding it as a sacred thing, which to touch, even in our enemy's hands, was profane. No statesman will deny it now. The rebellion will be put down; through the clouds of war we see already the beginning of the end. But if the 3,000,000 of slaves gradually coming over to us, and swelling the ranks of our liberating armies, had been 3,000,000 of free men, loyal to the South—if the population of the Southern States, without regard to color, had been a unit in this struggle—should we have defeated them in their effort for recognition? If history speak truth, we should not. Never, since the world began, did 9,000,000 people band together, resolutely inspired by the one idea of achieving their independence, yet fail to obtain it. It is not a century since one-third of the number successfully defied Great Britain.

The present is teaching, and the future will teach more clearly still, that slavery is an element of military weakness. We have taught that lesson to Europe. In case of foreign war, with slavery still existing among us, will she fail to remember and to apply it? In such a case will England, will France, will any European power, save, perhaps, lagging Spain, respect an institution which they all regard as a national crime—a crime for which many of them have atoned by repentance and at heavy cost? In the case of foreign hostilities would not Lord Dunmore's proclamation *a* be reproduced in a far more dangerous form, with a far more fatal effect?

It is certain that it would. But this is the least of our dangers in such a contingency. In case of a foreign war, with master and slave still constituting a portion of our population, with whom will the master side? With us, the detested Yankees, or with those European potentates, all but publicly invited already to forgive the undutiful doings of 1776, and to send a royal scion to reign over them? *b* Like causes continued produce like results. If we subdue the slave-

a In this well-known document, after declaring against all persons who failed to resort to His Majesty's standard, "forfeiture of life and confiscation of lands," Lord Dunmore proceeds: "And I do hereby further declare all indentured servants, negroes or others (appertaining to rebels), free, that are able and willing to bear arms, they joining His Majesty's troops as soon as may be, for the more speedily reducing this colony to a proper sense of their duty to His Majesty's crown and dignity." The proclamation was dated November 7, 1775.

b See note on page 194 [338] (chapter on slavery), *ante*, being the testimony as to this matter of William Howard Russell.

masters, leaving them slave-masters still, can we expect that they will abstain from plotting foreign war, that they may gain by it? And if they succeed in the treasonable plot, can we suppose that they will refrain from seeking their own advantage by an alliance with the enemy?

If we expose ourselves to these dangers, patent to common sense, we shall deserve our fate. To foreign as well as to domestic tranquillity, the only practicable path is through general emancipation.

In other words, as we would hasten by every lawful and proper means the advent of peace; as we would obtain, before this contest closes, a guarantee against its renewal; as we would protect ourselves, by prudent foresight and precaution, against foreign complications involving dismemberment of the Nation—and what duties during war more imperative than these?—we must take and cancel our enemies' claims to service and labor. That service feeds our enemy; that labor supplies his commissariat. Deprived of it, his power to injure us is taken from him. Possessed of it, he remains our enemy—dangerous in peace, still more dangerous in war—while grass grows and water runs.

Is not the grandeur of the object, then, commensurate with the magnitude of the remedy? If that remedy produce temporary disturbance of social and political elements throughout half our country, is not the alternative the dismemberment of that country itself; its loss of unity; its loss of peace; its final decline and fall as one of the great powers of the world?

So far the argument has been one of policy alone; selfish, in one sense, it may be called, since it takes into account the interests of one only out of the two races which inhabit our country—an argument, too, sound and unanswerable if it be, which does not reach the full dignity of the subject; since it has not treated it in its relation to the progress of civilization and humanity, and to the national honor, ever intimately connected with the national life.

Opinions adverse to the lawfulness of slavery have, for a century past, been spreading and swelling into action throughout the civilized world. They have taken practical form and shape—they have become law—till not a nation in Europe, Christian or Mohammedan, Spain alone excepted, stands out against them. England led the way. In 1834 she emancipated all her slaves. King Oscar, of Sweden, followed her example in 1846. Then came Denmark in 1847, France in 1848, Portugal in 1856, the vast empire of Russia in 1862. Finally, with nearly thirty years' experience in English colonies and fifteen years' experience in those of France before her eyes, plain, practical, unimaginative Holland, by a vote in her Chambers of forty-five to seven, gave freedom, with compensation, to her 45,000 slaves—liberating them on the 1st of July last.

The opinions which gave rise to these national acts are gradually finding place among the maxims of international law, as expounded by modern commentators. Phillimore, a reputable authority, says:

> There is a kind of property which it is equally unlawful for States as for individuals to possess—property in man. A being endowed with will, intellect, passion, and conscience cannot be acquired and alienated, bought and sold by his fellow-beings, like an inanimate or unreflecting and irresponsible thing. The Christian world has slowly but irrevocably arrived at the attainment of this great truth. * * * The black man is no more capable of being a chattel than the white man. The negro and the European have equal rights. Neither are among the *res positæ in commercio* in which it is lawful for States or individuals to traffic. *a*.

a Commentaries upon International Law, by Robert Phillimore, M. P., London, 1853, Vol. I, p. 316.

The United States, prompt in other matters to take part with the foremost and freest nations in asserting the principles of liberty and human rights, have held back behind Europe on the subject of negro emancipation.

The chief reason is, that a regard for law conflicted with a regard for liberty. To the American citizen the Constitution stands in the place occupied, under the monarchical system, by the sovereign in person. It is the object of his loyalty. His veneration for that instrument went so far as to influence his perceptions of justice. A majority in the North have always held it to be a great wrong that human beings and their descendants forever should be held in bondage. Up to the time when this war made the slave-holders in eleven States our enemies, we acquiesced in that wrong, lest, in the endeavor to remedy it, greater evils might follow. Though it be true that, before the war, the legality of the slave-holders' claim to service or labor was denied, on humanitarian grounds, yet a construction of the Constitution adverse to such denial, and acquiesced in by the Nation throughout two generations, was held by most men to be sufficient reason why the claim in question should be regarded as private property and respected as such. The majority held to the opinion that it could not be taken except by a violation of the Constitution; in other words, by a revolutionary act. They felt that though revolutionary acts become a justifiable remedy upon great occasions, as in 1776, yet they are usually replete with peril; that it is easy to pass the limit of regulated authority, but impossible to estimate the dangers we may encounter when that guardian limit is once transgressed.

That in the minds of many, cupidity, excited sometimes by supposed commercial advantages, sometimes by selfish political calculations, came in aid of constitutional scruple, may not be denied, and, so far as that motive prevailed, our complicity as a people is without palliation. But cupidity, commercial or political, was not the dominant motive, nor, but for the restraint of the Constitution, would sordid considerations have prevented the Nation from shaking off the incubus which oppressed it.

Slavery, therefore, moral wrong as it is, was tolerated by the majority as one of the articles in a great national compromise which it was unlawful and perilous to violate. If, before the South had trampled under foot compromise and Constitution, those who directed the Federal Government, taking the initiative, had striven to eradicate the growing evil, the effort would have been vain, for they could not have carried the people with them. To human eyes there seemed, in this generation at least, no way out.

But God, who overrules evil for good, opened the way. They, the chief architects of the great wrong of the age, in whose hands alone seemed to have been left the power to hasten its downfall, have madly persisted in the very course that is leading swiftly and inevitably to that result. In the early stage of the war Congress proposed, and the majority of the Nation expected, as the issue of this contest, a mere rehabilitation, with Southern laws and Southern institutions reacknowledged in their pristine form. Again and again warning was given, and the return of the insurgents to their loyal duty on these conditions was urged upon them. But their hearts were hardened, and they would not. By their obstinate perversity they closed the door against themselves. They persevered in their conspiracy against public law until emancipation became an imperative measure of self-defense. They persevered until public opinion,

revolutionized, demanded that measure as the only sure guaranty in the future for national safety and national peace. They, the slave-holders, became the abolitionists of slavery. Let us not take credit to ourselves for generous philanthropy. The South, reckless and blind, was herself the unwitting agent. And thus, in the providence of God, the very effort by armed treason to perpetuate an abuse has given us at once the will and the right to effect its eradication.

The time has come when it is constitutional to redress that abuse. No law restrains us. Henceforth we are responsible, if in the race for human freedom we lag, with Spain, behind the rest of the civilized world. Henceforth we are responsible, before God and man, if, having at last become free to carry out in practice the noble declaration of our forefathers that life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness are among the inalienable rights of man, we basely refuse or neglect to do so.

We have a greater responsibility still. We are as one having an oath upon his soul. The maxim is well known, that he who legally acts by another is himself the actor. The legal acts of the President are the acts of the Nation. It was the people of the United States who on the 1st day of January, 1863, set free 3,000,000 men. The deed is done; lawfully, righteously done. Its validity is as well established as that of any other public act.

But to establish its validity is to establish the status, as freemen, of every person that was held as a slave in the insurrectionary districts named on the first day of the year 1863, whether he shall have physically escaped from bondage or not. "All persons held as slaves" within these districts, are the words. Is the deed valid? The words stand. Is it invalid? It cannot free a single slave.

The argument, therefore, is unavailing that many of these people are still worked as slaves by persons setting at defiance the constitutional jurisdiction and the national will. A law set at defiance for the time is not thereby abrogated. In disturbed times cases of illegal detention frequently occur. Such are these cases. But, in the eye of the law, the persons thus illegally detained have the rights of freemen, and the radical bayonet must enforce these rights.

Equally unavailing is the allegation, that as the proclamation was but a war measure, and therefore of force and virtue commensurate only with the war, its operation will cease when the immediate necessity which caused and justified it ceases; that is, when peace is restored.

The exigency is as great in peace as in war. There are moral and national, as well as physical necessities. "America," said the great Earl of Chatham, during a memorable debate in the House of Lords in 1770, "was settled upon ideas of liberty."[a] In these ideas it was that our fathers founded the Republic. In these ideas alone can we, their descendants, maintain it.

The political necessity that never more, within these United States, shall life-long claims to service and labor be held by inhabitants thereof, will be as great when peace returns as it is now while war rages. Always morally unjust, this property has shown itself to be nationally dangerous. But a species of property that endangers the safety of a nation must not be left in the hands of its citizens, whether in peace or war.

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[a] W. S. Johnson's report of Chatham's speech, in his letter to Governor Trumbull, of Connecticut, January 10, 1770, quoted by Bancroft in his History of the United States, Vol. VI, p. 323.

Nor can it be pleaded that the taking of this property, vast as is its amount, is an act committed regardless of mercy to the vanquished, an act of harsh severity, much less a deed of plunder; no, nor yet a measure of punishment. Far from offending against any principle of humanity in destroying such property—in other words, in canceling life-long claims to service and labor—the inhumanity would have been to refrain from destroying it.

Nor do we harm the slave claimant, but greatly benefit him, by canceling these claims. In point of fact it is incalculably to his advantage, socially, pecuniarily, politically, to be without them. While he retains them there will be between him and us a lack of the conditions necessary to a true union; there will be no loyal concurrent sentiment of citizenship. But a forced union of States, without the conditions under which alone concurrence of ideas and affections is possible, would be a measure unworthy of a statesman. Slave-holders and freemen can never, in these States, act together in friendship again. Therefore, for his own sake, the slave-holder must cease to be such.

Are we impertinently interfering in his business, arrogantly and improperly assuming to judge what is best for him, when we determine this? Not at all. The business is emphatically our own, for it intimately concerns our national existence. In deciding it as we see fit there is neither impropriety nor arrogance, but proper precaution and prudent foresight. If he had refrained from levying war against his Government he would have had the undoubted right to judge and to act in this affair. As it is, he has lost it; and we have now the right and the power to decide the matter, not he.

But, in the second place, our power is restricted to the abrogation of these claims, and it ceases there. As a trust for a special object is exhausted with the execution of that object, so is the authority of the President, being in the nature of a trust, in this case. His object was to restore and render stable the national unity. To effect that great object, to preserve from permanent dismemberment the country over which he presides, he enfranchised 3,000,000 of its inhabitants. Under this act of his, third parties took vested rights. Under the inducements of this act of his, third parties took refuge within our lines, enlisted in our armies, fought in our battles. We had a right to confer these vested rights; we had a right to present these inducements; we had a right to accept this aid. But having done all this, we have no right to resume what we have granted. We had a right to act; we have no authority to revoke our action. To enslave is not a power under the Constitution. No officer or department of the Government can exercise it. From that stain, at least, we are free. Were it otherwise our Government would be the scorn of the age, a disgrace to christendom. *a*

We have lost, by our own solemn act, the right henceforth to talk of reconstruction with the "peculiar institution" of the South left intact. Such language is now but a mischievous mystification. If the South conquer, she may, by superior force, hold as slaves those who by our laws are free men. But for us there is no longer in any

a That the Supreme Court of the United States has no right to sit in judgment upon, or to reverse, a great measure of national policy, is as certain as that the powers of that court are judicial, not legislative. We do not argue this point at length here, because it comes up more appropriately in the section treating of the constitutionality of emancipation in the loyal slave States. There the argument will be found at length, with references to the decisions of that court itself which bear upon this subject.

of the insurrectionary States a peculiar institution to be left intact. We may build up anew that institution in violation of law, it is true, for neither the President, nor Congress, nor any judicial tribunal in the land has any more authority to consign a freedman to slavery than they have to hang him without crime or trial; but we may build it up if we have power enough, or connive at it if we are shameless enough, just as a highwayman may seize a purse or a burglar carry off a basket of silverware.

Whether, when we shall have suffered vanquished treason to dictate her own terms; whether, when we shall have stooped to purchase, not peace, for God's best blessing cannot so be purchased, but a worthless truce, as brief as treacherous, by an act of usurpation that assumes to assign away the liberties of 3,000,000 of free people; whether, when we shall have done this one great thing, we shall have any right to set up for more honest or more virtuous than the felon trader who makes a midnight descent on the Congo coast and steals thence 300 or 400 wretches to crowd the hold of his slave ship—that will be a question to be settled at our leisure with our own consciences.

"The way of the transgressor is hard." It is better to lose fortune than fair fame, and national disgrace is worse than national disaster. A convict, where he is known and remembered as such, may, because of the stain that attaches to him, toil faithfully through half a lifetime ere men take him again by the hand; and a people, stamped by their own public records as lawless and forsworn, may travel a long and a weary road, a reproach the while, and a byword among nations, ere they can take an honored stand once more among the civilized powers of the earth.

In concluding this branch of the subject we briefly group together the propositions that have been advanced:

The inhabitants of the insurrectionary States are, in contemplation of law, without exception, public enemies.

Property belonging to an enemy may, by the law of nations, be seized by the proper military authority and appropriated or destroyed.

In like manner, claims or debts due by a public enemy to an inhabitant of this country may be seized and canceled.

The claims to service or labor upon which rests negro slavery are, in contemplation of the Constitution, in the nature of debts or choses in action, and may, when held by an enemy, be declared null and void.

These claims, because of the labor which they command, constitute a chief resource of the insurgents for carrying on the war, and therefore essentially tend to protract it; for which reason it is the duty of the Commander-in-Chief to take and cancel them.

The interests growing out of these claims have been the cause of the present insurrection, and there can be no sufficient guaranty for peace while they exist, for which reason, also, it becomes a duty to declare them null and void.

These claims involve a great moral wrong, which the insurrection has made it legal to redress, and we are now responsible as a nation if we fail to redress it by their abrogation.

The President's proclamation of emancipation was legal and righteous; it was the act of the Nation, and cannot lawfully, nor without violating the national faith solemnly pledged, be revoked.

Therefore the emancipation of all the slaves in the insurrectionary portions of the Union was an act legal and irrevocable.

The constitutionality of emancipation in the loyal slave States.

As the slave-holders of the insurrectionary States, now at war with the United States, are public enemies, while the slave-holders of the Border or non-insurrectionary slave States are friends entitled to all the rights of citizens, the question touching the right to confiscate and cancel the claims to service and labor held by the former is essentially a different question, based on different principles, from the question whether we have a constitutional right to take and cancel the same class of claims held by the latter.

In the preceding pages it has been shown that slavery was the cause of the present insurrection; that if slavery be suffered to continue its existence, it will remain a constant menace to the integrity of our Government, and an inevitable source of future war; and that, therefore, prudence and foresight require that, for the sake of the national unity and national peace, slavery be forever abolished throughout these United States.

Though the military necessity be more urgent in the insurgent States, seeing that every slave taken or escaping from bondage is one laborer less to supply the enemy's commissariat, yet the general proposition is as true of the Border States as of those in rebellion. Indeed, fugitive slave law difficulties, of all others the most likely to bring on a war, would chiefly arise through refugees from Border States.

The slaves of disloyal owners in these States have already been emancipated by act of Congress. There remain in bondage under State laws certainly less than three-quarters of a million, scattered over a long, narrow border strip, bounded on the north by free States, and on the south by States whence slavery has been legally banished, or else dotted in isolated parishes or counties intermixed with enfranchised slaves.

Can we maintain in perpetuity so anomalous a condition of things? Clearly not. At every step embarrassments innumerable obstruct our progress. No industry, no human sagacity would suffice to determine the ten thousand conflicting questions that must arise out of such a chaos. Must the history of each negro be followed back, so as to determine his status, whether slave or free? If negroes emancipated in insurrectionary States are sold as slaves into Border States, or into excepted parishes or counties, can we expect to trace the transaction? If slaves owned in Border States, or in excepted parishes or counties, are sold to loyal men in insurrectionary States, are they still slaves, or do they become free? Are we to admit or to deny the constitutionality of Border State laws, which arrest and imprison as vagrants, and sell into slavery to pay expenses of arrest and imprisonment, free negro emigrants from insurrectionary States?[a] But why multiply instances? The longer this twilight of groping transition lasts, it will be only confusion the worse confounded.

To respect and to protect such a straggling remnant of slavery, would be practically impossible, if it were desirable; and aside from its being an old root of bitterness left in the ground to sprout and bear fruit in the future as it has borne fruit in the past, no freedman can

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[a] If hereafter Attorney-General Bates' decision, that a free negro is a citizen, be sustained by the Supreme Court, then, should the question come up before it, the State laws above referred to will be declared unconstitutional. But meanwhile they have not been so declared, and are in force.

The negro-excluding laws of Indiana and Illinois are in the same category.

be assured of his liberty while there remains a spot within the Union where he can be held as a slave.

If we would act as statesmen, having in view the peace and safety of our country through all future time, we must meet the great difficulty before us broadly, effectually, honestly, and in accordance with the dictates of Christianity and civilization. The demands of honor coincide with the conditions of safety. To satisfy both we have a great duty to perform. It is to follow the noble example of England and France, and Sweden and Denmark, and Portugal and Russia, and Holland. It is to enact, not merely that all persons held as slaves, who happened on the 1st of January, 1863, to be within certain insurrectionary limits, shall be free—thus leaving a narrow belt of slavery to divide our country in two, and to separate the freed States of the South from the free States of the North; it is not merely to carry out this fragmentary and imperfect scheme; it is not to do for the cause of humanity, only what we cannot help doing; it is not merely to deprive the enemy in this present war of the means that augment his strength, and enable him to protract the contest; it is by taking a brave, bold stand for human liberty, irrespective of race or color, to lay deep and firm the foundations of that domestic tranquillity which endures from generation to generation, only for those nations whose people walk in the paths of justice and mercy, approved in the sight of God and man.

It is to enact once and forever the emanicipation of every slave that treads the soil of the United States. In the progress of this insurrectionary upheaval we have reached a point at which there is neither honorable nor prudent alternative left.

Does any constitutional difficulty stand in the way?

The law or custom of all civilized nations, based on considerations of public utility, authorizes the taking of private property with just compensation for public use, when important public interests demand it. We are familiar with the operations of such a rule. When a conflagration in a city threatens to spread far, houses in the line of its progress may be seized and destroyed by the authorities in order to arrest it; and the owners are not held to have been wronged, if they are paid for such losses under an equitable appraisement. The opening of a street in improving a city, the running of a railroad, are held in this and other countries to be objects of sufficient importance to justify what the French law calls *Appropriation forcée pour cause d'utilité publique.*

This principle is expressly recognized by the Constitution. In that instrument there is an admission of the right to take private property, with just compensation made, for public use.[a] And it will not be argued that a claim of one inhabitant of the United States to the service of another, whether for a term of years or for life, is a species of property which has been constitutionally exempted from such appropriation. It is evident that if a claim to the service of a slave cannot constitutionally be so taken and canceled, neither can the claim to the service of an apprentice.

Thus the right to declare compensated emancipation in the United States is clear, provided important public interests demand it. But we have already shown that the public interests demanding such a measure in this case are the highest and the most vital that ever presented themselves to the councils of a nation.

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[a] Amendments to the Constitution, Art. V.

The right referred to is vested in the National Legislature. If technical proof of this be demanded it is to be found in a few brief propositions:

1. The Constitution (section 8) confers on Congress certain essential powers; as to collect taxes, without which no Government can be supported.

2. The Constitution (same section) authorizes Congress to "make all laws that shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution" these powers.

3. An insurrection extending over eleven of the United States prevents, throughout a considerable portion of the Union, the possibility of carrying into execution the essential powers thus granted to Congress.

4. Because of the resistance offered by the insurrectionary States to these constitutional powers, it becomes the duty of Congress to pass all laws that are necessary and proper, not only, by successfully terminating the war, to enforce these powers in the present, but to secure their supremacy in the future; in other words, to insure permanent obedience to the laws, thus averting anarchy.

All this will be conceded; but a question remains, who is to judge what laws are necessary and proper to carry into execution the powers expressly conferred on Congress by the Constitution, and which are thus obstructed and defeated?

Or, to put directly the case in point, if Congress, sharing the deep conviction that has come over the Nation as this contest proceeded, should reach the conclusion that there is no effectual means to secure, throughout the future, peaceful obedience to the laws, except the eradication of slavery, and should act accordingly, is such action constitutional and final? In the selection of the means to effect this constitutional object, is Congress the sole judge of their propriety and necessity? Or is the question as to the fitness of these means a judicial as well as a legislative question?

We must discriminate here. It would undoubtedly be competent for the Supreme Court, if the question came legitimately before it, to decide in any special case whether Congress has the right, under the Constitution, to take private property, with just compensation, for public use. That is a judicial question. But when a vast system of claims is to be thus taken for a great political end—when this is done as the only effectual means to preserve the integrity of the Union, or to bring a war to a successful issue or to establish lasting peace, and when the matter to be decided is, whether this taking is the most wise or appropriate means to secure these all-important objects—that is a question of statesmanship, of governmental discretion, of political expediency, and therefore purely legislative. It is not competent for the Supreme Court to sit in judgment on the wisdom of a great measure of national policy.

Whenever the judicial branch of the Government assumes and is permitted to exercise such a power, the Government itself will be in the hands, not of the representatives of the people, elected by the people, but of a few men (at the present ten only), nominated by the President, confirmed by the Senate, and holding their offices for life.

The trust which, by the Constitution, is committed to the personal judgment and discretion of the National Legislature, and for which the members of that legislature are responsible only to their constituents, the people, will have been ursurped by another branch of the Government to which the Constitution assigns no such trust, grants no such discretion.

Nothing would be more radically subversive of our institutions than such a usurpation of jurisdiction. If it were consummated, we should be living under an oligarchy, not under a republic.

But we need be under no apprehension that it ever will be. The Supreme Court itself, speaking by the mouth of one of its most distinguished presiding officers, has expressly disclaimed the possession of any such authority.

In the well-known case of McCulloch against the State of Maryland, *a* Chief Justice Marshall delivered the decision of the Supreme Court; and by that decision the following principles were established:

1. The construction of the words "necessary and proper," as employed by the framers of the Constitution in the above connection. The Chief Justice says:

> The term "necessary" does not import an absolute physical necessity so strong that one thing to which another may be termed necessary cannot exist without that other.

2. As to the degree of the necessity which renders constitutional a law framed to carry a constitutional power into execution, the rule by this decision is:

> If a certain means to carry into effect any of the powers expressly given by the Constitution to the Government of the Union be an appropriate measure, not prohibited by the Constitution, the degree of its necessity is a question of legislative discretion, not of judicial cognizance.

3. But still more explicitly is the question answered, who is to be the judge of the appropriateness and necessity of the means to be employed, thus:

> The Government which has a right to do an act, and has imposed upon it the duty of performing that act, must, according to the dictates of reason, be allowed to select the means.

Thus, then, the matter stands: The powers to lay and collect taxes, to exercise authority over forts and arsenals of the United States, to suppress insurrection, and various others equally essential, are expressly given by the Constitution to Congress. It is the right and duty of Congress to carry these powers into effect. In case of obstruction or defeat of existing laws framed to that intent, it is the right and duty of Congress to select such means and pass such additional laws as may be necessary and proper to overcome such obstruction and enforce obedience to such laws. These means must not be prohibited by the Constitution; but whether they are the most prudent or the most effectual means, or in what degree they are necessary, are matters over which the Supreme Court has no jurisdiction. As Chief Justice Marshall has elsewhere in this decision expressed it, for the Supreme Court to undertake to inquire into the degree of their necessity "would be to pass the line which circumscribes the judicial department and to tread on legislative ground."

There must, of course, be congruity or relevancy between the power to be enforced and the means proposed to enforce it. While Congress is to judge the degree of necessity or propriety of these means, they must not be such as to be devoid of obvious connection with the object to be attained.

In this case the objects to be attained are the enforcement of the laws, the suppression of the rebellion, the restoration and preservation of peace, and the maintenance of the national unity.

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a February term, 1819; 4 Wheaton's Rep., 316. Unwilling here to multiply words, I pray reference to the decision itself.

But these laws are resisted, and this insurrection prevails, and the national unity is violated in those States, and in those States only, in which the life-long claims to the service or labor of persons of African descent are held under State laws. In States where these claims are comparatively few, as in Delaware, Maryland, Missouri, disaffection only prevails, while in States where the number of slaves approaches or exceeds that of whites, as in South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, insurrection against lawful authority is flagrant and outspoken, the insurrectionary acts of these States being avowedly based on the allegation that slavery is not safe under the present constitutionally elected President, and that its permanent preservation can be insured by the disruption of the national unity alone. *a*

All this is matter of history. And there would be as much propriety in denying the connection between the sun and the light of day as that between slavery and the rebellion.

This point settled, nothing remains to be determined except the question whether, under existing circumstances, emancipation be or be not the policy most fitting and wise—the policy best calculated to assure in the future the peaceful execution of the law. And this, "according to the dictates of reason" (to repeat Chief Justice Marshall's words), must be left to Congress to decide. If Congress believes that emancipation is no longer a question of sectional interference, but of national preservation, it has the right to judge and the constitutional right to act upon that judgment. If Congress believes that, in order to enforce law and suppress insurrection, it is necessary and proper to take and cancel all claims to lifelong service or labor held in the slave States, and if claims to service or labor, whether for years or for life, held by one inhabitant of the United States against another, be a species of property not specially exempted by the Constitution from seizure for public use, then an act of compensated emancipation is strictly constitutional.

In proceeding to consummate this measure it is evidently fitting and proper that, in the preamble to such an act, there should be plainly set forth the causes and considerations which impelled to so solemn and momentous a decision.

The substance of the argument here made amounts to this—that, as to the claims to service or labor by persons of African descent, held by inhabitants of insurrectionary States or by disloyal inhabitants of other States, it is lawful to confiscate and cancel them without compensation; while, as to such claims held by loyal men in non-insurrectionary States, it is legal to take them, making just compensation.

In other words, in the former case uncompensated emancipation; in the latter, compensated emancipation, is in accordance with law and permitted by the Constitution.

That is the legal aspect. In a humanitarian view, emancipation is one of the highest duties of Christian civilization.

CHAPTER III.

The Future in the United States of the African Race.

Among the problems connected with the future destiny of our country, this is one of the most important. And on no other great national question have more erroneous ideas prevailed, both among

a The official proof of this assertion has already been furnished.

ourselves and among those who have looked on, even with favoring eyes, watching the progress of our republican experiment.

There are evils so vast and radical that nothing short of a bloody revolution has hitherto been found sufficient to extirpate them. So the eradication of slavery throughout a country containing 4,000,000 of slaves, estimated by their masters as property worth $1,200,000,000 or $1,500,000,000. So (a difficulty greater still) the eradication of that prejudice of race and color which first suggested to the cupidity of white men the exaction of forced labor from negroes, and has ever since been fed and fostered through the influence of the abuse to which it gave birth.

Such a revolution may bring about changes of national opinion and national condition which wise and philosophical writers had pronounced to be beyond the limits of possibility. Thus De Tocqueville, when, in his work on American Democracy, he said:

> To induce the whites to abandon the opinion they have conceived of the moral and intellectual inferiority of their former slaves the negroes must change, but as long as this opinion exists they cannot change.[a]

This would make the future of the American negro, free or slave, absolutely hopeless; but no absolutely hopeless future exists, under the economy of God, in this world of progress.

There never were good reasons for saying this. But to say it to-day would be far more inexcusable than to have said it when De Tocqueville wrote. We have gathered, during the vast upheavals of the last three years, such experience as ages of undisturbed monotony might fail to furnish. Events have occurred which no human foresight could anticipate. Contingencies have arisen which not only convulse our political world, but stir to their foundations the social elements of society around us.

The whites have changed, and are still rapidly changing, their opinion of the negro. And the negro, in his new condition as freedman, is himself, to some extent, a changed being. No one circumstance has tended so much to these results as the display of manhood in negro soldiers. Though there are higher qualities than strength and physical courage, yet, in our present stage of civilization, there are no qualities which command from the masses more respect.

But De Tocqueville could never have imagined, even as a remote possibility, the raising and equipping in the United States of 100,000 negro troops.

His anticipations turned in a different direction. He did not look forward to an insurrection of the whites against the Government; he predicted an insurrection of slaves against their masters. He predicted, further, that emancipation itself would not avert this catastrophe; but this last prediction was based upon the assumption that, free or slave, the whites would never accord to the blacks their civil rights. He says:

> I am obliged to confess that I do not regard the abolition of slavery as a means of warding off the struggle of the two races in the Southern States. The negroes

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[a] Democracy in America, by Alexis de Tocqueville (Cambridge edition, 1862), Vol. I, p. 459.

De Tocqueville's chapter on the black population of the United States is one of the saddest and dreariest ever penned by a statesman. How just his observation (p. 457) that "of all the ills which threaten the future of the Union, the most formidable arises from the presence of a black population upon its territory." He saw the impending danger. Is it strange that, living when he did, he could not see the way out?

may long remain slaves without complaining; but if they are once raised to the level of freemen they will soon revolt at being deprived of almost all their civil rights. *a*

If De Tocqueville's premises were just, we might admit his conclusion. We cannot expect, in a democratic republic, to maintain domestic tranquillity if we deprive millions of freemen of their civil rights.

Public opinion may not, at the present time, have reached this conviction, but it is fast approaching it. Three-fourths of the States might not to-day, but ere long they will, pass some such amendment to the Constitution as this: "Slavery shall not be permitted, and no discrimination shall be made, as to the civil or political rights of persons, because of color."

Whenever we shall have so amended the Constitution, the path before us will be plain and safe. But short of entire justice there is no permanent security.

In the immediate exigencies of our present situation is to be found strong additional motive for such an act. In withholding from the freedman his civil and political rights we leave disfranchised, at a critical juncture, 4,000,000 of the most loyal portion of our population. Besides the essential injustice of this, its political results might be of a serious and disastrous character. We need the negro not only as a soldier to aid in quelling the rebellion, but as a loyal citizen to assist in reconstructing on a permanently peaceful and orderly basis the insurrectionary States.

In view of such considerations the Commission regard it of great importance that, before receiving back into political fellowship the insurgent portions of the Union, it should be legally established as one of the principles imperative in reconstruction that, in the constitutions of the States when taken back, all freemen shall be secured in equal rights, thus practically carrying out the section of the Constitution which provides that the United States shall guarantee to every State a republican form of government. *b*

Aside from any special consideration, however, what, in a general way, may we expect from the freedman if we assure to him his rights? We repeat here, as fully confirmed by all our subsequent experience, what we said nine months ago in our preliminary report:

> The observations of the Commission in the sections of country visited by them, together with the evidence obtained from those having most experience among freedmen, justify the conclusion that the African race, as found among us, lacks no essential aptitude for civilization. In a general way the negro yields willingly to its restraints, and enters upon its duties, not with alacrity only, but with evident pride and increase of self-respect. His personal rights as a freedman once recognized in law and assured in practice, there is little reason to doubt that he will become a useful member of the great industrial family of nations. Once released from the disabilities of bondage, he will somewhere find, and will maintain, his own appropriate social position. *c*

What that precise position will be, whether we shall find a fair proportion of our colored population worthy competitors with whites in departments of art and science and literature, we have, at this time, no means of determining. The essential is, that the enfranchised negro is as capable of taking care of himself and his family as any other portion of our people. On no one point have the Commission found more convincing testimony than on this.

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a Democracy in America, Vol. I, p. 486.

b In Supplementary Report B will be found further considerations touching this matter.

c Preliminary Report of the Commission, p. 34. [Vol. III, this series, p. 450.]

In the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Baltimore, Louisville, Saint Louis, and elsewhere the Commission found a numerous free colored population supporting themselves under grievous and depressing disabilities,*a* without any aid whatever even from those legal sources appointed for the relief of indigent whites.*b* They are not admitted to almhouses. They obtain no county or parish relief. Scarcely any beggars are found among them. Like the Quakers, they maintain their own poor. When a case occurs in which a family is unable to meet the expenses of sickness, or perhaps the cost of a funeral, it is among themselves alone that a subscription paper, usually called a "pony purse," passes in aid of the sufferers. A most striking incident illustrative of this pecularity among them came to the knowledge of the Commission when visiting Saint Louis. At the commencement of the war there were about 5,000 free colored people in that city. During a portion of the years 1861 and 1862, in consequence of the disturbed condition of Missouri and the frequent raids which desolated that State, great distress prevailed, and many persons from the country, both white and colored, took refuge in Saint Louis. Wages fell to 25 cents a day, and even at that low rate labor was scarce. Under these circumstances the suffering was so general that great exertions were made for its relief. For many months throughout these two years the city expended $200 a month to keep the unemployed from starving, and in the winter season from freezing. The Provident Association spent $5,000; the Society of St. Vincent de Paul $10,000. Private individuals contributed largely. In the management of these various charities no discrimination was made as to color. The total number relieved was about 10,000, and out of that number two persons only were colored. There were but two applications for relief from colored persons, both women; one bedridden, the other a cripple. These facts were communicated to the Commission by the register of the city of Saint Louis—a gentleman who was himself one of the managers in the distribution of the relief funds referred to.*c* The testimony of all the gentlemen concerned in the management of the various relief societies was, he said, to the same effect, that "the colored people asked for nothing." The same was found true among the free negroes in Canada West, as will be seen by examining the supplementary report of one of the members of the Commission, who visited that country and took voluminous testimony as to the character and condition of the refugees who have settled there.*d*

It would be difficult to find stronger proof of the ability and willingness of poor blacks to maintain themselves than is shown in cases

a Mr. James Speed, an eminent lawyer of Louisville, testified: "We have a law which makes it felony for a free negro to go out of the State and return to it; but I have never known a conviction under it here. I have heard of two prosecutions under it in another part of the State, of which one resulted in a conviction." (Testimony taken in Kentucky, p. 29.) [Here omitted.]

Washington Spalding (colored) deposed: "The mother of a young colored man who lived here (in Louisville) moved across the river, and being on her deathbed sent for him; but on account of the law he could not go, and did not attend the funeral." (Testimony taken in Kentucky, p. 78.)

Another law, equally oppressive, prevailing and enforced in Kentucky and other slave States, is that no free colored man shall keep a store or shop of any kind, or a tavern. What an unheard of disability would a white man consider such a prohibition as that?

b Of this abundant proof will be found throughout the testimony accompanying this report.

c Testimony of R. A. Watt, city register of Saint Louis. See Testimony taken by the Commission in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri, pp. 145, 146.

d Supplemental Report A, on the Refugees in Canada West, by S. G. Howe, pp. 60, 102 of printed report.

where they "hire themselves," as it is called, and still pay their way. We have given two examples of this in the chapter on "Slavery;"*a* and they but represent hundreds of similar cases to be found in all the chief cities of the South. In the one, it will be remembered, a mother paid $260 a year to be allowed the privilege of supporting herself and two children by washing. What white washerwoman would like to undertake that? In the other case, a man and his wife paid $372 a year, throughout eleven years, for permission to labor and to feed and clothe their children until they were old enough to work; and then they were taken from them. How few white laborers would stand up at all under the burden of such a capitation tax? How few, under circumstances of such cruel discouragement, would have maintained, as these two slaves did, a comfortable home, tidily kept, and children clean, well clad, and thriving?

One hears current among slave-holders the assertion that negroes emancipated and left to themselves are worthless and helpless, and are sure in the end to become a burden on the community. But the Commission has not found in a single locality occupied by numbers of free negroes proof that there is any truth in such an opinion; on the contrary, the actual facts are all against it. In many free States colored immigrants are required by law to give bond that they will not become a county charge. There is no class of day laborers from whom, with equal justice, the same demand might not be made.

There came to the knowledge of the Commission in New Orleans a fact which, more strikingly perhaps than any other they have met with, bears testimony to the ability of the colored population, when emancipated, to take care of themselves.

The Commission ascertained that the free colored people of Louisiana, in the year 1860, paid taxes on an assessment of $13,000,000. But by the census of 1860 the free colored population of that State is put at 18,647. This would give an average for each person of about $700 of property.

It is probable, however, that the actual average is considerably less than this. Those best informed on the subject expressed to a member of the Commission who visited New Orleans the opinion that the census return was below the truth, and that in 1860 there were probably in Louisiana 25,000 free colored persons. Assuming this to be the actual number, then the average wealth of each is $520.

But the average amount of property to each person throughout the loyal free States is estimated at $484 only. It follows that the free colored people of Louisiana are, on the average, richer by 7½ per cent. than the people of the Northern States.*b* And this occurs, it should be remembered, under many civil disabilities, which are a great pecuniary injury—seriously restricting the means of accumulating property.

It is not only as individuals, but, so far as they have had opportunity to show it, in a collective capacity, that these people appear to manage well. We have the following testimony from a well-known and respected citizen of Louisville:

Question. Throughout the State do the colored people manage their own church affairs?

Answer. Entirely. Nobody has anything to do with them but themselves. Here is a curious fact to show what their capacity is. A great many of the

a See p. 180 [335], *et seq.*, *ante*.

b See, in connection with this subject, Supplementary Report of the Commission, B, by James McKaye. See also, for the above estimates of average wealth d population, National Almanac for 1863, pp. 147 and 309. The average wealth Great Britain and Ireland is $707 for each person. (Same almanac, p. 146.)

churches now owned by them had been failures in the hands of white people. The negroes bought and paid for them, and have improved them very much since the purchase. Mr. Adams' church is a much finer one now than when we sold it to them. Mr. Smethern's church was built by white people who were not able to pay for it, and was then bought by the negroes. Nobody would suppose it now to be the same house, its appearance is so much changed for the better. And that is very common. They have much taste about such things.*a*

Upon the whole, no fear is more groundless than that the result of emancipation will be to throw the negroes as a burden on the community.

There is another popular idea in regard to the effect of emancipation, which has been used for political effect. This idea is based on an imaginary state of things, which happens to be the very reverse of the truth. It is alleged that so soon as the negroes are freed they will swarm to the North in search of work, and thus become the competitors of the laboring whites. Beyond all doubt they have a right to do this; and if they did, no just man would complain of it. But, in point of fact, no such thing will happen, unless emancipation be denied.

We repeat here, as applicable to the entire negro population of this continent, what we predicated in our preliminary report of the freedmen of South Carolina:

There is no disposition in these people to go North. General Saxton, who has had 18,000 freedmen under his care, offered them papers for that purpose, but not one availed himself of the offer. They are equally averse to the idea of emigrating to Africa.*b* These feelings are universal among them. The local attachments of the negro are eminently strong, and the Southern climate suits him far better than ours. If slavery be re-established in the insurrectionary States the North will indeed be flooded with fugitives fleeing from bondage, and the fears of competition in labor sought to be excited in the minds of Northern workingmen will then have some plausible foundation. But if emancipation be carried out, the stream of negro emigration will be from the North to the South, not from the South to the Northern States. The only attraction which the North, with its winters of snow and ice, offers to the negro is that it is free soil. Let the South once offer the same attraction, and the temptation of its genial climate, coupled with the fact that there the blacks almost equal the whites in number, will be irresistible. A few years will propably see half the free negro population now residing among us crossing Mason and Dixon's line to join the emancipated freedmen of the South."*c*

This is a practical illustration of an important principle, to wit, that a primary law governing the voluntary movements of peoples is that of thermal lines.

The Commission found overwhelming evidence as to the truth of the above opinion in Canada West. Among the refugees there, there is not a single feeling so strong, or so nearly universal, as their longing to return to the Southern land of their birth at the earliest moment when they shall be assured that it is purged from slavery. One of the Commission says, in his supplemental report already referred to:

If slavery is utterly abolished in the United States, no more colored people will emigrate to Canada, and most of those now there will soon leave it.

There can be no doubt about this. Among the hundreds who spoke about it, only one dissented from the strong expression of desire to "go home." In their

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a Testimony of Dr. T. S. Bell. See Testimony taken by the Commission in Kentucky, p. 17.

b Since writing the above the following testimony was taken by the Commission in Louisville:

Colonel Hodges, who had lived all his life among slaves, deposed: "The State of Kentucky has appropriated $5,000 a year for several years to aid the Colonization Society in sending off the free blacks, but they have never been able to get more than two to apply." (Testimony taken in Kentucky, p. 104.)

c Preliminary Report, pp. 13 and 14. [Vol. III, this series, p. 486.]

belief, too, they agreed with the Rev. Mr. Kinnard, one of their clergy, who said to us:

If freedom is established in the United States, there will be one great black streak reaching from here to the uttermost parts of the South.*a*

Even those who by years of toil have obtained comfortable, well-stocked farms, worth $10,000 or $20,000, avowed their determination to abandon all—to sell out and depart as soon as they could do so without imperiling their personal freedom.

Emancipation will directly tend to denude the North of its negro population. One circumstance that will materially hasten this result is, that the personal prejudice against negroes as a race is stronger in the Northern than in the Southern States, and at least as strong in Canada as in any portion of the Union. Of this our Commission had abundant proof.

Mr. George Brown, a member of the Canadian Parliament, deposed before the Commission:

I think the prejudice against the colored people is stronger here than in the States.*b*

Mr. Sinclair, of Chatham, Canada West, said:

Many of the colored people, even in this town, say that if they could have the same privileges in the States that they have here they would not remain here a moment. * * * In this county there is one township (that of Orford) where no colored man is allowed to settle.*b*

The colored people of Canada themselves testified to the same effect. Mrs. Brown, of Saint Catharine's, deposed:

I find more prejudice here than I did in York State. When I was at home I could go anywhere; but here, my goodness! you get an insult on every side.*c*

Mrs. Susan Boggs (colored), also of Saint Catharine's, said:

If it was not for the Queen's law we would be mobbed here, and could not stay in this house. The prejudice is a great deal worse here than it is in the States.*d*

A colored woman living in a cabin near Colchester said "she was from Virginia, and the prejudice was 'a heap' stronger in Canada than at home." "The people," she added, "seemed to think the blacks weren't folks anyway." She was anxious to go back.*e* The home of the American negro is in the Southern States. Let it be made a free home, and he will seek, he will desire, no other.

Whether as a freedman in a Southern home the negro will live down the cruel prejudice which has followed him, increasing in virulence, to a British province, some, with De Tocqueville, will continue to doubt. But powerful agencies are at work in his favor, some of terrible character. Such were the New York riots. Such, more recently, were the atrocities committed at Fort Pillow.

We have found ourselves called upon to interpose in favor of the outraged and the unprotected. But such interposition tends to create, even in minds of ordinary sensibility, good will and sympathy toward the sufferers whom one interposes to protect.

It will have a tendency to increase harmony between the two races if the colored people, whether in the North or the South, refrain from settling in colonies or suburbs by themselves, for such separation tends to keep up alienation of feeling and to nourish the prejudices of race. They will do well, therefore, to mingle their dwellings or farms with those of the whites, for the effect of this will be to take off the edge of national prejudice and weaken the feeling which regards them as a separate and alien race.*f*

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a Supplemental Report A, on Refugees in Canada West, p. 26.
b Supplemental Report A, p. 43.
c *Ibid.*, p. 44.
d *Ibid.*, p. 45.
e Supplemental Report A, p. 68.
f Supplemental Report A, pp. 62, 69.

Some may believe that the effect of such commingling will be to introduce amalgamation between the races; others, that such amalgamation is the natural and proper solution of the problem. We believe neither the one nor the other.

In the first place, such evidence in this matter as the Commission have obtained goes to show that, at least in a Northern climate, the mixed race is inferior in physical power and in health to the pure race, black or white. A member of our Commission carefully investigated the condition of the refugees of mixed blood in Canada, and took evidence as to their health, physical stamina, and power of increase. He found them mostly of lymphatic temperament, with marks of scrofulous or strumous disposition, as shown in the pulpy appearance of portions of the face and neck, in the spongy gums, and glistening teeth. There is a general prevalence of phthisical diseases.*a*

Doctor Mack, of Saint Catharine's, testified:

> The mixed race are the most unhealthy, and the pure blacks the least so. The disease they suffer most from is pulmonary. Where there is not real tubercular affection of the lungs, there are bronchitis and pulmonary affections. I have the idea that they die out when mixed, and that this climate will completely efface them. I think the pure blacks will live.*b*

General Tullock, of the British Army, one of the authors of four volumes of military statistics, writes to one of the members of our Commission:

> The mulatto race are seldom employed in our army, chiefly owing to the want of that physical stamina which renders the pure negro better fitted for the duties of a soldier or a laborer. *c*

Doctor Fisher, of Malden, Canada, thinks that the mulattoes of Canada cannot maintain their numbers without assistance from emigration. *d*

This is in accordance with the census returns of the free colored population in some of the Northern States, where most of them are of mixed blood. A member of the Commission gives in his supplemental report a table of the births, marriages, and deaths among the colored population of Boston for eight years, namely, from 1855 to 1862, both inclusive. It shows 304 births, 316 marriages, and 500 deaths. In every one of these years the deaths exceeded the births, and in 1855, 1858, and 1860 the births were less than the marriages. This is the more remarkable when we take into account what the registrar of the city, in furnishing the above table, states, namely, that the number of marriages among the colored people was 50 per cent. more in proportion to population than among the whites, being among the former 1 in 58, and among the latter only 1 in 87.54. *e*

The United States census for 1860 shows in several of the other States similar results. In Providence the deaths among the free colored are over 4 per cent. a year. In Philadelphia, during the six months preceding the census, there were among these people 148 births to 306 deaths, the deaths being more than double the births. *f* The same census shows that the total free colored population of the Union has increased about 1 per cent. a year during the last decade; and this includes slaves liberated and slaves escaped from their masters during that period. The actual rate of natural increase is certainly less than half that of the slaves, which, from 1850 to 1860, was 23.38 per cent.—say 2½ per cent. annually.

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a Supplemental Report A, p. 21.
b *Ibid.*, p. 23.
c Supplemental Report A, p. 26.
d *Ibid.*, p. 26.
e Supplemental Report A, pp. 23, 24.
f Preliminary Report on the Eighth Census, 1860, p. 6.

It is sometimes inferred from this that the slaves live in greater comfort than the free colored people, and that the latter cannot take as good care of themselves as masters take of their slaves. But the facts which have come to our knowledge touching the actual condition of these two classes, the slave and the free colored, are wholly at variance with any such conclusion. We believe the chief reason of the small rate of increase to be, that the proportion of mulattoism among the free colored is much greater than among slaves; and that the mulattoes, certainly in northern latitudes, are less healthy and prolific than the pure blacks.

In support of the opinion that the same may be predicated of these two classes in Southern States, it may be alleged that a cold climate is, in all probability, as little suited to the pure black originally from the torrid zones of Africa as to the mulatto, with a cross of Anglo-Saxon blood; and that if, in such a climate, the mortality among the mixed race is greater than among pure blacks, the climate is not likely to be the sole cause.

It is certain, however, that, both as regards blacks and mulattoes, their mortality, as compared with whites, essentially depends upon climate. As this is an important matter, the Commission has spent considerable time and labor in collecting reliable statistics which throw light upon it.*a* The following table, the most exhaustive summary, probably, that has yet been made public in connection with this subject, was carefully made up from the materials obtained:

Table of comparative mortality among white and colored persons in eleven cities of the United States.

Place.	Period.	Number of years.	Summary of annual population.		Number of deaths.		Population to one death.	
			White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
Boston	1725 to 1774	57	689,000	59,500	23,750	4,000	29.10	14.90
	1855 to 1859; 1861 and 1862.		1,188,452	15,620	27,522	500	43.18	31.24
New Bedford	1861–62–63	3	65,259	4,746	1,550	179	42.09	26.51
Providence	1840 to 1863	24	958,028	35,349	20,744	1,306	46.25	27.06
New York	1821, 24–29, 31–36, 38–62.	88	15,427,466	531,544	479,879	20,428	32.14	25.39
Buffalo	1854–58, 62–63	7	530,582	5,466	14,013	120	37.86	*a* 45.55
Philadelphia	1821 to 1862	42	12,466,457	750,996	299,824	26,397	46.22	28.45
Baltimore	1818, 24–25, 27–29, 33–34, 36–63.	38	4,294,476	859,035	107,623	26,551	39.90	32.34
Washington	1849 to 1860	12	455,754	126,305	8,869	2,723	51.38	*b* 46.36
Charleston	1828 to 1857	30	457,756	523,536	13,945	16,868	32.83	31.03
New Orleans	1849–50, 1856, and two-thirds of 1855; 1860.	4⅔	547,523	121,343	32,143	6,277	17.03	19.51
Memphis	1851 to 1853	3	24,126	8,043	1,406	428	17.17	18.79
Total			37,104,879	3,031,473	1,001,268	106,217	37.57	28.54

Population to one death:	Per cent.
White	2.699
Colored	3.508

a This being the sole exception among Northern cities, to what seems the general rule, to wit, that the mortality among blacks is much greater than among whites, we may reasonably suppose some inaccuracy in returns.

b The great apparent salubrity among both classes in Washington is not, probably, to be ascribed either to the climate or the mode of life, but to the fact that a large proportion of the population are mere sojourners there for a few years, during the working period of life when the rate of mortality is lowest.

a In this they have been greatly aided by Dr. Edward Jarvis, of Boston. That gentleman not only kindly opened to the Commission the treasures of his valuable statistical library, but has personally superintended some of the researches touching this matter. Some of the results obtained will be found in Supplemen-
ort A.

The total sum of white lives upon which the above calculations are based is, as will be observed, upward of 37,000,000; of colored lives upward of 3,000,000; while the deaths among whites are over 1,000,000, and among the colored over 100,000. The general inference from records on so large a scale may be taken as substantially correct, even if we admit the probability of partial inaccuracies in some of the returns.

Thus we reach several interesting facts. The rate of annual deaths among the whites is less than 2¾ per cent., or about one to every 37 of the living; among the colored about 3½ per cent., or one in every 28 (or, exactly, one in 37.57 whites against one in 28.54 colored).

We remark, further, that the mortality diminishes as we approach our own time, in Boston especially. In that city, between 1725 and 1774, the average annual mortality was among whites one in 29.10, and among colored one in 14.9; whereas, from 1855 to 1862, it was but one in 43 among whites, and one in 31 among colored. This accords with the well-known fact that the average length of life in the United States is greater in this century than it was in the last.

Again, the table shows that the mortality among blacks in the Northern cities is considerably greater than among whites, while in the Southern cities it averages about the same.

As the returns from which this table is compiled do not distinguish between blacks and mulattoes, it gives us no information as to the relative mortality among these two classes. On that point it behooves us to abstain from confident generalizing in the absence of more exact and more extended statistical data. This, however, we may say: It would appear that there are certain races of men, the cross between which produces a race quite equal to either of the progenitors. This is said to be true of the Turk and the African. It may be that the Anglo-Saxon and the African, extreme varieties, are less suited to each other, and that the mixed race degenerates. Indeed, so far as a limited range of facts go, there seems a probability in favor of the opinion expressed by a member of the Commission that "the mulatto, considered in his animal nature, lacks the innervation and spring of the pure blacks and whites," and that "the organic inferiority is shown in less power of resisting destructive agencies; in less fecundity and less longevity."*a*

If this be so, then amalgamation of these two races is in itself a physical evil injurious to both; a practice which ought to be discouraged by public opinion, and avoided by all who consider it a duty, as parents, to transmit to their offspring the best conditions for sound health and physical well-being. Like other evils of the kind, however, this is beyond the legitimate reach of legislation.

The Commission believe that the effect of general emancipation will be to discourage amalgamation. It is rare in Canada, and public opinion there, among blacks as well as whites, is against it.

Bishop Green, of the Methodist Church, Canada, deposed:

> You do not see any of our respectable people here marrying any persons but their own associates.

John Kinney, an intelligent colored man, said:

> The majority of the colored people don't like the intermarriage of colored and white people.

Colonel Stevenson said:

> The colored people don't like to have one of their color marry a white woman.

Such marriages do occur in Canada, but they are rare.*b*

a Supplemental Report A, p. 27. *b* Supplemental Report A, pp. 30, 31.

De Tocqueville had already remarked that emancipation, which might be supposed to favor amalgamation, does, in point of fact, repress it.*a*

Amalgamation in its worst form is the offspring of slavery. The facts seem to indicate that with the abolition of slavery it will materially diminish, though it may be doubted whether it will ever wholly disappear.

Aside from this apparently injurious mingling of blood, the social influence of the two races on each other, so soon as their reciprocal relations shall be based on justice, will, beyond question, be mutually beneficial. There are elements in the character of each calculated to exert a happy influence on the other.

The Anglo-Saxon race, with great force of character, much mental activity, an unflagging spirit of enterprise, has a certain hardness, a stubborn will, only moderate geniality, a lack of habitual cheerfulness. Its intellectual powers are stronger than its social instincts. The head predominates over the heart. There is little that is emotional in its religion. It is not devoid of instinctive devotion, but neither is such devotion a ruling element. It is a race more calculated to call forth respect than love; better fitted to do than to enjoy.

The African race is, in many respects, the reverse of this. Genial, lively, docile, emotional, the affections rule; the social instincts maintain the ascendant. Except under cruel repression, its cheerfulness and love of mirth overflow with the exuberance of childhood. It is devotional by feeling. It is a knowing rather than a thinking race. Its perceptive faculties are stronger than its reflective powers. It is well fitted to occupy useful stations in life; but such as require quick observation rather than comprehensive views or strong sense. It is little given to stirring enterprise, but rather to quiet accumulation. It is not a race that will ever take a lead in the material improvement of the world; but it will make for itself, whenever it has fair play, respectable positions, comfortable homes. *b*

As regards the virtues of humility, loving kindness, resignation under adversity, reliance on Divine Providence, this race exhibits these, as a general rule, in a more marked manner than does the Anglo-Saxon. Nor do we find among them a spirit of revenge or blood-thirstiness, or rancorous ill-will toward their oppressors. *c* The exceptions to this rule, notwithstanding the great temptations to which the race have been exposed, are very rare. No race of men appears better to have obeyed the injunction not to return evil for evil, or to have acted more strictly in the spirit of the text: "Vengeance is mine! I will repay, saith the Lord."

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a Democracy in America, Vol. I, p. 462.

b The surest sign of their thrift is the appearance of their dwelling-houses, farms, stock, tools, and the like. In these, moreover, we find encouraging signs for the negro, because they show that he feels so strongly the family instinct, and the desire to possess land and a dwelling-place. (Supplemental Report A, p. 62. See also, in connection with the above, Opinion of the Races, pp. 82, 83.)

c Canada is full of men and women who, in the first half of their lives, were witnesses and sufferers of such indignities and wrongs as would burn into most white men's souls, and make them pass the last half in plotting vengeance. Not so these people. They cherish no spirit of vengeance, and seem to have no grudge against their oppressors. The memory and recital of their wrongs do not arouse such bitter feelings and call out such maledictions as would certainly be heard from white men of similar experience. A single instance only is recollected in which a feeling of unsatisfied vengeance was manifested; but many are recalled where the old master and mistress were spoken of with kindness, and regret expressed that they would not be seen again. (Supplemental Report A, pp. 97, 98.)

With time, as civilization advances, these Christian graces of meekness and long suffering will be rated higher than the world rates them now. With time, if we but treat these people in a Christian spirit, we shall have our reward. The softening influence of their genial spirit, diffused throughout the community, will make itself felt as an element of improvement in the national character.

And, on the other hand, they will learn much and gain much from us. They will gain in force of character, in mental cultivation, in self-reliance, in enterprise, in breadth of views and in habits of generalization. Our influence over them, if we treat them well, will be powerful for good. *a*

If we treat them well! But everything depends upon that. There depends upon it not alone the future of 4,500,000 people, native born, and who will remain, for good or for evil, in the land of their birth, but also, looking to the immediate present, there depends, to a certain extent, the likelihood of thoroughly and speedily putting down the present rebellion. In this connection we deem it useful here to repeat what we already suggested in our preliminary report:

Every aggression, every act of injustice committed by a Northern man against unoffending fugitives from despotism, every insult offered by the base prejudice of our race to a colored man because of his African descent, is not only a breach of humanity, an offense against civilization, but it is also an act which gives aid and comfort to the enemy. The report of it goes abroad, penetrates into the enemy's country. So far as its influence there extends, the effect is to deter the slave from leaving his master, therefore to secure to that master a bread producer and by the same act to deprive the Union of a colored soldier, and compel the Government, by conscription, to withdraw a laborer from a Northern farm.

The practical effect, therefore, of abuse and injury to colored people in these days is not alone to disgrace the authors of such acts, but to compel conscription and to strip the North, already scant of working hands, of the laborers and the artisans that remain to her. Thousands of fields owned by white men may remain untilled, thousands of hearths owned by white men may be made desolate, all as the direct result of the ill-treatment of the colored race.

Such a spirit is not treasonable in the usual sense of that term, yet its results are the same as those of treason itself. It becomes, therefore, in a military point of view, of the highest importance that all wanton acts of aggression by soldiers or civilians, whether against refugees or against free negroes heretofore settled in the North, should be promptly and resolutely repressed and the penalties of the law in every such case vigorously enforced. A prudent regard for our own safety and welfare, if no higher motive prompt, demands the taking of such precaution.

We have imposed upon ourselves an additional obligation to see justice and humanity exercised toward these people in accepting their services as soldiers. It would be a degree of baseness of which we hope our country is incapable to treat with contumely the defenders of the Union—the men who shall have confronted death on the battle-field, side by side with the bravest of our own race, in a struggle in which the stake is the existence in peace and in their integrity of these United States.

We are unjust to our enemies if we deny that this struggle has been a hard-fought one, contested bravely and with varying success. A people with an element of semi-barbarism in their society, giving birth to habits of violence and of lawless darings, are, in some respects, better prepared for war than one which stands on a higher plane of Christian civilization. Add to this that our task is the more arduous because to quell the rebellion we have had to become the invaders. Under these circumstances, can we overlook the fact that several hundred thousand able-bodied men, detached from the labor ranks of the enemy and incorporated into the Army of the North, may essentially influence the decision of the issue?

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a Mr. McCullum, principal of the high school, Hamilton, Canada, said: "Colored people brought up among whites look better than others. Their rougher, harsher features disappear. I think that colored children brought up among white people look better than their parents."

There is an additional reason why a considerable portion of the Union armies should be made up of persons of African descent. The transformation of the slave society of the South into free society, no longer properly a question, has become a necessity of our national existence. Reflecting men have already reached the conclusion, and the mass of our people are attaining to it day by day, that the sole condition of permanent peace on this continent is the eradication of negro slavery. But the history of the world furnishes no example of an enslaved race which won its freedom without exertion of its own. That the indiscriminate massacres of a servile insurrection have been spared us, as addition to the horrors of a civil war, is due, it would seem, rather to that absence of revenge and bloodthirstiness which characterizes this race than to the lack either of courage or of any other quality that makes the hardy combatant, for these the negro appears, so far as we have tried him in civilized warfare, to possess. And in such warfare is it fitting that the African race seek its own social salvation? The negro must fight for emancipation if he is to be emancipated.

If, then, emancipation be the price of national unity and of peace, and if a people, to be emancipated, must draw the sword in their own cause, then is the future welfare of the white race in our country indissolubly connected with an act of justice, on our part, toward people of another race; then is it the sole condition under which we may expect, and, if history speak truth, the sole condition under which we shall attain, domestic tranquillity, that we shall give the negro an opportunity of working out, on those battle-fields that are to decide our own national destiny, his destiny, whether as slave or as freedman, at the same time.

The Commission have been instructed to report how colored freedmen "can be most usefully employed in the service of the Government for the suppression of the rebellion." The above remarks may suffice as the record of their profound conviction, that no more effectual aid can be had in the speedy suppression of the rebellion and the restoration of permanent peace than is to be obtained by inducing the hearty co-operation of these freedmen, and by giving full scope to their energies as military laborers and soldiers during the continuance of the war. *a*

But to give full scope to their energies in war we must not treat them as stepchildren. It is so manifestly just, to say nothing of the evident expediency for the benefit of the service, that no discrimination should be made either as to wages or in any other respect, between the white and the colored soldier, that the Commission would deem it unnecessary, but for recent indications, to express, as they now do, their conviction that of all petty schemes of false economy such discrimination against the colored soldier is the worst. Performing the same duties, subjected to the same fatigues, marshaled on the same battle-fields side by side with the white soldier, and exposing, like him, his life for his country, one would think that the innate sense of right would preclude the necessity of a single argument on the subject. What probability of future harmony between the races, if we begin our connection with the new-made freedmen by such an act of flagrant injustice?

Let us beware the temptation to treat the colored people with less than even justice, because they have been, and still are, lowly and feeble. Let us bear in mind that, with governments as with individuals, the crucial test of civilization and sense of justice is their treatment of the weak and the dependent.

God is offering to us an opportunity of atoning, in some measure, to the African for our former complicity in his wrongs. For our own sakes, as well as for his, let it not be lost. As we would that He should be to us and to our children, so let us be to those whose dearest interests are, by His providence, committed for the time to our charge.

As regards the question, What amount of aid and interference is necessary or desirable to enable the freedmen to tide over the stormy transition from slavery to freedom? we have chiefly to say that there

a Preliminary Report of the Commission, pp. 35 to 39. [See Vol. III, this series, pp. 451–453.]

is as much danger in doing too much as in doing too little. The risk is serious that, under the guise of guardianship, slavery, in a modified form, may be practically restored. Those who have ceased, only perforce, to be slave-holders, will be sure to unite their efforts to effect just such a purpose. It should be the earnest object of all friends of liberty to anticipate and prevent it. Benevolence itself, misdirected, may play into the hands of freedom's enemies, and those whose earnest endeavor is the good of the freedman may, unconsciously, contribute to his virtual re-enslavement.

The refugees from slavery, when they first cross our lines, need temporary aid, but not more than indigent Southern whites fleeing from secessionism, both being sufferers from the disturbance of labor and the destruction of its products incident to war. The families of colored men, hired as military laborers or enlisted as soldiers, need protection and assistance, but not more than the families of white men similarly situated. Forcibly deprived of education in a state of slavery, the freedmen have a claim upon us to lend a helping hand until they can organize schools for their children. But they will soon take the labor and expense out of our hands, for these people pay no charge more willingly than that which assures them that their children shall reap those advantages of instruction which were denied to themselves.

For a time we need a freedman's bureau, but not because these people are negroes, only because they are men who have been, for generations, despoiled of their rights. The Commission has heretofore—to wit, in supplemental report made to you in December last—recommended the establishment of such a bureau, and they believe that all that is essential to its proper organization is contained, substantially, in a bill to that effect reported on April 12 from the Senate Committee on Slavery and Freedmen.

Extensive experience in the West Indies has proved that emancipation, when it takes place, should be unconditional and absolute. The experiment of a few years' apprenticeship, plausible in theory, proved, in practice, a failure so injurious in its effects that the provincial legislatures, though they had been opposed to the abolition of slavery, voted, after trial, for the abolition of apprenticeship.

The freedman should be treated at once as any other free man. He should be subjected to no compulsory contracts as to labor. There should not be, directly or indirectly, any statutory rates of wages. There should be no interference between the hirers and the hired. Nor should any regulations be imposed in regard to the local movements of these people, except such regulations, incident to war, relative to vagrancy or otherwise, as apply equally to whites. The natural laws of supply and demand should be left to regulate rates of compensation and places of residence.

But when freedmen shall have voluntarily entered into any agreement to work, they may at first usefully be aided in reducing that agreement to writing, and, for a time, we may properly see to it that such freedmen do not suffer from ill-treatment or failure of contract on the part of their employers, and that they themselves perform their duty in the premises.

It is of vital importance that the leasing and supervision of abandoned real estate in insurrectionary districts should be intrusted to the same persons who have in charge the interests of the freedmen who are likely to cultivate the lands in question. Between two

sets of agents, one having in charge the lands, and another the interests of the freedmen, jarrings and conflicts of authority would be sure to ensue.

The Commission is confirmed in the opinion that all aid given to these people should be regarded as a temporary necessity; that all supervision over them should be provisional only, and advisory in its character. The sooner they shall stand alone and make their own unaided way, the better both for our race and for theirs.

The essential is that we secure to them the means of making their own way; that we give them, to use the familiar phrase, "a fair chance." If, like whites, they are to be self-supporting, then, like whites, they ought to have those rights, civil and political, without which they are but laboring as a man labors with hands bound.

There will for some time to come be a tendency on the part of many among those who have heretofore held them in bondage still to treat them in an unjust and tyrannical manner. The effectual remedy for this is, not special laws or a special organization for the protection of colored people, but the safeguard of general laws, applicable to all, against fraud and oppression.

The sum of our recommendations is this: Offer the freedmen temporary aid and counsel until they become a little accustomed to their new sphere of life; secure to them, by law, their just rights of person and property; relieve them, by a fair and equal administration of justice, from the depressing influence of disgraceful prejudice; above all, guard them against the virtual restoration of slavery in any form, under any pretext, and then let them take care of themselves. If we do this, the future of the African race in this country will be conducive to its prosperity and associated with its well-being. There will be nothing connected with it to excite regret or inspire apprehension.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ROBERT DALE OWEN,
J. McKAYE,
SAML. G. HOWE,
Commissioners.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., May 15, 1864—9 a. m.

Governor BROUGH,
Columbus:

The military intelligence last night is highly satisfactory. The operations of General Sherman had compelled the enemy to evacuate Dalton, and our army was operating upon his flank and rear, with the prospect of important results.

General Butler had attacked Fort Darling, gained important advantages with small loss to ourselves, and its speedy reduction was confidently anticipated.

The operations of the Cavalry Corps under command of Major-General Sheridan were attended with the most brilliant results. On the 9th instant, leaving the Army of the Potomac, General Sheridan got into the enemy's rear; broke both railroads between Hanover Junction and Richmond; captured several locomotives and trains; destroyed Lee's depot at Beaver Dam with over a million of rations; advanced to Yellow Tavern, where he fought the rebel cavalry commanded by General J. E. B. Stuart, defeated them and killed Stuart;

captured the first line of the enemy's works around Richmond; advanced between the first and second lines of the enemy's works, but finding them too strong, did not venture an assault; destroyed the bridges over the Chickahominy and on the Central Railroad, broke up its track for several miles, and finally joined the forces of General Butler on the James River. He reports that his whole loss is not over 350 men killed and wounded, and not more than 100 horses.

The latest date from General Grant and the Army of the Potomac is 6.30 yesterday morning. The Fifth and Sixth Corps had advanced during the night, and were to have attacked at daylight, but there was no sound of battle heard at headquarters nor any during the day. This movement, it is believed, compels Lee to retire by Lynchburg, and that he withdrew during Friday night. The rebel papers state that our forces had destroyed the bridge over New River and a large extent of railroad south of Lynchburg and a great quantity of supplies. Re-enforcements are going forward rapidly to General Grant, and it is believed that his whole loss will be filled up by Tuesday.

You are authorized to make this public as the present condition of military operations, so far as known at this Department.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

(Same to Governor Morton, Indianapolis; Governor Yates, Springfield; Governor Stone, Davenport; Governor Lewis, Madison; Governor Bramlette, Frankfort.)

CIRCULAR No. 17. WAR DEPT., PROV. MAR. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, May 16, 1864.*

The following opinion of Hon. William Whiting, Solicitor of the War Department, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Relative to the duty of provost-marshals of districts wherein the quota for a precinct shall not have been filled before the time designated for the draft therein by the President, and their authority to discharge drafted men from the military service, receiving in lieu thereof volunteers who are not offered as substitutes.

Opinion.—When the quota for a precinct shall not have been filled before the time designated for draft therein by the President, the third section of the act of February 24, 1864, makes it the duty of the provost-marshal of such district "to make a draft of the number deficient therefrom." "All volunteers who may enlist after the draft shall have been ordered and before it shall be actually made, shall be deducted from the number ordered to be drafted" in such precinct. Substitutes may also be accepted "at any time previous to the draft," or before the time fixed for appearance for duty at the rendezvous.

There is no provision of the statute which authorizes the provost-marshals to discharge drafted men from the military service, receiving in lieu thereof volunteers who are not offered as substitutes.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

CAIRO, ILL., *May 16, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I arrived at Cairo last night, and shall proceed to Paducah, Ky., this morning, where I find my presence is required, and will return to Cairo and await any instructions you may desire to send by telegraph.

I will then proceed to Vicksburg, to accompany General Slocum to Natchez, where his presence is necessary, to examine personally into the affairs of that district.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., May 16, 1864.

His Excellency HORATIO SEYMOUR,
Governor of New York, Albany, N. Y.:

SIR: Your letter to Major-General Dix dated April 30, inclosing a communication from the veterans of 1812, offering their services for garrisoning the fortifications of New York, has been received, and in reply I am directed by the Secretary of War to say that while he fully appreciates the patriotic motives of the honored veterans of 1812, he is unwilling, without an absolute necessity, to require further sacrifices from the heroes of our earlier wars. He hopes that this great struggle will be brought to a successful termination without further disturbing those whom he now addresses through you, than to ask that they add their counsel and prayers in our present efforts, to inspire patriotic efforts in their juniors to prove themselves equal to the example set by the veterans of 1812.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *May 16, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I have left over a Dutch and an English battalion from National Guard of about 500 men each which I cannot consolidate into a regiment. May I muster them in as two battalions, under a major to each battalion, and assign them to guard duty at Johnson's Island, thus giving one more regiment now there to go to Washington? I must otherwise disband them.

JOHN BROUGH.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, May 16, 1864.

Governor BROUGH,
Columbus:

You may muster your English and Dutch in separate battalions, under a major, and dispose of them as indicated in your telegram, if General Heintzelman thinks them fit for that duty. If not fit, send them forward and we can find place for them. This Department and the Nation are indebted to you more than I can tell for your prompt and energetic action at this crisis. Everything continues to look well. There has been no fighting in front for two days. Sherman has driven Johnston out of Resaca and is pursuing him. Butler has surrounded Fort Darling and will no doubt take it. Heavy re-enforcements have gone to Grant.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *May 18, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Five regiments certainly ready this week, five the next, and five the succeeding, but we were twelve days of the twenty without transportation or supplies, and now some of the officers refuse transportation or supplies to the recruits coming in to fill up the companies because the time is out. I applied for time to be extended to 1st June. There is a most bitter partisan opposition to raising the troops. Will you extend the time to 1st of June?

RICHD. YATES,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, May 18, 1864.

Governor YATES,
Springfield:

The time for raising your 100-days' men will be extended to the 1st of June and corresponding orders issued to the mustering-in officers.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., May 18, 1864.

Maj. W. H. SIDELL,
Actg. Asst. Provost-Marshal-General, Louisville, Ky.:

In reference to the difficulty in notifying drafted men within ten days, the time designated by law, you should control the matter by not having drawn at any one time the names of more persons than you are sure can be notified within the legal period. Your proposed amendment is judicious, but we cannot wait for it.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., May 18, 1864.

Maj. J. W. T. GARDINER,
Actg. Asst. Provost-Marshal-General, Augusta, Me.:

Let the revision of the enrollment be pushed to completion at the earliest possible day, and make known to the people that it is plainly for the interest of each town, ward, &c., to have stricken from the lists all names improperly enrolled, because an excess of names increases the quota called for from such town, ward, &c. It is equally for the interest of each person enrolled in a given town or ward to place upon the list all persons in his town or ward liable to do military duty, because the greater the number to be drawn from the less chance that any particular individual will be drawn.

As it is the personal interest of every enrolled man that the quota in which he is concerned shall not be made too large, and that his own chances for draft shall not be unjustly increased, and as both these objects will be obtained by striking out the wrong names and

putting in the right ones, there can be no serious difficulty in securing the co-operation of citizens for the purpose of making a correct enrollment.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

Operator will send similar dispatch to following:

Capt. William Silvey, Concord, N. H.; Brig. Gen. T. G. Pitcher, Brattleborough, Vt.; Maj. Francis N. Clarke, Boston, Mass.; Capt. Wesley Owens, Providence, R. I.; Maj. D. D. Perkins, Hartford, Conn.; Brig. Gen. W. Hays, New York City; Maj. Frederick Townsend, Albany, N. Y.; Maj. A. S. Diven, Elmira, N. Y.; Lieut. Col. R. C. Buchanan, Trenton, N. J.; Maj. C. C. Gilbert, Philadelphia, Pa.; Lieut. Col. J. V. Bomford, Harrisburg, Pa.; Col. N. L. Jeffries, Baltimore, Md.; Lieut. Col. Joseph Darr, jr., Wheeling, W. Va.; Maj. W. H. Sidell, Louisville, Ky.; Col. E. B. Alexander, Saint Louis, Mo.; Col. J. H. Potter, Columbus, Ohio; Col. Conrad Baker, Indianapolis, Ind.; Lieut. Col. James Oakes, Springfield, Ill.; Lieut. Col. Bennett H. Hill, Detroit, Mich.; Maj. Thomas Duncan, Davenport, Iowa; Col. James D. Greene, Madison, Wis.; Lieut. Col. J. T. Averill, Saint Paul, Minn.; Capt. Sidney Clarke, Leavenworth, Kans.

[MAY 18, 1864.—For Brough to Stanton, giving the points to which 34,000 100-days' men have been sent in sixteen days, see Series I, Vol. XXXVII, Part I, p. 491.]

NEW YORK, *May 18, 1864.*
(Received 10 a. m.)

Maj. THOMAS T. ECKERT:

The following is taken from the New York World of this morning. Is it genuine?

M. S. ROBERTS,
Manager New York Office.

Four hundred thousand more troops called for.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *May 17, 1864.*

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES:

In all exigencies it becomes a nation carefully to scrutinize its line of conduct, humbly to approach the Throne of Grace, and meekly to implore forgiveness, wisdom, and guidance.

For reasons known only to Him it has been decreed that this country should be the scene of unparalleled outrage, and this nation the monumental sufferer of the nineteenth century. With a heavy heart, but an undiminished confidence in our cause, I approach the performance of duty, rendered imperative by my sense of weakness before the Almighty, and of justice to the people.

It is not necessary that I should tell you that the first Virginia campaign under Lieutenant-General Grant, in whom I have every confidence, and whose courage and fidelity the people do well to honor, is virtually closed.

He has conducted his great enterprise with discreet ability.

He has inflicted great loss upon the enemy. He has crippled their strength and defeated their plans.

In view, however, of the situation in Virginia, the disaster at Red River, the delay at Charleston, and the general state of the country, I, Abraham Lincoln, do hereby recommend that Thursday, the twenty-sixth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, be solemnly set apart throughout these United States as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer. Deeming, furthermore, that the present condition of public affairs presents an extraordinary occasion, and in view of the pending expiration of the service of 100,000 of our troops, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the power vested in me by the Constitution and the laws, have thought fit to call forth, and hereby do call forth, the citizens of the United States between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years to the aggregate number of 400,000, in order to suppress the existing rebellious combinations and to cause the due execution of the laws. And furthermore, in case any State or number of States shall fail to furnish by the fifteenth day of June next their assigned quotas, it is hereby ordered that the same be raised by an immediate and peremptory draft. The details for this object will be communicated the State authorities through the War Department. I appeal to all loyal citizens to favor, facilitate, and aid this effort to maintain the honor, the integrity, and the existence of our national Union, and the perpetuity of popular government. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this seventeenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-eighth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

NEW YORK, *May 18, 1864.*
(Received 11.35 a. m.)

Hon. W. H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State:

A proclamation by the President, countersigned by you, and believed to be spurious, has appeared in some of our morning papers calling for 400,000 men, and appointing the 26th instant as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer. Please answer immediately for steamer.

JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
May 18, 1864.

TO THE PUBLIC:

A paper purporting to be a proclamation of the President, countersigned by the Secretary of State, and bearing date the 17th day of May, is reported to this Department as having appeared in the New York World of this date. The paper is an absolute forgery. No proclamation of that kind or any other has been made or proposed to

be made by the President, or issued or proposed to be issued by the State Department or any Department of the Government.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

(Sent to New York press and to Charles Francis Adams, London, and William L. Dayton, Paris.)

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, May 18, 1864.

Major-General DIX,
New York:

I have just seen a copy of the spurious proclamation referred to in your telegram. It is a base and treasonable forgery.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, May 18, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. DIX,
Commanding, New York:

Whereas, there has been wickedly and traitorously printed and published this morning in the New York World and New York Journal of Commerce, newspapers printed and published in the city of New York, a false and spurious proclamation purporting to be signed by the President and to be countersigned by the Secretary of State, which publication is of a treasonable nature, designed to give aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States and to the rebels now at war against the Government, and their aiders and abettors, you are, therefore, hereby commanded forthwith to arrest and imprison in any fort or military prison in your command the editors, proprietors, and publishers of the aforesaid newspapers, and all such persons as, after public notice has been given of the falsehood of said publication, print and publish the same, with intent to give aid and comfort to the enemy, and you will hold the persons so arrested in close custody until they can be brought to trial before a military commission for their offense. You will also take possession, by military force, of the printing establishments of the New York World and Journal of Commerce and hold the same until further orders, and prevent any further publication therefrom.

A. LINCOLN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., May 18, 1864—2 p. m.

Maj. Gen. JOHN. A. DIX,
New York:

The President directs that immediately upon receipt of this order you take military possession of the offices of the Independent Telegraph Company at New York (one corner Cedar and Nassau streets, Gold Room, William street, and Brokers' Exchange), and of all the instruments, dispatches, and papers that may be found in the office or upon the person of the manager, superintendent, and operators, and keep possession thereof, and arrest the manager, operators, superintendent, and hold them in close custody until further order, and permit no telegragh to be sent over the line until further orders.

Strict diligence, attention, and confidence is desired in the execution of this order, and you are requested to give it your personal attention and employ your best officers.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

(Similar orders to General Cadwalader, Philadelphia; Colonel Bomford, Harrisburg, and Captain Foster, Pittsburg.)

NEW YORK, *May 18, 1864.*
(Received 4.35 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I am investigating the gross fraud of this morning. The paper purporting to be a proclamation of the President was handed into the offices of the city newspapers at 4 o'clock, written on thin manifold paper of foolscap size, like the dispatches of the Associated Press. In handwriting and every other respect it was admirably calculated to deceive. It was published in the World and Journal of Commerce. None of the responsible editors of either of the papers was present. As soon as the editors of the World discovered the fraud they announced it on their bulletin, and they have offered a reward of $500 for the detection of the author. It was printed by the Herald, but none of the copies were issued, the fraud having been discovered before they left the office. I have sent to all the newspapers for their manuscripts and have received three. They are alike in respect to paper and handwriting. I think the authors will be detected, and I need not add that I shall in that case arrest and imprison them for trifling in so infamous a manner with the authority of the Government and the feelings of the community at this important juncture in our public affairs. Since writing the above the President's order for the arrest of the editors, proprietors, and publishers of the World and Journal of Commerce has come to hand. I shall execute it unless the foregoing information shall be deemed sufficient by the President to suspend it until my investigation is concluded.

JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *May 18, 1864.*

Major-General DIX,
New York:

The President's telegram was an order to you which I think it was your duty to execute immediately upon its receipt. I have no further orders to give you.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

NEW YORK, *May 18, 1864.*
(Received 5.40 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

There will be no delay in the execution of either order. The telegraph offices will be seized immediately, and the newspapers, editors, &c., unless I hear from you before the guards are ready.

JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 18, 1864—6.30 p. m.

Major-General DIX,
New York:

Your telegram of 5.40 is just received. A great national crime has been committed by the publication. The editors, proprietors, and publishers, responsible and irresponsible, are in law guilty of that crime. You were not directed to make any investigation, but to execute the President's order; the investigation was to be made by a military commission. How you can excuse or justify delay in executing the President's order until you make an investigation is not for me to determine.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, May 18, 1864—8.30 p. m.

Major-General DIX,
New York:

The officer in charge of the investigation, respecting the forged proclamation, reports that he is led to believe it originated in this city, and that the New York publishers were not privy to it. If your conclusions are the same you may suspend action against them until developments are made.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

NEW YORK, *May 18, 1864.*
(Received 10.40 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The investigation was made by me as commanding officer of the department before the President's order was received, as my dispatch showed. There has been none since. I understood the President's orders as commands to be executed, and there has been no unnecessary delay in the execution. The telegraphic offices were seized as soon as my officers could reach them. The World and Journal of Commerce printing offices are in possession of my men. Two of my officers, Major Halpine and Captain Barstow, are engaged in the arrest of the editors, proprietors, and publishers, and a steamer is waiting at Castle Garden to take them to Fort Lafayette. The only delay has been in making proper arrangements to secure, as nearly as possible, simultaneous and effective action.

J. A. DIX,
Major-General.

NEW YORK, *May 18, 1864.*
(Received 10.40 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Your dispatch in regard to the probable origin of the forged proclamation is just received. I am satisfied the publishers of the World and Journal of Commerce had no knowledge of it. I shall, therefore,

suspend the order as to them, but shall keep possession of their printing offices until you otherwise direct. The manager, superintendent, and operators of the telegraph line will be sent to Fort Lafayette in an hour. They have been in arrest since 5 o'clock.

JNO. A. DIX,
Major-General.

PHILADELPHIA, *May 18, 1864.*
(Received 7.50 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The telegram lines indicated in your telegram, and all the instruments, dispatches, and papers have been seized, and the manager, operators, and superintendents arrested and will be held until further orders. A large number of private dispatches are detained. Two other offices than those named by you connected with this line have also been taken possession of. They have through communication everywhere without going through the principal office. It is said that there are also other offices, which I will seize if I can find them. Please inform me if I am not acting correctly.

GEO. CADWALADER,
Major-General, Commanding.

PITTSBURG, *May 18, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Under orders received at 5.30 I have seized papers, instruments, and J. H. Robinson, manager, J. R. Roe, assistant superintendent, George A. Hamilton, operator, W. J. Gill, clerk, Inland Telegraph Line, and all papers. Will send them at 8.35.

J. HERON FOSTER,
Capt. and Prov. Mar. Twenty-second District of Pennsylvania.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, May 18, 1864.

Major-General CADWALADER,
Philadelphia:

Accept the thanks of this Department for your prompt action. Secure and forward all the papers, and send the prisoners forward under guard to report to Colonel Wisewell, Military Governor.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

(Same to Capt. J. Heron Foster, Pittsburg.)

HARRISBURG, *May 18, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Have received your important telegram of this date. At 7 p. m. have taken possession of office of Independent Telegraph (self-styled Inland and American Line), also books, papers, instruments, and operators. Am now searching for the president and treasurer. The superintendent, A. J. Baldwin, is in New York City.

J. V. BOMFORD,
Lieutenant-Colonel Sixteenth Infantry, &c.

CONFIDENTIAL.] WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May 18, 1864.

Maj. Gen. LEW. WALLACE,
Baltimore:

A forged treasonable document, purporting to be a proclamation by the President, countersigned by the Secretary of State, appeared in the New York World and Journal of Commerce this morning. Make arrangements and seize all the issues of the papers that may arrive at Baltimore by express or mail and prevent their circulation, and report to this Department.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

BALTIMORE, *May 18, 1864.*
(Received 9 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Your dispatch arrived after the train from New York and the New York World had already been distributed. I have seized all the copies I could find.

LEW. WALLACE,
Major-General of Volunteers.

NINTH STREET OFFICE, *Washington, May 18, 1864.*
(Received 2.15 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I have the honor to report that the arrests have been made and offices closed.

THOS. T. ECKERT,
Major and Assistant Superintendent Military Telegraph.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington City, May 18, 1864—12.30 p. m.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Esq.,
U. S. Minister Plenipotentiary, London:

Orders have been given for the arrest and punishment of the fabricators and publishers of the spurious proclamation.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

(Same to William L. Dayton, Esq., U. S. Minister Plenipotentiary, Paris.)

NEW YORK CITY, *May 19, 1864.*
(Received 2.30 p. m.)

His Excellency A. LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

SIR: The undersigned, editors and publishers of a portion of the daily press of the city of New York, respectfully represent that the

leading journals of this city sustain very extended telegraphic news arrangements, under an organization established in 1848 and known as the New York Associated Press, which is controlled by its members, acting through an executive committee, a general agent in this city, and assistant agents immediately responsible to the association at every important news center throughout this country and Europe. Under the above-named organization the rule has always been to transmit by telegraph all intelligence to the office of the general agent in this city, and by him the same is properly prepared for publication, and then written out by manifold process on tissue paper, and a copy of the same is sent simultaneously in sealed envelopes to each of the editors who are entitled to receive the same. From foregoing statement of facts Your Excellency will readily perceive that an ingenious rogue, knowing the manner in which the editors were supplied with much of their telegraphic news, could, by selecting his time and opportunity, easily impose upon editors or compositors the most wicked and fraudulent reports. On Wednesday morning, at about 3 o'clock, a messenger, who well counterfeited the regular messenger of the Associated Press, presented himself at all save one of the editorial rooms of the papers connected with the Associated Press and delivered to the foreman, in the absence of the night editors, sealed envelopes containing manifold papers similar in all respects to that used by the association, upon which was written a fraudulent proclamation, purporting to be signed by Your Excellency and countersigned by the Honorable Secretary of State. The very late hour at which the fraud was perpetrated left no time for consideration as to the authenticity or genuineness of the document, and the copy in most of the offices was at once cut up into small pieces and given into the hands of the compositors, and in two cases the fraud was not discovered or suspected even till after the whole morning editions of the papers were printed off and distributed. The undersigned beg to state to Your Excellency that the fraud, which succeeded with The World and the Journal of Commerce, was one which, from the circumstances attending it and the practices of the Associated Press, was extremely natural and very liable to have succeeded in any daily newspaper establishment in this city, and inasmuch as, in the judgment of the undersigned, the editors and proprietors of the Journal of Commerce and The World were innocent of any knowledge of wrong in the publication of the fraudulent document, and also in view of the fact that the suspension by Your Excellency's orders of the two papers last evening has had the effect to awaken editors and publishers and news agents, telegraph companies, &c., to the propriety of increased vigilance in their several duties, the undersigned respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to rescind the order under which The World and the Journal of Commerce were suppressed.

Respectfully, Your Excellency's obedient servants,

SIDNEY HOWARD GAY,
For Tribune.
ERASTUS BROOKS,
New York Express.
FREDERICK HUDSON,
For JAS. G. BENNETT,
New York Herald.
M. S. BEACH,
New York Sun.

NEW YORK, *May 19, 1864.*
(Received 10.40 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

SIR: I have the honor to report that the Secretary of State's dispatch to Ministers Adams and Dayton was delivered to the purser of the Scotia, and that he was ordered by Mr. Cunard to telegraph it from Queenstown. Slips were issued by some of the morning papers exposing the forgery, and circulated among the passengers before the vessel sailed.

Very respectfully,

E. S. SANFORD.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., May 19, 1864.

Major-General WALLACE,
Baltimore:

The President directs that you take military possession of the telegraph line known as the Independent or Inland Telegraph and its offices and instruments, materials, papers, and dispatches. The principal office is No. 21 South street. The papers and dispatches you will forward to Colonel Wisewell, Military Governor. The agents, superintendents, and operators you will arrest and parole them to appear before you when required. You will place a guard in the offices and prevent any telegraphing.

By order of the President:

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

NEW YORK, *May 20, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I have arrested and am sending to Fort Lafayette Joseph Howard, the author of the forged proclamation. He is a newspaper reporter, and is known as "'Howard,' of the Times." He has been very frank in his confession—says it was a stock-jobbing operation, and that no person connected with the press had any agency in the transaction except another reporter, who took manifolds and distributed the proclamation to the newspapers, and whose arrest I have ordered. He exonerates the Independent Telegraph Line, and says that publication on a steamer day was accidental. His statement in all essential particulars is corroborated by other testimony.

JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, May 20, 1864—9.10 p. m.

Major-General DIX,
New York:

Your telegram respecting the arrest of Howard has been received and submitted to the President. He directs me to say that while, in his opinion, the editors, proprietors, and publishers of The World and Journal of Commerce are responsible for what appears in their papers injurious to the public service, and have no right to shield themselves behind a plea of ignorance or want of criminal intent, yet he is not disposed to visit them with vindictive punishment; and hoping they will

exercise more caution and regard for the public welfare in future, he authorizes you to restore to them their respective establishments.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, May 20, 1864—1 p. m.

Major-General DIX,
New York:

You will please proceed immediately to take the examination of the telegraph operators, superintendents, and officers that may have been arrested by you under order of this Department, taking their statements and examination in writing, and, if satisfied that they have had no complicity nor part in the transmission or perpetration of the forgery of the President's proclamation, published in The World and Journal of Commerce, you will discharge them, but holding in arrest any against whom any evidence may appear and reporting the same.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., May 20, 1864.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: The various acts passed between June, 1861, and February, 1864, prescribed among other details the number of men which might be called out. The first section of the amendatory enrollment act, approved February 24, 1864, however, says:

> That the President of the United States shall be authorized, whenever he shall deem it necessary during the present war, to call for such number of men for the military service of the United States as the public exigencies may require.

I understand that under this the President can call for as many men as he deems necessary and prescribe their term of service, and that all such men will be entitled to the various bounties provided in former acts for the number of men specified in such acts.

The bounties authorized at this time by existing laws for volunteers called into service for different periods of time are as follows:

First. Volunteers for three years or the war for old or new regiments are entitled to $100 bounty.

Second. Volunteers for two years for old or new regiments (if discharged honorably after a service of two years or during the war) are entitled to $100 bounty.

Third. Volunteer infantry for nine months are entitled to $25 bounty. Troops called out in accordance with the foregoing may be formed into new organizations without impairing their claim to bounty.

Fourth. For the purpose of filling up the regiments of infantry in the U. S. service, volunteer recruits may be raised for one year. They are entitled to $50 bounty.

I find no law which provides bounty for new organizations raised for one year's service.

It might be well in case a new call is made to authorize the acceptance of volunteer recruits to serve for two years in old infantry regiments with $100 bounty, or to serve for one year with $50 bounty, as the recruit may desire, and to accept the services of such new infantry organizations for two years as the Governors may desire to undertake to raise within a designated time. New organizations if raised now for one year's service would go out at the most critical season next year if the war continues, and, as heretofore stated, get no U. S. bounty.

For whatever term of service the volunteer may be accepted, the case should be accompanied by an order to draft all the deficiency and hold the men so drafted for three-years' service. This would be an additional inducement to fill quotas by volunteers and thus escape draft.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SOLICITOR'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., May 20, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General:

"If a drafted slave personally desires exemption, will another slave be deemed, by the Secretary of War, an acceptable substitute?"

OPINION.

When a slave of a loyal master in either of the loyal States, having been enrolled as part of the national forces, shall be drafted and mustered into the service of the United States, his master is entitled to a certificate thereof, and thereupon such slave shall be free, and the bounty of $100 shall be paid to the master.

When the slave of such loyal master volunteers in that service his master is entitled to compensation not exceeding $300; and every such volunteer, on being mustered into service, is entitled to his freedom.

No provision of law has yet been made defining the rights of a slave who, while servitude continues, should be put into the ranks by his owner as a substitute for a drafted slave. Which of the masters or which of the slaves, and whether either of them would be entitled to bounty, the statutes do not determine. Whether either of the slaves would be entitled to freedom or their masters to certificates is equally undecided.

Heretofore no person has acted as a soldier in the service of the United States until he has been made a freeman by law. To allow any one to act as a soldier who, while fighting under the flag of his country, could be held as a slave, would produce confusion and uncertainty in regard to the rights of colored soldiers; it would cause dissatisfaction in the Army; it would be opposed to the spirit of the legislation of Congress.

Under these circumstances, in the absence of any statute requiring the acceptance and defining the rights of this peculiar class of substitutes, having due regard to the character of the legislation of Congress, which has thus far made the soldier a freeman on entering the

service, and in view of the provisions of the enrollment acts which confer upon the Secretary of War the power of prescribing rules and regulations for determining whether a substitute shall or shall not be deemed "acceptable," he is not, in my judgment, bound by law to receive slaves as acceptable substitutes for drafted slaves. Whether he shall do so or not is a matter wholly within his discretion.

If slaves can be manumitted, or otherwise be made free by their masters under the laws of the State in which a slave is held to service, a manumitted or freed slave will be, by law, acceptable as a substitute for a drafted slave. In case such substitutes should be offered, it will be desirable that the Secretary of War should issue rules and regulations as to the proofs required as evidence of the freedom of the proposed substitute, and as to the recording and preserving of such proofs.

WILLIAM WHITING,
Solicitor of the War Department.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SOLICITOR'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., May 20, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General:

"Has the owner of a drafted slave in a loyal State the right to exonerate him from liability under the draft by procuring a substitute, or by payment of $300?"

OPINION.

It is the right of any drafted man to furnish an acceptable substitute, or to obtain qualified exemption from service by payment of commutation. No one can lawfully prevent a drafted man from entering the military service of the United States by procuring a substitute, or by paying commutation for him, without his authority or against his consent.

If a slave be drafted who desires to serve, it is not the right of his master, by procuring a substitute or by paying commutation, to withhold his slave from the Army, and thereby to deprive the country of a soldier and the slave of that freedom to which he is entitled by act of Congress.

But if the drafted slave himself prefers to avoid the military service and to remain in slavery, it is his personal privilege to secure qualified exemption from that draft by payment of $300, or procurement of a substitute who shall be acceptable according to the regulations of this Department.

WILLIAM WHITING,
Solicitor of the War Department.

CIRCULAR No. 39. WAR DEPT., ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 20, 1864.

I am directed to instruct you, in order to prevent the desertion of recruits at rendezvous and while in transit to depots, that the payment of $25 bounty immediately on enlistment, authorized by letter

of instructions from this office, dated January 5, 1864, is hereby prohibited. Such payment will only be made to the recruit after he has been accepted at the depot.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BOSTON, *May 20, 1864.*

Brigadier-General FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General:

Will you not allow the towns in which drafts are made to fill up their quotas with volunteers? If so, you will get men. If not, commutation will be paid in nearly all cases. The reason is that volunteers receive the State bounties of $325, and drafted men and substitutes do not. I only ask that volunteers shall be accepted from the day of draft until the day fixed for drafted men to report. Cannot their request be granted? Please answer by telegraph.

JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor of Massachusetts.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., May 20, 1864.

Governor ANDREW,
Boston, Mass.:

I have conferred with Solicitor of the War Department and he does not think the law will justify a departure from his opinion, as set forth in Circular No. 17 from this office, and that I am not authorized to discharge drafted men from the military service and receive volunteers in lieu of them. The volunteers you raise after the draft can be counted on next call and will serve as good a purpose as if drafted men were discharged for them.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

ACTG. ASST. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Wheeling, May 20, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JAMES B. FRY,
Washington City:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of telegram of 19th instant,* directing a conference with State authorities, to endeavor to get the different districts and sub-districts to commence raising men at once, with a view to meet any new call that may be made. Governor Boreman proposes to issue an appeal to the people on the subject, and every effort will be made from this office to assist the State authorities.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH DARR, JR.,
Lieut. Col. and Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General.

[MAY 21, 1864.—For Lincoln to Governors Morton, Yates, Stone, and Lewis, in relation to getting forward the 100-days' troops to sustain General Sherman, see Series I, Vol. XXXVIII, Part IV, p. 274.]

*Omitted.

HDQRS. ASSISTANT PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
Indianapolis, Ind., May 21, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General:

SIR: I have the honor to state that the dispatch from the Honorable the Secretary of War to General Dix mentioned in your telegram to me of the 19th instant has not been received, nor has any such dispatch been published in our papers.

I have conferred with Governor Morton on the subject of getting the different districts and sub-districts to commence raising men with a view to the new call.

The Governor says that if more men are required they must be drafted; that it will be impossible to procure volunteers, and that it would be injurious to make the effort and fail in it.

I think the difficulty of procuring volunteers, even for the 100-days' service, shows that he is right in this opinion.

The influence of the opposition party is all employed to prevent men from volunteering, and I think the time has come when justice to the loyal requires that troops should be raised by draft.

I suppose it is not intended that an effort should be made to raise troops by volunteering without the co-operation of the State authorities, but submit the matter to you for such instructions as you may see proper to issue. Recruiting for the old regiments having almost entirely ceased, the recruiting parties have nearly all been relieved, under instructions heretofore received.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CONRAD BAKER,
Colonel and Assistant Provost-Marshal-General.

NEW YORK, *May 21, 1864.*
(Received 2.20 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I have examined the superintendent and manager and the operators of the Independent Telegraph Line.

The examination completely exonerates them and the telegraphic offices in their charge from any complicity with the publication of the proclamation fraud and shows that they took the earliest opportunity of exposing it by telegraphing on their line east and west.

JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, May 21, 1864.

General JOHN A. DIX,
New York:

You may release the operators, &c., of the Independent Telegraph, but retain possession of the offices, &c., until further order.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *May 22, 1864.*

His Excellency the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

I started one regiment of 100-days' men yesterday, another to-day. I shall send one to-morrow, another on Monday, another on Tuesday, another on Wednesday, and another on Thursday.

I am organizing and sending forward as rapidly as possible.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor.

LOUISVILLE, *May 22, 1864—3.20 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. J. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General:

Guerrillas now overrun Second District, preventing serving notices and pressing drafted men. General Burbridge goes to-morrow with most of the force in the State to meet Morgan, who is organizing a raid at Abingdon, Va. Under the law as it stands half the draft will be legally vitiated. Can you not procure at once the passage of my proposed amendment?

W. H. SIDELL,
Major and Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, May 22, 1864—9 p. m.

Major-General DIX,
New York:

On Friday evening General Grant commenced a movement for the purpose of compelling Lee to abandon his position at Spotsylvania, the details of which, for obvious reasons, should not be made public. It has thus far progressed successfully. Longstreet's corps started south at 1 o'clock Friday night, an hour and a half after Hancock moved. Ewell's corps followed Longstreet last night. The indications are that the rebel army has fallen back beyond the North Anna. Hoke's brigade has joined Lee. The movement of General Grant has thus far been accomplished without any severe engagement or serious interruption. We now occupy Guiney's Station, Milford Station, and south of the Mattapony on that line. A dispatch received this morning from General Canby, dated May 14, at the mouth of Red River, says:

> We have rumors to-day from rebel sources that the gun-boats, except two, succeeded in getting over the falls at Alexandria on the day mentioned in General Banks' dispatch.

No dispatches have been received to-day from General Butler. Dispatches from Kingston state that General Sherman's forces are resting and replenishing their supplies.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

NEW YORK, *May 22, 1864.*
(Received 1.45 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I read to the editors of The World and Journal of Commerce the order for the restoration of their respective establishments. They

desire a copy and also a copy of the President's order directing their establishments to be seized. I did not publish the latter, as the authority given to me to do so was to be executed after the arrest of the editors, &c., and their arrest having been countermanded, I did not consider myself authorized to make the publication.

JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, May 23, 1864—11 a. m.

His Excellency Governor SEYMOUR,
Albany:

Would it be possible for you to come to Washington immediately to enable me to confer with you personally on some matters of great personal interest? Please answer.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, May 23, 1864.

Major-General DIX,
New York:

You will deliver up to the telegraph companies their offices and instruments and remove their guards.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

(Same to General Cadwalader, Philadelphia; General Wallace, Baltimore; Colonel Bomford, Harrisburg; and Captain Foster, Pittsburg.)

CIRCULAR No. 40. WAR DEPT., ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 24, 1864.

Chief mustering officers of the respective States will be prepared at all times to muster out of service such regiments of volunteers, or detachments thereof, as may be entitled to their discharge.

In mustering out troops particular attention is invited to the requirements of the Mustering Regulations in connection with Circular No. 36, current series, from this office. Great care must be taken to prevent the muster out and discharge of men who are not entitled to the same.

Timely requisitions should be made for the necessary blank forms for muster out and discharge.

Timely notice should be given if the force of mustering officers on duty is not sufficient to muster out and discharge the troops promptly.

The Pay Department should be advised of the arrival of regiments or detachments, so that no delay will ensue in making the necessary payments.

So soon as a regiment or detachment is mustered out and paid off the chief mustering officer will make a report thereof to this office, stating therein the dates of muster out, payment, and arrival in the State.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 186. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, May 24, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

16. Brig. Gen. Philip St. George Cooke, U. S. Army, is hereby assigned to duty as Superintendent of the General Recruiting Service of the U. S. Army. The superintendents of the regimental recruiting services will at once report by letter to him at New York City.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., May 24, 1864.

Maj. W. H. SIDELL,
Actg. Asst. Provost-Marshal-General, Louisville, Ky.:

Questions as to the payment of commutation by drafted slaves or their masters and the substitution of one slave for another in the draft have been the subject of correspondence with this office. When cases actually arise in the progress of the draft, let the facts of the names and the particulars be reported to me.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., May 24, 1864.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit inclosed an extract from a letter just received from General Sibley, commanding District of Minnesota.

You will perceive from this report that the Sioux Indians, who committed in 1862 the horrible and indiscriminate murder of men, women, and children in the frontier towns and settlements of Minnesota, are still harbored in the English settlements along the northern frontier of that State. Outlawed among the whites and driven from among the Indian tribes of the plains, these miscreants, unless subsisted and countenanced by the English settlers and traders, must long since have perished with want, or have surrendered unconditionally to the military authorities of the United States. As matters stand these Indians have found a refuge in sight of the frontier settlements of Minnesota, and, subsisted and supplied with ammunition by English subjects, they are lying in wait for an opportunity to renew the depredations and recommit the terrible massacre upon defenseless women and children at which humanity has stood aghast. Although repeated remonstrances have been addressed to the British authorities, accompanied by urgent request that these outlaws be driven from the British settlements and refused provisions and ammunition, delivered up to the U. S. authorities, or that in case no sufficient force is available for this latter purpose, the military forces of the United States be permitted to pursue and destroy them

in British territory, the only answer ever given has been a pointed refusal by the English Government to permit U. S. forces to follow these outlaws into British territory. When it is remembered that for hundreds of miles the common boundary is an imaginary line, running through a nearly uninhabited country, that these Indians can lie in wait at any point along this great distance, and that it would require many thousands of soldiers to guard with any hope of success so long a line; and when it is further considered that the Indians thus sheltered, subsisted, and protected by English subjects are outlawed for their crimes both by whites and their own race, and are only seeking security under the English flag to wait an opportunity to massacre innocent and defenseless women and children in Minnesota and Dakota, it is difficult to restrain the feeling of horror and indignation at such conduct on the part of the English Government and of civilized English subjects. It is to be considered, also, that whilst such has been the extraordinary course of the English Government and of the English subjects of the Selkirk settlements, goods of all kinds, ammunition included, are permitted to pass in original packages through the United States to Saint Paul, Minn., and are from that place transported to the Selkirk settlements for the benefit and profit of the English subjects who countenance and shelter these outlawed Indians. Worse still, these Indian outlaws are absolutely furnished from these very supplies, thus permitted to be sent through the United States, with ammunition and subsistence to commit indiscriminate massacres and outrages upon citizens of the United States. It is difficult in an official communication to characterize in fitting terms the conduct of the English Government and of British subjects in this matter. It will be sufficient to say that it is abhorrent to every feeling of humanity and to every principle of justice and fair dealing. As it seems impossible to obviate this condition of things through the action of the English Government, or through the sense of right of the British subjects of the Selkirk settlements, I desire, with the permission of the President, to issue the inclosed order, which, if it do not remedy the existing state of affairs, will at least prevent foreign subjects from furnishing arms and supplies to Indians who commit massacres upon citizens of the United States without sacrificing great pecuniary and personal interests of their own. That the present condition of affairs on this frontier should be permitted to continue without decisive action on the part of the United States Government is not to be believed, and I therefore propose the only means which occur to me to protect the interests of the United States in a legitimate manner, and, as far as is now practicable, from the unfriendly and unjustifiable conduct of the English Government and its subjects in this region.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

[First indorsement.]

MAY 28, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to the Secretary of War. Approval of order not recommended.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

[Second indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
June 1, 1864.

Respectfully returned to Major-General Halleck, Chief of Staff. General Pope's proposed order is disapproved.

By order of the Secretary of War:

JAS. A. HARDIE,
Colonel and Inspector-General.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., May 18, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Comdg. Dept. of the Northwest, Milwaukee, Wis.:

* * * * * * *

A part of the Sioux refugees, if not all, still remain in the British settlements about Fort Garry, and they avow their intention to do all the mischief they can to our people. The mail carrier was fired at on his way from Abercrombie to Pembina about ten days since by two Sioux. A ball passed through his clothes, and he only escaped by the speed of his horse. The mail was left behind by him, and was found and burned by the Indians, the lock and other portions of the iron work of the mail-bag having been subsequently picked up by our men. My predictions of last winter of the course which would be pursued by these wretches who were saved from starvation by British subjects, only to renew their raid upon our settlements, are too apt to be realized, and I shall be happily disappointed if as soon as the grass is sufficiently grown for purposes of concealment they are not found renewing the outrages of 1862 on our frontier, so far as they are permitted to do so unchecked. Surely our Government owes it to our citizens, who are exposed to the merciless cruelties of these monsters in human shape along our extensive border, to insist that the British Government shall immediately adopt the most prompt and summary measures to restrain these outlaws from seeking a refuge from pursuit upon British soil. I shall dispose of the few troops I shall have at my disposal to cover the settlements as effectually as practicable, but it is evident that all exposed points cannot be guarded.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. —. HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., ———, 1864.

The British subjects of the Selkirk settlements having for the past year harbored, fed, and supplied with ammunition the outlawed Sioux Indians who committed the horrible massacres in 1862, and recently, upon defenseless men, women, and children of Minnesota, and who are still lying in wait under the protection of the British flag to renew their atrocious outrages upon American citizens when opportunity offers, and the authorities of the Selkirk settlements having refused to cease furnishing supplies to these outlawed miscreants, to deliver them up to the military authorities of the United States, to expel them

from the British Possessions, or to permit U. S. troops to follow them into British territory; and the English home Government having, in spite of repeated remonstrance and protest, failed to prevent such unwarrantable conduct on the part of its subjects, and having positively refused to permit the U. S. troops to pass into British territory to chastise and capture the British outlaws, it is hereby ordered that no goods of any description for English subjects or their agents in or near the Selkirk settlements be permitted to pass north of Saint Paul, or by any other route through this military department to their destination. Any goods now in transit for the Lower Red River, consigned to English subjects or their agents, will be turned back to Saint Paul, or held in custody by the military authorities in the District of Minnesota, until further orders from these headquarters. No trade will be permitted between citizens of the United States and British subjects in the territory north of Minnesota and Dakota, and no goods, furs, nor articles of any kind for traffic or transmission will be permitted to pass in or out of the British settlements north of this department through the territory of the United States. The commanding officers of the Military Districts of Minnesota, Iowa, and Dakota are charged with the execution of this order, and will see that it is strictly enforced within the limits of their respective commands.

By command of Major-General Pope:

_____ _____,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ALBANY, *May 24, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I will try to be in Washington this week.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *May 24, 1864.*
(Received 3 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Have you anything cheering or consoling that you can give me, either confidentially or publicly, as to the position of army affairs? Are things working smoothly, and is there anything in the situation unpromising for the result of present or future movements? Do you still retain your perfect confidence in the result?

JOHN BROUGH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 24, 1864—7 p. m.*

Governor BROUGH,
Columbus, Ohio:

Yours to Secretary of War asking for something cheering. We have nothing bad from anywhere. I have just seen a dispatch of Grant of 11 p. m. May 23, on the North Anna and partly across it, which ends as follows: "Everything looks exceedingly favorable for us." We have nothing later from him.

A. LINCOLN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, May 24, 1864—10 p. m.

Governor BROUGH,
Columbus:

This Department has received dispatches from General Grant to 8 o'clock this morning. The movements commenced by him on Friday night forced the rebels to abandon their strongly fortified position at Spotsylvania Court-House and fall back toward Richmond. Yesterday General Grant pushed his columns across the North Anna, where a very heavy engagement took place. The rebels were driven back with great loss. Our loss is reported to be inconsiderable. The enemy is retreating, our troops following them up closely. Negroes report that Lee is retreating to Richmond. General Grant says, "Everything looks exceedingly favorable to us." Nothing of importance has transpired between General Butler's forces and the enemy since Saturday night, when an attack by the enemy was handsomely repulsed. General Sherman moved south from Kingston yesterday, and no reports from him are expected for some days. Our troops on the Red River have safely reached Simsport in better condition than was expected, and will soon be able to resume offensive operations. This is the brief summary of official reports received to the present date by this Department, and you are at liberty to make it public.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

(Same to Governor Morton, Indianapolis; Governor Yates, Springfield; Governor Stone, Davenport; Governor Lewis, Madison, Wis.; Governor Johnson, Nashville; Governor Bramlette, Frankfort.)

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., May 24, 1864.

General B. R. COWEN,
Adjutant-General of Ohio, Columbus, Ohio:

GENERAL: In reply to your communication of the 18th instant, I have the honor to state that men in the 100-days' service will be allowed by the board of enrollment of the district in which they are or may be drafted reasonable time, say ten days after the expiration of their term of service, to procure substitutes or pay commutation.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

MADISON, WIS., *May 24, 1864.*

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

Your telegram of 21st instant received.* Am doing all I can to forward 100-days' troops. Have two regiments reported full. They will be mustered and ready to leave as soon as arms are provided for them. Two more regiments are nearly full. Hope to be able to give you five regiments very soon.

JAS. T. LEWIS,
Governor of Wisconsin.

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*See Series I, Vol. XXXVIII, Part IV, p. 274.

CIRCULAR No. 41. WAR DEPT., ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, May 25, 1864.*

1. The Secretary of War directs that, in cases where officers and enlisted men (such as exchanged prisoners, convalescents, &c.) are to be sent to their regiments in the field, they shall not be forwarded, unless it is probable that they will reach their regiments in time to serve at least ten days before the expiration of their term of service.

2. The attention of all commanders is invited to the orders from this office directing that the men whose terms of service expire at the expiration of the original term of the regiment should be sent to the State to which the regiment belongs, to be mustered out under the superintendence of the chief mustering officer of the State. When the term of service of enlisted men expires at other times, they should be mustered out of service by the commissary or assistant commissary of musters of the command in which they may be serving. When enlisted men are too sick to travel to the proper place of muster-out, they will be discharged for disability in the usual way, stating, in addition, the fact that the soldier's term of service has expired. The discharge of men of the Veteran Reserve Corps is provided for by Circular No. 12, current series, from this office.*

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FRANKFORT, KY., *May 25, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

If the following meets your approbation, please advise me. On June 1 I can consolidate all six-months' volunteers into regiments. The residue of 10,000 men I will fill up with three-months' militia, whose service our laws authorize me to enforce when their term expires. I will replace them [with] others, making the whole six-months' service. They should be mustered into U. S. service. The draft has crippled recruiting, and we may be unable to get enough volunteers soon enough for you.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Governor of Kentucky.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 25, 1864.

Major-General WALLACE,
Commanding Middle Department, Baltimore, Md.:

SIR: Complaint has been made to me as law officer of the Government, several weeks ago, and again within the last few days, of an order of yours entitled "General Orders, No. 30," and dated "Baltimore, Md., April 26, 1864."†

The only copy of this order which has been brought to my knowledge is in print, clipped from a Baltimore newspaper; yet, having no reason to doubt its genuineness, I treat it as genuine.

That order, general, it seems to me, assumes a very large power over persons, contracts, and property purely civil, and over which the military has no lawful authority. The attempt to enforce it generally

*Omitted; same as circular letter of December 17, 1863, Vol. III, this series, p. 1174.

†See Series I, Vol. XXXIII, p. 989.

will be productive of many evils. In the first place, it can hardly fail to produce a painful conflict of jurisdictions. In the second place, I fear that it is but sowing broadcast a crop of future litigation. For (there being really no law to support the order) all responsible persons engaged in its enforcement will be in danger of ruinous lawsuits as soon as tranquillity is restored and the courts resume the peaceful administration of the law. In the third place, though all of us do readily acquiesce in the exercise of extraordinary powers, when it is plain that the exercise of the powers is a military necessity, yet few men will consent, as a matter of convenience or expediency, to transfer the adjudication and execution of the statute law from the constituted courts to a military provost, or even to the general of an army, or that the military shall dispose of civil rights without law. In the fourth place, it will give to the enemies of the President and his Administration a plausible ground to reiterate the accusation, already so often and so loudly made, that he and they set themselves up as above the law of the land and seek to engross all power in the military hand.

I beg you, general, to consider seriously of these suggestions, and with the hope on my part that you will find it prudent and wise to abstain from the effort to enforce that order.

Furthermore, I beg to draw your attention to the two acts of Congress of August 6, 1861, and July 17, 1862, whereby Congress has provided another and different method of proceeding to "suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes." These acts of Congress require the proceedings to be judicial and in the courts; and the President has long ago, by special orders, charged the Attorney-General with the superintendence and direction of all such proceedings. And, for your clearer information upon that subject, I have the honor to send to you herewith copies of the President's two orders, dated, respectively, November 13, 1862,* and January 8, 1863, under which, and by my direction, the local law officers of the Government are now, and for a long time have been, acting.

This letter is written to you, sir, after conversation with the President and with his knowledge and permission. And I respectfully request an answer at your earliest convenience.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

EDW. BATES,
Attorney-General.

[Inclosure.]

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
January 8, 1863.

Ordered by the President:

Whereas, on the 13th day of November, 1862, it was ordered that the Attorney-General be charged with the superintendence and direction of all proceedings to be had under the act of Congress of the 17th of July, entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, and to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," in so far as may concern the seizure, prosecution, and condemnation of the estate, property, and effects of rebels and traitors, as mentioned and provided for in the fifth, sixth, and seventh sections of the said act of Congress; and

Whereas, since that time it has been ascertained that divers prosecutions have been instituted in the courts of the United States for the

*See Vol. II, this series, p. 765.

condemnation of property of rebels and traitors under the act of Congress of August 6, 1861, entitled "An act to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes," which equally require the superintending care of the Government:

Therefore, it is now further ordered by the President that the Attorney-General be charged with superintendence and direction of all proceedings to be had under the said last-mentioned act (the act of 1861) as fully in all respects as under the first-mentioned act (the act of 1862).

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

EDW. BATES,
Attorney-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES ON THE RIO GRANDE,
Brownsville, Tex., May 25, 1864.

His Excellency President A. LINCOLN:

DEAR SIR: The loyal Texans now within our lines ask of you the appointment of Judge John Hancock as a brigadier-general of volunteers, with authority to take special charge of recruiting in this State and at once form a brigade. I think he has more influence among the Unionists than any other one man, which, combined with his great energy and his personal good habits, would make him a valuable man for the Government to have in this section.

I think there is no doubt but that he could fill up a brigade within a few months. I have seen the list of Texans who recommend Judge Hancock, and find there the names of all the prominent refugees. I believe the appointment of Judge H. would be of benefit to the service.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

F. J. HERRON,
Major-General of Volunteers.

[Indorsement.]

NEW ORLEANS, *June 11, 1864.*

I commend this subject to favorable consideration, and from the character given Judge Hancock I think a more suitable selection could not be made.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 202. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, May 26, 1864.*

The following act and joint resolution of Congress are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

I. PUBLIC—No. 78.

AN ACT to organize a regiment of veteran volunteer engineers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to enlist, out of any volunteer forces in the Army of the Cumberland that have served, or are now serving, as pioneers, pontoniers, or engineers,

to serve wherever required, for three years, or during the war, to consist of ten companies, and to have the same organization, pay, and emoluments as are allowed to engineer soldiers, under the provisions of the fourth section of an act entitled "An act providing for the better organization of the military establishment," approved August third, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers of the engineers authorized to be raised under the provisions of the foregoing section shall be appointed and commissioned by the President of the United States, on the recommendation of the commander of the Army of the Cumberland, and shall receive the same pay and allowances as engineer officers of similar grade in the Regular Army.

Approved May 20, 1864.

II. PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 29.

JOINT RESOLUTION relative to pay of staff officers of the lieutenant-general.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the staff officers on the staff of the lieutenant-general shall be entitled to receive the same pay, emoluments, and allowances as staff officers of the same grade on the staff of corps commanders, the same to take effect from the day of their appointment on the staff of the lieutenant-general.

Approved May 20, 1864.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR No. 19. WAR DEPT., PROV. MAR. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, May 26, 1864.*

The following opinion of Hon. William Whiting, Solicitor of the War Department, is published for the information and guidance of all officers of this Bureau:

Relative to the furnishing of substitutes previous to draft.

Opinion.—The act of February 24, 1864, section 4, provides that any person enrolled under the provisions of the act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes, approved March 3, 1863, or who may be hereafter so enrolled, may furnish, at any time previous to the draft, an acceptable substitute who is not liable to draft, nor at the time in the military or naval service of the United States; and such person so furnishing a substitue shall be exempt from draft during the time for which such substitute shall not be liable to draft, not exceeding the time for which such substitute shall have been accepted.

Two persons liable to draft in Worcester, Mass., where they reside, offer substitutes to the provost-marshal at Washington, with the request that they may be accepted and mustered in, and duly reported to the provost-marshal of the Eighth Massachusetts District, so as to entitle the persons offering them to the exemption provided for by statute.

There is no objection in law to the reception of these substitutes, under such rules and regulations as may be provided for the protection of the interests of the United States, as well as that of the persons enrolled in the military forces.

It is equally beneficial to the service to accept substitutes in Washington as in Massachusetts. I see no reason why the request should not be granted.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

TRENTON, *May 26, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Will 100-days' men be exempt from any draft hereafter ordered that may be executed during their term of service? Answer.

JOEL PARKER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, May 26, 1864.

Governor PARKER,
Trenton, N. J.:

The 100-days' men will not be exempted from draft; but if any of them should be drafted the 100-days' service will be credited to the person so drafted and reduce the term of service.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, May 26, 1864.

His Excellency Governor BROUGH,
Columbus, Ohio:

This morning's report of the Adjutant-General shows that since the date of the proposition made by you and other Governors of Western States to the President thirty-eight regiments of infantry troops, numbering over 32,000, have been called out, armed, equipped, and sent from the State of Ohio to the respective posts designated by this Department, and this while the draft is going on for three-years' men, and all the veteran troops in the field re-enlisted. This prompt and energetic action of yourself, your staff, and the loyal people of the State exhibits an unmatched effort of devoted patriotism and stern determination to spare no sacrifice to maintain the National Government and overthrow the rebellion. You will please accept for yourself and the patriotic people of Ohio the thanks of the President and of this Department.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 204. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 27, 1864.

The following resolution of Congress is published for the information of all concerned. All officers in the U. S. service, from whom reports of military operations are due, and who have not forwarded the same, are hereby required to transmit them to the Adjutant-General of the Army without delay:

PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 27.

A RESOLUTION to provide for the printing of official reports of the operations of the armies of the United States.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to furnish the Superintendent of Public Printing with copies of all such correspondence, by telegraph or otherwise, reports of commanding officers, and documents of every description in relation to the existing rebellion, to be found in the archives of his Department since the first day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty, to the present time, and during the continuance of said rebellion, which may be, in his opinion, proper to be published with said correspondence, reports, and documents, [which] shall be arranged in their proper chronological order.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That the Superintendent of Public Printing shall cause to be printed and bound (in addition to the usual number) ten thousand copies of such correspondence, reports, and documents, in volumes of not exceeding (as near as may be) eight hundred octavo pages each, which shall be distributed by the Secretary of the Senate, as follows, to wit: Five hundred

copies to the War Department; one complete copy to each State library of every State in the Union, and five complete copies to public libraries in each Congressional District of the United States, to be designated by the Representatives of the present Congress from such district; and of the remaining copies three thousand shall be for the use of members of the present Senate, and six thousand for the use of members of the present House of Representatives.

SEC. 3. *And be it further resolved*, That it shall also be the duty of the Secretary of War to cause a complete index of the matter contained in each volume to be prepared and inserted therein.

SEC. 4. *And be it further resolved*, That all resolutions adopted by either House of Congress, at its present session, directing the printing of any of the correspondence, reports, or documents, as above contemplated, be, and the same are hereby, rescinded.

Approved May 19, 1864.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, May 27, 1864.

Governor BRAMLETTE,
Frankfort:

The proposition contained in your telegram of the 25th in relation to consolidating your six-months' men is approved, and also filling up with three-months' men, whose places are to be supplied by others at the end of their term.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, May 28, 1864—11 p. m.

Governor BROUGH,
Columbus:

We have dispatches from the Army of the Potomac down to 7 o'clock this morning. On Thursday night General Grant commenced a movement to turn the enemy's position between the North and South Anna, by passing rapidly down the north side of the Pamunkey and crossing at Hanovertown. This was in course of successful accomplishment, and it was believed the whole army would be across by noon to-day at Hanovertown and ferry, which brings our army within fifteen miles of Richmond.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

(Same to Governor Morton, Indianapolis; Governor Bramlette, Frankfort; Governor Yates, Springfield; Governor Stone, Davenport; Governor Lewis, Wisconsin.)

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *May 28, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I earnestly request that all troops for 100-days' service be mustered by companies. They cannot be clothed until mustered, and they are becoming demoralized and deserting. I will complete regimental organization next week. I regret to say that the disloyal disposition,

and the difficulties of procuring subsistence, transportation, clothing, and muster will prevent us having the full quota of 20,000. Thirteen regiments are nearly full. All of them can be turned out next week. The companies which are full are suffering for clothing, waiting for those which are not full.

R. YATES,
Governor.

BALTIMORE, MD., *May 30, 1864.*

Hon. EDWARD BATES,
Attorney-General:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 25th May relative to General Orders, No. 30, current series, from this department, and expressing a hope that I will find it wise and prudent to abstain from the effort to enforce them.

In reply I beg to say that I have published two general orders upon the subject (30 and 33), which are inclosed,* and when you have read them, in connection with my explanation, which I am obliged to you for giving me the opportunity to make, you will understand why I cannot agree to the view you have taken of them.

Upon assuming command of the Middle Department my attention was called to certain facts, which may be summed up as follows:

Thousands of the people of Maryland had, at one period or another of the rebellion, gone South, where, as soldiers or citizens, they were working in the interests of the so-called Confederacy. Of these many were owners of large properties, landed and otherwise, situated in my department, the revenues of which I found them still drawing. Upon closer inquiry I found that this begot interests which were the source of constant communication between the property holders mentioned and their agents here, and, what was more objectionable, supplied the traitors with means of personal support. The idea that the men who were carrying swords and muskets to kill our soldiers, or who in some capacity were using every faculty of mind and body to ruin our Government, should at the same time live fat, and arm and uniform themselves and support their families, from revenues regularly drawn from estates within my lines, looked to me like a jest, grim and intolerable, and without a color of humor.

This was a state of affairs inadmissible by the laws of war and inconsistent with the spirit of certain acts of Congress. I mean the acts of 1861 and 1862, to which you refer in your letter, and which I beg you to believe I had carefully read.

In taking steps to break up the interests of the traitors spoken of, I consider not only the measures most effective for the purpose, but such as I thought compatible with existing orders and laws, and finally adopted Orders 30 and 33. At the time of their issuance I knew they were assumptions of large power over persons, contracts, and property purely civil; but they were necessary powers, and as such exercised every day. The persons reached by them were such as had voluntarily expatriated themselves for criminal purposes; the contracts they impaired derived validity from laws which the beneficiaries were fighting to subvert; and as to the civil status of the means and property affected it argued nothing, in my judgment, because they were alike instruments used in supporting the rebellious side of the war.

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*See Series I, Vol. XXXIII, p. 989, and Vol. XXXVII, Part I, p. 688.

With this admission I proceed to say that the orders are founded upon certain laws of war treated of in every respectable work on that subject. The stoppage of goods contraband is clearly my right, and I contend that it is as much my duty to stop money going to rebel soldiers and citizens as clothing, medicinal supplies, &c.

Next, I say that it is not possible, in my opinion, for the orders to conflict in any manner with the acts of Congress you have cited or with the President's order, for the reasons:

First. It is not proposed to confiscate either property or money. The rents, interest upon debts, dividends and stocks, profits of farms, hire of slaves, &c., are merely paid to my post quartermaster, who is a bonded officer, and who has no authority by the orders to convert, use, or otherwise dispose of them. He merely holds them in his custody for certain objects, viz: To deprive the rebel citizen or soldier of their use and benefit. To keep them in possession, so that if the law officers of the Government ever do prosecute the properties to judgments of confiscation the revenues arising therefrom up to dates of judgment will be at the disposal of the Government or the court.

Second. The orders were intended not merely to cripple active enemies by depriving them of revenues, but also to assist the law officers of the Government by discovering properties liable to be confiscated, against which they are at liberty to proceed whenever they are so disposed. And I will remark in passing that my corps of detectives, summary notices, and expeditious procedures give me much superior facilities for discovering liable property that I believe every law officer who is as much in earnest in the discharge of his duties as you are, at least as I am in the discharge of mine, will, when he comes to understand it, be obliged to me for assistance thus rendered.

That an energetic execution of the acts named would go far toward rendering my orders superfluous, I grant; but to show what the law officer has done in this district I beg leave to forward you a statement certified by the clerk of his court of the judgments condemnatory obtained to this date and of proceedings now pending. It exhibits but one cause pending and but one judgment rendered under which, by the way, there has not as yet been a sale of the equitable interest forfeited. On the other hand, to show what valuable assistance my orders are, if they should be accepted in that spirit, I also inclose for your inspection a report from Lieutenant-Colonel Bliss, who, under the orders, is my acting receiver. The colonel's exhibit, I beg you to bear in mind, is that of a few weeks, while the one judgment obtained by the U. S. attorney is the result of the labors of nearly three years.

You urge me in your letter to abstain from execution of my orders. I beg your pardon for saying that they were originally issued from a sense of duty, which still governs me, and which I must interpose as an apology for declining to accede to your request.

To illustrate the effect of the revocation of the orders I venture to give you the following:

I have seized the estate of rebel General George H. Steuart, of the conjectural value of $250,000, and situated on the banks of South River, Md. The property is protected by a flimsy deed of trust, executed to the grantor's sons, some of whom, like their father, are in the rebel [service], or at least have been, while the rest are venomous sympathizers—a deed cobbled up after the rebellion broke out, signed in Richmond, and acknowledged there before unrecognized authorities. The revocation you ask for would be to give back at your request to a wretched traitor his means of support, by which he would be enabled to devote himself at elegant leisure to his accursed work.

Instead of seeking the revocation of my orders, of which, by the way, very few disinterested Union men will complain, I beg you to accept them as auxiliaries to your own labors and that of your law officers. My books, authority, detectives, &c., are all at your direction. I take pleasure in tendering them to you.

As your letter was written with the knowledge and permission of the President, may I hope you will be kind and generous enough to submit this paper to him?

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEW. WALLACE,
Major-General, Commanding Middle Department.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
May 30, 1864.

GOVERNOR OF MAINE:

SIR: Under the orders of the Secretary of War the department has made complete arrangements for the prompt muster-out and discharge of all regiments, detachments, and individuals of the volunteer forces whose terms of service may hereafter expire. With the arrangements as made there can be no delay, and consequently no inconvenience or hardship to the enlisted men, if the regimental officers will perform their duty by looking after the records and rolls of their respective commands, and thus secure and furnish the necessary data upon which a muster-out and discharge can be based. After the arrival of volunteers in the State, as well as during their transit thereto, it is the duty of the commissioned officers to look closely after the comfort and interests of the enlisted men in all respects, and to remain constantly with them, so as to control them. With the view of holding neglectful officers to a strict accountability, I am directed to respectfully request that you will cause all such as may come under your notice to be reported to the superintendent of recruiting service and chief mustering officer for the State, who will make report thereof to this office. Prompt measures will then be taken to summarily punish the guilty parties.

I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Governors of New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan. Copy to Major-General Dix, commanding Department of the East; Maj. Gen. Lew. Wallace, commanding Middle Department; Major-General Heintzelman, commanding Northern Department; Major-General Couch, commanding Department of the Susquehanna; Major-General Rosecrans, commanding Department of the Missouri; Major-General Meade, commanding Army of the Potomac; Major-General Banks, commanding Department of the Gulf; Major-General Steele, commanding Department of Arkansas; Major-General Butler, commanding Department of Virginia and North Carolina; Brigadier-General Hatch, commanding Department of the South; Major-General Pope, commanding Department of the Northwest; Major-General Sherman, commanding Military Division of the Mississippi; Major-General

Canby, commanding Military Division of West Mississippi. Same to Capt. William Silvey, Maj. D. D. Perkins, Brig. Gen. T. G. Pitcher, Maj. Frederick Townsend, Maj. F. N. Clarke, Lieut. Col. J. V. Bomford, Capt. W. Owens, Maj. Charles C. Gilbert, Maj. H. B. Judd, Lieut. Col. William N. Grier, Maj. H. W. Wharton, Lieut. Col. John T. Averill, Col. J. H. Potter, Col. James D. Greene, Capt. John H. Farquhar, Lieut. Col. B. H. Hill, Maj. W. H. Sidell, Lieut. J. R. Kemble, superintendents volunteer recruiting service.)

INDIANAPOLIS, *May 31, 1864.*
(Received 8 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Can the fidelity of Governor Bramlette, of Kentucky, be relied on? It is important for me to understand this immediately. Answer by cipher.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
May 31, 1864.

Capt. R. D. MUSSEY,
Nashville, Tenn.:

By direction of the Secretary of War you are authorized to recruit colored troops in Northern Georgia and Alabama. This authority to be subject to such restrictions as the commanding general of the army may find it necessary to impose.

C. W. FOSTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
June 1, 1864.

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested, as soon as he receives information from the armies of the United States, to communicate the same to the Senate during the present session, when, in his opinion, such information can be given without injury to the public interests.

Attest.

J. W. FORNEY,
Secretary.

NEAR DALLAS, [GA.,] *June 1, 1864.*
(Received 10.20 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I have the honor to request that authority may be given me to enlist from the volunteer forces in the Army of the Cumberland that have served or are now serving as pioneers, pontoniers, or engineers, a regiment of veteran volunteer engineers, as provided for by the act of Congress passed by the House as amended by the Senate May 18, 1864. This authority is requested in order that the work may be begun at once in advance of the approval by the President and the official publication of the act.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, June 1, 1864.

Governor YATES,
Springfield, Ill.:

By the specific terms of your agreement with the Department the 100-days' men were to be mustered in when a regiment was full to the minimum, and the term of service was to be reckoned from that time. This agreement was sanctioned by Congress, and it formed the basis of the appropriation. To muster in by companies would be a plain violation of law, which this Department cannot commit. The clothing is on hand, ready for distribution on mustering of the regiments.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., June 1, 1864.

Governor MORTON,
Indianapolis:

I think it can, especially as present appearances are not very encouraging to disloyalty. I believe the Governor is a firm Union man.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

JUNE 2, 1864.

Credits or rules relative to crediting commissioned officers on quotas.

Commissioned officers for new organizations are credited on quotas, if they are appointed from civil life, and have not been in the U. S. service at a prior date, either as officers or enlisted men, since the commencement of the rebellion.

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Hon. HENRY WILSON.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, June 2, 1864.

Major-General THOMAS,
Near Dallas, Ga.:

You are hereby authorized to enlist a regiment from the volunteer forces in the Army of the Cumberland that have served, or are serving, as pioneers, pontoniers, or engineers, pursuant to the act of Congress passed at the present session authorizing such enlistments.

A formal order will be transmitted by mail. In the meantime you may go on at once with the enlistments, as suggested in your telegram of yesterday.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 206. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, June 3, 1864.*

SENTENCE OF DESERTERS.

To avoid misconstruction, General Orders, No. 76, of February 26, and No. 196, of May 12, 1864, are hereby republished:

No. 76.

The President directs that the sentences of all deserters who have been condemned by court-martial to death, and that have not been otherwise acted upon by him, be mitigated to imprisonment during the war at the Dry Tortugas, Fla., where they will be sent under suitable guards by orders from army commanders.

The commanding generals, who have power to act on proceedings of courts-martial in such cases, are authorized in special cases to restore to duty deserters under sentence when in their judgment the service will be thereby benefited.

Copies of all orders issued under the foregoing instructions will be immediately forwarded to the Adjutant-General and to the Judge-Advocate-General.

No. 196.

General Orders, No. 76, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, February 26, 1864, commuting the capital sentences of deserters to imprisonment during the war at the Dry Tortugas, Fla., are so amended as to direct the discharge from the service of the United States, with forfeiture of pay and allowances due, of all persons to whose cases the provisions of the general orders apply.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NOTE.—It is not the intention of the last order to remit the penalty of imprisonment at the Dry Tortugas during the war, but to add thereto discharge, with loss of pay and allowances due.

The order applies to soldiers convicted only of desertion, and does not relate to persons convicted of other crimes. The latter class will be punished according to their respective sentences.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
June 4, 1864.

COMMANDING GENERALS ARMIES AND DEPARTMENTS:

Chief mustering officers in the respective States report that veteran volunteers recently re-enlisted for three years, and recruits whose terms of service have not expired, and who are, therefore, not entitled to discharge, are being sent and arriving in the States for the purpose of muster out and discharge. This indicates great neglect on the part of subordinate officers, particularly regimental and company commanders, and should be corrected and stopped at once by orders from you. In Circular No. 36, current series, from this office, the discharge of such men is particularly referred to and prohibited.

By order of the Secretary of War:

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copies sent all superintendents volunteer recruiting service.)

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 207. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, June 6, 1864.*

The following acts of Congress are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

* * * * * * *

PUBLIC—No. 87.

AN ACT to repeal the first section of the joint resolution relative to the transfer of persons in the military service to the naval service, approved February twenty-four, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the first section of the joint resolution entitled a "Joint resolution relative to the transfer of persons in the military service to the naval service," approved February twenty-four, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Approved June 3, 1864.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 82. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, *Hilton Head, S. C., June 6, 1864.*

As the exigencies of the service require that all citizens of the United States should prove their allegiance to their country by rendering every assistance in the hour of her trial, and it being necessary, in a military department, that every male person capable of bearing arms should be ready for any emergency in the field, it is ordered:

I. That the general superintendent of the recruiting service for the Department of the South be, and is hereby, instructed and authorized to enlist and organize into companies and regiments all white male persons that can be so recruited within the State of Florida, the said enlistments to be in accordance with the rules and regulations of the War Department for the recruiting service and such other orders as may be given, from time to time, from these headquarters.

II. The men so enlisted shall be organized as Florida volunteers, but will be governed by the same rules and regulations and receive the same premium, bounty, pay, and pension as all volunteers now being enlisted into the service of the United States. They will not be required to do duty outside of their own State except in cases of extreme necessity.

III. Every white male person between the ages of eighteen and fifty, capable of bearing arms, now within this department or such as may hereafter come into it, who are not in the U. S. service, shall be immediately enrolled and organized into companies and battalions and drilled as infantry at least two hours one day of each week. Said militia shall be called into active service in case of an attack upon the post where they reside, or be required to do garrison duty should it be necessary, and while actually employed shall receive from the commissary one full ration per day.

IV. The ordnance officer of each post will furnish arms and accouterments for the use of the militia, on requisition made by the post commander, who will be held responsible for the same and provide an armory where they shall be deposited. The arms and accouterments shall be kept in good, serviceable condition and be taken from the

armory only by order of the officer charged with the instruction of the men, and will be returned immediately after use.

V. All refugees from within the rebel lines, or deserters from the rebel armies, and all alien subjects to foreign powers in amity with the United States Government, are exempt from the operation of this order.

VI. District commanders are charged with the enforcement of paragraphs III, IV, and V of this order, and are hereby authorized to appoint suitable officers to superintend the organization and drill of the militia within their respective commands. They will also cause signals to be arranged for calling together the militia at each rendezvous.

By command of Maj. Gen. J. G. Foster:

W. L. M. BURGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
June 6, 1864.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Comdg. Department of the Cumberland, Chattanooga, Tenn.:

SIR: I am directed to inclose herewith a copy of General Orders, No. 202, current series, from this office, promulgating the act of Congress authorizing the organization of a regiment of veteran volunteer engineers.* The enlistment and organization should be commenced at an early date. The organization of the force not provided for in the aforesaid act will conform to that prescribed in General Orders, No. 177, series of 1862, from this office. All musters into service must conform to the requirements of paragraph 85, Mustering Regulations of the Army, except that the third major when appointed can be mustered into service when the tenth company shall have been organized and mustered in. The muster out and in of the men enlisting to form the organization will be under the supervision and direction of the department commissary of musters and his assistants. In making the musters out and in the general provisions of sections 1, 2, and 3, paragraph 1, of General Orders, No. 359, series of 1863, will be applied, substituting in the remarks for General Orders, No. 191, "General Orders, No. 202, series of 1864, War Department."

Under section 2 of the act regulating this organization you will please forward immediately a list of the officers intended by you for the said force, so that they may be duly appointed. The officers so appointed will not be placed on duty in their new grades until you receive notification of the appointments, nor will they then be mustered in under the same until they have the necessary commands required by paragraph 85, Mustering Regulations.

The only bounty from the United States now allowed is that provided by section 5 of the act of July 22, 1860 (General Orders, No. 49, 1860), $100. Payments of the said bounty are made under the provisions of General Orders, No. 163, series of 1863, from this office.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*See May 26, p. 409.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, June 7, 1864.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

SIR: I beg leave to submit to you a report made to me by the Provost-Marshal-General, showing the result of the draft now going on to fill the deficiency in the quotas of certain States, and recommending a repeal of the clause in the enrollment act commonly known as the $300 clause. The recommendation of the Provost-Marshal-General is approved by this Department, and I trust it will be recommended by you to Congress. The recent successes that have attended our arms lead to the hope that by maintaining our military strength and giving it such an increase as the extended field of operations may require, an early termination of the war may be obtained. But to accomplish this it is absolutely necessary that efficient means be taken with vigor and promptness to keep the Army up to its strength and supply deficiencies occasioned by the losses sustained by casualties in the field. To that end resort must be had to a draft, but ample experience has now shown that the pecuniary exemption from service frustrates the object of the enrollment law by furnishing money instead of men. An additional reason for repealing the $300 clause is that it is contemplated to make the draft for a comparatively short time. The burden of military service will therefore be lightened, but its certainty of furnishing troops is an absolute essential to success.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

[Inclosure.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, June 6, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: In accordance with the amended enrollment act, approved February 24, 1864, and your orders on the subject, I am now conducting a draft in various sub-districts for their respective deficiencies on quotas of troops heretofore assigned. The results of this draft, so far as shown by reports to this date, are worthy of attention. They are briefly as follows:

Number of drafted men examined, 14,741; number exempted for physical disability, 4,374; number exempted for all other causes, 2,632. Total exempted, 7,016. Number paid commutation money, 5,050; number who have furnished substitutes, 1,416; number held for personal service, 1,259 (this last includes some who may yet pay commutation money). Total not exempted, 7,725.

These reports came from sub-districts in eight different States. I invite your attention to the small proportion of soldiers being obtained under the existing law. I see no reason to believe that the Army can be materially strengthened by draft so long as the $300 clause is in force, nor do I think it safe to assume that the commutation paid by a drafted man will enable the Government to procure a volunteer or substitute in his place. I do not think that large bounties by the United States should be again resorted to for raising troops. I recommend that the $300 clause, as it is known, be repealed.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
June 7, 1864.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: In view of the cruelties practiced in the State of Kentucky by owners of slaves toward recruits rejected by recruiting officers for physical disability, it is respectfully recommended that Brig. Gen. L. Thomas, Adjutant-General U. S. Army, be instructed in effect as follows, viz:

You will please instruct the superintendent volunteer recruiting service for the State of Kentucky to accept and enlist any slave who may present himself for enlistment, provided such slave is fit for any military service or duty in the engineer, quartermaster's, or commissary departments. Such men will be assigned to any "invalid" colored regiment in process of organization at the time of their enlistment. These instructions will not be construed as authorizing the enlistment of free colored men, or of slaves physically disqualified, who may be presented by their owners for enlistment.

Respectfully submitted.

C. W. FOSTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers.

[Indorsement.]

Approved.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
June 7, 1864.

GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS,
Boston, Mass.:

SIR: In answer to your indorsement of the 3d instant upon a communication from the chairman of the committee for raising colored troops, you are hereby authorized to raise an additional regiment of volunteer infantry (either of white or colored men) under the following conditions:

First. The regiment must be organized within forty days from the date you may see fit to commence the recruitment. The recruitment and organization must not interfere with or in any way delay the efforts of the United States to raise troops in Massachusetts by draft or otherwise.

Second. The recruitment and organization must be conducted in strict conformity with the requirements of the recruiting and mustering regulations of the Army, including the changes made by General Orders, No 131, current series, from the Adjutant-General's Office. To this end the authority for the special departures from the regulations authorized in a letter dated October 26, 1863, from me to Brig. Gen. R. A. Peirce, quartermaster-general of Massachusetts, is hereby revoked, and will for the future be considered as entirely set aside.

Third. All men recruited under this authority will be promptly credited so soon as reported to this office by the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Fourth. The recruitment must be conducted in the State of Massachusetts.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, *June 7, 1864.*

Maj. C. W. FOSTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Have received so far 340 men from Kentucky. Am convinced from representations of loyal Kentuckians and from the papers that with my system I can recruit ten men to one, as now recruited, by forming regiments in the State and sending out my recruiting agents. The enlistments could be made by provost-marshals, so as to afford all necessary security that owners be compensated.

If you will let me establish camp at five places in State and give me one company of troops raised here to form nucleus at each camp, I will agree to fill five regiments in six weeks.

General Webster, General Sherman's chief of staff, unofficially approves my proposition. Can't I do it? Please answer.

R. D. MUSSEY.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
Little Rock, Ark., June 8, 1864.

AN ACT to raise a military force for the defense of the State of Arkansas.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas*, That the Governor of this State be required to make known to the President of the United States the helpless condition of the people of this State, and of the cruelty of marauding bands of guerrillas, bushwhackers, and murderers, and request him to allow all the Arkansas troops now in the United States service to remain in this State for active service and defense, and that it be made the special business to hunt out the marauding bands of thieves and robbers now infesting the State.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor request of the President of the United States authority to raise such numbers of troops as may seem to him best, and in such manner and kind as the circumstances may require, to be termed Arkansas Rangers, with the understanding that said troops when so raised are to remain in the State, and so far as compatible with the public defense are to serve in the district or portion of the State in which they may be raised, the officers thereof to be selected from the most loyal and patriotic citizens of Arkansas and to be commissioned by the Governor, and that they be mustered into the service of the United States for the term of three years unless sooner discharged, and that they be fed, clothed, armed, and equipped by the Government of the United States as other troops of said service of like description: *Provided, however*, That said troops shall be subject to the orders of the general commanding the Department of Arkansas, and may by his order be marched out of the State for a period of thirty days when in his judgment their services are necessary to repel threatened invasion of the State.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the special duty of said troops, when organized in manner aforesaid, to hunt out and exterminate all marauding and lawless bands, and assist so far as may be consistent with the public defense in the enforcement of the civil laws of the State and the restoration of peace and quiet.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That whenever the Governor may be satisfied that the authorities of the United States are willing to receive such number of troops as he may be able to raise upon the condition set forth in the foregoing sections of this act, he shall issue his proclamation calling for volunteer enlistment of troops in such number and kind as he may have agreed to furnish, and appoint true and patriotic men of Arkansas to command each regiment embraced in the call.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That none but loyal and trustworthy men shall serve in said organization, and that this act take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved May 28, 1864.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in my office.

ROBERT J. T. WHITE,
Secretary of State.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
June 8, 1864.

Capt. R. D. MUSSEY, U. S. Army,
Nashville, Tenn.:

Your dispatch of yesterday regarding recruiting in Kentucky is received. You will confer with the Adjutant-General of the Army on the subject. He will be at Louisville by Saturday next.

By order:

C. W. FOSTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
June 9, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF KENTUCKY,
Frankfort, Ky.:

SIR: By comparing the monthly returns received from your office with those received from Maj. W. H. Sidell, chief mustering officer of the State, a discrepancy of 1,716 men is found to exist, viz:

As per reports received from your office for—		
January, 1864		750
February, 1864		401
March, 1864		170
Add report for March		315
Add report for February, March, and April		941
For April		323
Total		2,900
Per reports from chief mustering officer for—		
January	115	
February	818	
March	149	
April	707	
		1,284
Difference		1,716

This difference (1,716) cannot be explained, as no returns have been received from Major Sidell covering this number. None of the reports received from your office have been countersigned by him, as required (see Note 4, on blank form), and therefore it is impossible for this Department to give the credits claimed.

Early attention is invited to the foregoing, so that the difference, if any, may be adjusted.

I am, sir, your obedient servant.

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
June 9, 1864.

GOVERNOR OF MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

SIR: On the recommendation of Major-General Rosecrans by indorsement on a letter dated the 17th ultimo, from the Hon. S. H. Boyd, relative to raising additional troops for the protection of the southwest part of the State, you are hereby authorized to raise two regiments of volunteer infantry under the following conditions:

First. The regiments to be recruited to serve three years or during the war, the recruitment to be conducted in the State of Missouri.

Second. The regiments to be recruited without conditions as to place of service.

Third. The first regiment must be completely organized and mustered into the U. S. service before the second one is commenced.

Fourth. The organization, musters, and recruitment of the force must conform strictly to the requirements of the mustering and recruiting regulations, including General Orders, No. 131, current series, from the Adjutant-General's Office.

Fifth. The first regiment must be complete within the period of sixty days from the date of acceptance of this authority by you.

I have the honor, &c.,

JAS. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *June 9, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Matters in Kentucky are assuming a troubled appearance. General Ewing is telegraphing me for troops; says that Louisville and line of Nashville road are nearly defenseless. We have no troops here to spare. General Heintzelman has sent a regiment from Camp Dennison to-day, and one from Johnson's Island with a battery to Covington, in order to cover Cincinnati. These must not be taken from his control farther into Kentucky. We have sent too many East. Have no more now than are required to guard prisoners. Why cannot these prisoners at Camp Chase be removed to Eastern fortifications, where fewer men can hold them? This would be a relief. External raids and internal trouble in Indiana and Illinois promise a warm summer's work. You must leave us the means of self-protection and give us all the aid you can.

JNO. BROUGH,
Governor.

CIRCULAR No. 21. WAR DEPT., PROV. MAR. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., June 10, 1864.

The following resolution is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

PUBLIC—No. 87.

AN ACT to repeal the first section of the joint resolution relative to the transfer of persons in the military service to the naval service, approved February twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the first section of the joint resolution

entitled "A joint resolution relative to the transfer of persons in the military service to the naval service," approved February twenty-four, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.
Approved June 3, 1864.

The joint resolution referred to is in the following words.*

Circular No. 13, current series, from this office, and all instructions based thereon, establishing regulations for the proper execution of the joint resolution thus repealed, are hereby revoked.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, June 10, 1864.

Governor YATES,
Springfield:

General Heintzelman reports to this Department that the State authorities of Illinois refuse to recognize his authority over troops mustered into the service of the United States, refuse to permit the troops to go where they are ordered, and assume the right and authority to control them. Will you please to inform me on what ground the State authorities claim or exercise any control over troops after they have been mustered into the service of the United States?

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *June 10, 1864.*
(Received 5.10 a. m. 11th.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I do not claim the right to control the troops, after they have mustered, to prevent their going to the places ordered, nor any of the State authorities, so far as I know.

There is a misrepresentation somewhere. I have hurried the troops off as fast as raised to the places ordered.

RICHARD YATES,
Governor.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *June 10, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I am informed that Congressman Cox has been tampering with the One hundred and thirty-third Regiment National Guards, and advising them to refuse obedience to orders sending them to the front.

Several complaints have been received from members of regiment protesting against being sent forward. I telegraphed the colonel to expel Cox from the guard lines. Cannot something be done to prevent this unwarranted interference by Cox with our troops?

The regiment being from this city he is desirous of securing their favor. Governor Brough is at Cincinnati.

B. R. COWEN,
Adjutant-General.

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* See Public Resolution No. 14 (omitting section 2) published in General Orders, No. 81, February 29, p. 144.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, June 10, 1864.

Adjutant-General COWEN,
Columbus:

If you can furnish me evidence of Mr. Cox's tampering with the regiment he shall be promptly treated as such a crime deserves.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, June 10, 1864—8 p. m.

Governor BROUGH,
Cincinnati, Ohio:

Your telegram of yesterday has remained unanswered in the hourly expectation of receiving some report from General Burbridge concerning the nature and extent of the rebel movement in Kentucky. Nothing has yet been heard from him. His force ought to be much more than a match for anything the rebels can bring against him; but if the rebel force is of any magnitude it has probably Cincinnati and possibly Camp Chase in view. Nothing will be done to divert or weaken the force you have left, nor any effort spared to help you if there should be need. The Chief of Ordnance informs me that he has filled your requisition, and I trust you will not fail to make requisition for anything that we can furnish. In respect to moving the prisoners East, all the forts are full, and it would require more guards to transport them than to keep them where they are. The troubles in Illinois and Indiana forbid the expectation of any aid from those quarters, and the course of Yates does not seem likely to diminish the troubles. The military news is all right. No apparent movement has been made in front of Richmond the last three days, but in three days more something will transpire. Hunter's success has been very important. Nothing recent from Sherman. Let me hear from you.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, June 10, 1864.

Governor BROUGH,
Cincinnati:

Since my telegram of this evening to you I have an unofficial telegram stating that Burbridge had whipped the rebels at Mount Sterling. It occurs to me that three or four light-draft gun-boats to patrol from Louisville to Wheeling would afford Ohio great protection. For this purpose light-draft steam-boats, with one good piece of artillery on the bow, would serve if regular gun-boats cannot be had. I have applied to the Navy for gun-boats, and will let you know to-morrow whether they can be had. They are the best and cheapest protection you can have, and will save many troops in case of a serious rebel raid.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
June 10, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Comdg. Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

GENERAL: In answer to your indorsement of the 1st instant relative to veterans and re-enlistments in and from the Missouri State Militia, the same having been submitted to the War Department by His Excellency the Governor of Missouri, I am directed by the Secretary of War to communicate the following:

I. You are authorized to collect the veteran volunteers re-enlisted from the regiments of the Missouri State Militia and form them into a regiment, or in case the number re-enlisted is not sufficient to form a regiment, into a battalion.

II. If there are other men in the regiments of Missouri State Militia who desire to re-enlist for unconditional volunteer service, they may do so, and will be received under the following conditions:

1. The number in each regiment will be ascertained, discharged, and re-enlisted for three years or during the war.

2. After the detachments from the respective regiments have been re-enlisted they will be collected and formed into one or more regiments depending on the total number, one regiment, however, to be completely organized before an additional one is commenced.

3. The regiments as rapidly as formed will be mustered into service with minimum regimental organization.

4. The men re-enlisting will receive the bounty provided by law, namely, the $100 authorized by the act of July, 1861 (General Orders, No. 49), the same to be paid under the regulations promulgated in General Orders, No. 163, series of 1863, from this office.

5. The discharges from the militia regiments and the musters into and formation of the new regiments will be under the direction of the commissary of musters for the department and his assistants.

6. The new regiments as herein authorized will be organized and mustered into service in accordance with the requirements of the Mustering Regulations.

I am, general, &c.,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 10, 1864.*

Major-General HEINTZELMAN,
Columbus, Ohio:

I am directed by the Secretary of War to say that when 100-days' men are mustered into service State authorities have no control over them. You will enforce any orders which have been given you to move such troops, and will arrest any person interfering without authority of the War Department.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

CINCINNATI, *June 11, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Burbridge appears this morning to be driving Morgan successfully, though he keeps too much in rear to promise capture. There does

not appear to be much danger to Sherman's communications or approach to the river. Infantry is of little account except to guard important points. You must change policy in Kentucky. Rebel sympathizers in the State encourage and aid these raids to injure Union citizens. Those parties should be subjected to prompt assessments to cover damages. Nothing but a vigorous application of Maryland policy will save Kentucky, and the longer that is delayed the more dangerous Kentucky becomes. The gun-boat idea is a good one, but light-draft boats must be used, in view of low summer water. If the Navy Department cannot furnish them I think men can be found here to fit out and organize a fleet. My movements for a few days are uncertain. Communications sent to Columbus will be promptly forwarded to me. Will write you.

JNO. BROUGH,
Governor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 13, 1864—10.45 a. m.*

Brigadier-General THOMAS,
Louisville, Ky.:

Complaint is made to me that in the vicinity of Henderson our military are seizing negroes and carrying them off without their own consent, and according to no rules whatever except those of absolute violence. I wish you would look into this and inform me, and see that the making soldiers of negroes is done according to the rules you are acting upon, so that unnecessary provocation and irritation be avoided.

A. LINCOLN.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *June 13, 1864.*

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

Telegram of this date received. I have no doubt there has been ground for complaint in the vicinity of Henderson, Ky., but I will take immediate measures to prevent a recurrence of any acts of violence on the part of officers engaged in recruiting colored troops in Kentucky.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 20.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *June 13, 1864.*

Recruiting of colored troops will take place in the State of Kentucky as rapidly as possible, and one or more officers will be placed in each county to receive the able-bodied colored men as they present themselves or are delivered by their owners. The unconditional Union men will, it is believed, cheerfully bring forward their slaves to assist in crushing the rebellion; and if others do not, it makes no difference, as all who present themselves for enlistment will be received and enlisted into the service of the United States.

In order that the State may receive credit for the volunteers thus secured, and that the rights of all may be protected, recruiting officers will present their recruits to the provost-marshal or deputy

provost-marshal for enlistment, and the latter officer will furnish the owners of the slaves with the necessary certificate of enlistment.

A camp of reception for recruits will be established in each Congressional district, where they will be organized into companies and regiments, armed, fully equipped, and prepared for service.

The following places are designated for this purpose:

First Congressional District, Paducah; Second Congressional District, Owensborough; Third Congressional District, Bowling Green; Fourth Congressional District, Lebanon; Fifth Congressional District, Louisville; Sixth Congressional District, Covington; Seventh and Eighth Congressional Districts, Camp Nelson; Ninth Congressional district, Louisa.

The superintendent of volunteer recruiting service for the State of Kentucky is instructed to accept and enlist any slave who may present himself for enlistment, provided such a slave is fit for any military service or duty in the engineer, quartermaster's, or commissary departments. Such men will be assigned to any invalid regiment in process of organization at the time of their enlistment. These instructions, however, will not be construed as authorizing the enlistment of free colored men or of slaves physically disqualified who may be presented by their owners for enlistment.

Brig. Gen. A. L. Chetlain, U. S. Volunteers, is charged with the immediate supervision of the organization of colored troops in Kentucky, as authorized herein, subject to such instructions as he may receive from Brig. Gen. L. Thomas, Adjutant-General U. S. Army.

The assignment of Brigadier-General Chetlain to this duty will in no way interfere with his present position as commander of the colored troops in West Tennessee.

General Chetlain will establish his headquarters without delay at Louisville, Ky.

All commanders in Kentucky will afford General Chetlain every facility for carrying out the instructions contained in this order.

As early as possible colored troops will be used by General Chetlain for recruiting purposes, and will be distributed among the different camps of reception.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF MISSOURI,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Saint Louis, June 13, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I am directed by the Governor to inquire if any authorization has been issued from your Department, as yet, permitting the organization of six-months' volunteers in this State, as mentioned in the conversation which he had with you last week; also, whether any order has been made directing the muster into the U. S. service of the two provisional regiments of Enrolled Missouri Militia that have been on duty in Southwest Missouri for eighteen months past.

You will perhaps remember that the question of the muster in of the latter named, for the period of nine or twelve months, was discussed during the personal interview which he had with you, and that you promised to act immediately upon the matter as seemed best for the good of the service.

It is thought that amid the press of other business both of these subjects may have escaped your attention; hence this inquiry.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. GRAY,
Adjutant-General of Missouri.

ORDERS No. 21.] LOUISVILLE, KY., *June 14, 1864.*

The incorporation into the Army of the United States of colored troops renders it necessary that they should be brought as speedily as possible to the highest state of discipline. Accordingly the practice which has hitherto prevailed, no doubt from necessity, of requiring these troops to perform most of the labor on fortifications and the labor and fatigue duties of permanent stations and camps will cease, and they will only be required to take their fair share of fatigue duty with the white troops. This is necessary to prepare them for the higher duties of conflicts with the enemy. Commanders of colored troops in cases where the troops under their commands are required to perform an excess of labor above white troops in the same command will represent the case to the common superior through the regular channels.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, June 14, 1864.

Maj. Gen. LEW. WALLACE,
Commanding Middle Department, Baltimore:

The President directs me to inform you that his attention has been called to certain general orders purporting to be issued by you—one, General Orders, No. 30, dated Middle Department, Eighth Army Corps, Baltimore, April 26, 1864, the other General Orders, No. 33, dated Middle Department, Eighth Army Corps, Baltimore, May 1, 1864—and to inform you that in issuing these orders without his instructions you have transcended the power vested in you as a major-general and commander of a department. He instructs me also to say to you that the authority claimed to be exercised by you in these orders is a power vested in him alone, and only to be exercised by a subordinate officer when directed to do so by the President. If any facts or circumstances existing in your department render it, in your judgment, expedient to resort to the measures contemplated by these orders, it is proper for you to make representations thereof through the proper military channels to the President and apply for his instructions, and on such application he will give whatever directions in his judgment may be required by the public interests. In the meantime he directs that you revoke said orders, and that they be absolutely annulled, and that you take no measure and do no act in execution of your general orders above specified. You will acknowledge the receipt of this order.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

BALTIMORE, *June 14, 1864.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Your telegram received. General Orders, Nos. 30 and 33, this department, are revoked, as you directed.

LEW. WALLACE,
Major-General of Volunteers.

DENVER, COLO., *June 14, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Indian hostilities on our settlements commenced, as per information given you last fall. One settlement devastated twenty-five miles east of here. Murdered and scalped bodies brought in to-day. Our troops near all gone. Can furnish 100-days' men, if authorized to do so, to fight Indians. Militia cannot be made useful, unless in the U. S. service, to co-operate with troops. Shall I call a regiment of 100-days' men or muster into U. S. service the militia?

JOHN EVANS,
Governor of Colorado Territory.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 212. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, June 15, 1864.*

The following act of Congress is published for the information of all concerned:

PUBLIC—No. 97.

AN ACT relating to members of Congress, heads of departments, and other officers of the Government.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no member of the Senate or House of Representatives shall, after his election and during his continuance in office, nor shall any head of a department, head of a bureau, clerk, or any other officer of the Government, receive, or agree to receive, any compensation whatsoever, directly or indirectly, for any services rendered, or to be rendered, after the passage of this act, to any person, either by himself or another, in relation to any proceeding, contract, claim, controversy, charge, accusation, arrest, or other matter or thing in which the United States is a party, or directly or indirectly interested, before any department, court-martial, bureau, officer, or any civil, military, or naval commission whatever. And any person offending against any provision of this act shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, at the discretion of the court trying the same, and shall be forever thereafter incapable of holding any office of honor, trust, or profit under the Government of the United States.

Approved June 11, 1864.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 15, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: After reflecting upon the suggestions of Lieutenant-General Grant in regard to the use of the spurious currency called by the

insurgents Confederate currency, I have come to the conclusion that no responsible representative of the Government could give circulation to that money, as an equivalent for value received, without compromising the Government of the United States, and laying the foundation for allegations that we anticipate and expect ultimately to recognize the insurgents.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *June 15, 1864.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War:

SIR: Altogether six regiments of colored troops have been raised in Missouri and distributed—one at Memphis, two at Helena, two at Port Hudson, and one at Baton Rouge.

There are eighty-three recruits at Saint Louis toward the formation of the seventh regiment. The number of able-bodied slaves in Missouri is less than 3,000, and General Pile is of opinion that not more than 1,000 can be recruited, as many of them are employed by their owners at fair wages. After the organization of the seventh regiment I shall take the recruits to fill up the regiments from Missouri in the field. I propose to send General Pile into the field, as he will have little further to do, and the senior field officer of the seventh regiment can superintend the service. General Thomas Ewing, jr., is raising a regiment in Missouri at large; has about 200 men. I am decidedly of opinion that but one regiment should be in process of formation at the same time. Either give all the recruits to General Ewing or transfer his men to the seventh regiment.

In Middle and East Tennessee we have the following colored troops: At Nashville there are the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Regiments, fully organized, reporting to the chief quartermaster for labor in his department. Also the One hundredth Regiment, organized from Kentucky recruits, fully; also two companies of the Fortieth Regiment, which will probably be ordered to East Tennessee to fill the regiment there. Also Meigs' Light Battery A, Second U. S. Colored Artillery. Also two companies of an organized regiment in the Tenth U. S. Colored Troops. Upon the line of the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad are the Twelfth and Thirteenth Regiments, fully organized and doing guard duty. Upon the line of railroad from Nashville to Decatur are three regiments and a fraction of a fourth, raised by General Dodge, doing guard duty. At Chattanooga, Tenn., are the Fourteenth and Sixteenth Regiments, fully organized, and doing duty on the fortifications. There are also at Chattanooga four companies of the Forty-fourth Regiment organizing, and three or four companies of the Forty-second Regiment (laboring regiment); organization going on. At Knoxville, Tenn., the First Regiment U. S. Colored Artillery (heavy) is organizing. This regiment has about 1,100 men mustered in. The above regiments, from the Twelfth to the Seventeenth, inclusive, were originally filled to 900 and 1,000, reduced by casualties to about 700 each.

I have just been shown the inclosed order of Major-General Sherman, which, in its practical working, I conceive, will stop enlistments from the colored men coming to his army. I consider the threat of imprisonment to recruiting officers especially harsh. Far better to

enlist the negroes, and let them perform their fair share of labor and fatigue duty, than keep them at hard labor—in many instances greater than they were subjected to by their former owners. I have always been satisfied that too many able-bodied men were permitted to follow our regiments. I shall go to Nashville to-morrow morning for a few days.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 16. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *In Field, near Dallas, June 3, 1864.*

I. Recruiting officers will not enlist as soldiers any negroes who are profitably employed by any of the army departments, and any staff officer having a negro employed in useful labor on account of the Government will refuse to release him from his employment by virtue of a supposed enlistment as a soldier.

II. Commanding officers of the military posts will arrest, and, if need be, imprison any recruiting officer who, to make up companies of negro soldiers, interferes with the necessary gangs of hired negroes in the employment of the quartermaster's or commissary or other department of the Government without the full consent of the officers having them in charge.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 16, 1864.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I find that soldiers buried at the military cemeteries in this District are generally interred without any religious ceremony. On inquiry yesterday of the workmen engaged in digging graves where forty soldiers are interred daily, they informed me that they had seldom seen a chaplain at a funeral. Some of them thought none had been there for three weeks. It is impossible for the chaplains of hospitals to accompany each body to the grave. It is a daily duty, and the chaplains' whole time would be taken up in its performance. The Quartermaster's Department is, I think, unjustly blamed for interring the soldiers without appropriate ceremonies. It has not the appointment or employment of chaplains. Its officers are occupied with their appropriate duties, and cannot be present at the cemetery constantly. The interments are going on all day. If from the chaplains attached to the many hospitals of this District one could be detailed daily to be on duty during the whole day at each of the military cemeteries now in use—one at Arlington, the other at Alexandria—it would give great satisfaction to the friends of our soldiers. The chaplain on duty should remain constantly at the cemetery until relieved by his successor. The interments could be made at certain hours two or three times a day, the bodies being deposited at the side of the graves, which are prepared beforehand, and the service could be thus performed over several bodies at a time. If this cannot be done, the only substitute which occurs to me as possible will be the employment by the Quartermaster's Department of an ordained minister at

a sufficient salary as guardian or custodian of each cemetery, making it a part of the contract with him that he shall live at the cemetery in quarters to be prepared for him, take charge of the whole conduct of interments, and perform appropriate religious services over all persons interred therein. I think that the detail by military authority of a chaplain to this duty daily is the better and more appropriate mode of meeting the difficulty, and I only suggest the employment by the Quartermaster's Department of persons for this purpose as a last resort. Upon this subject I respectfully request your instructions.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
June 17, 1864.

GOVERNOR OF MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

SIR: In reply to that portion of your letter of the 13th instant asking if authority has been given to raise six-months' troops in Missouri, I am directed to inform you that such authority has not been given. In reference to the regiments of enrolled militia, attention is invited to a letter from this office, of the 10th instant, to Major-General Rosecrans (a copy of which was sent Your Excellency*), which contains the orders and decision of the Secretary of War.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
June 18, 1864.

GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

SIR: I am directed by the Secretary of War to inform you, in answer to a letter from you of this date by Colonel Jordan, military agent, that the Department will accept from the State of Pennsylvania two regiments of infantry under the folowing conditions:

First. The regiments to be filled and ready for muster into the U. S. service within fifteen days from the 20th instant.

Second. The term of service to be 100 days, reckoning from the date of muster into service of the United States, unless sooner discharged.

Third. The troops to be mustered into the service of the United States by regiments when the regiments are filled up, according to regulations, to the minimum strength, the regiments to be organized according to the regulations of the War Department.

Fourth. The troops to be clothed, armed, equipped, subsisted, transported, and paid as other U. S. infantry volunteers, and to serve in fortifications or wherever their services may be required within or without their respective States.

Fifth. No bounty to be paid the troops, nor the service charged or credited to any draft.

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*See p. 428.

Sixth. The draft for three-years' service to go on in the State or district where the quota is not filled up; but if any soldier or officer in this special service should be drafted, he shall be credited for the service rendered.

I am, sir, &c.,

JAS. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *June 19, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Big Shanty, via Chattanooga:

On recently leaving Washington to organize colored troops in Kentucky the Secretary of War directed me to proceed to Chattanooga and put myself in communication with you, and to express his strong desire that you would afford facilities for organization within your command. I request that you will send the negroes who may come into or be gathered in by your forces to this place, where they can the more readily be organized and provided for. If you desire to form regiments with your army do so, and send me the roster of the officers for appointment. I have seen your recent order respecting the enlistment of negroes, the practical working of which, it seems to me, will stop almost altogether recruiting with your army. I know not under what circumstances it was issued, but the imprisonment of officers for disobedience seems to me a harsh measure.

Would it not be better to organize the negroes and from them make the necessary detail for the staff departments?

Of course I do not wish to deprive you of any negroes you may require for service with your army. I have sent a copy of the order to the Secretary of War.

I shall leave this evening for Chattanooga, where I shall be glad to hear from you.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

FRANKFORT, *June 20, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: Colonel Hodges, who was intrusted with a letter from myself to you, written as he was about starting to the Baltimore convention, informs me that you construe its import to menace the Government, &c. Not being able to constrain any such meaning from the letter, and never having conceived a thought hostile to my Government—being incapable of holding a thought or sentiment which can be tortured into hostility to the Government—I deem it due to myself to be so explicit in reference to the subject of that letter that the commonest understanding cannot misconstrue my purpose. When at Washington in March I, together with the gentlemen with me, in our interview with the President and yourself, understood that when the quota of Kentucky should be filled by volunteers or otherwise that recruiting of slaves would cease in the State. We also understood that the offensive recruiting carried on by Cunningham and others was without authority or approval from the War Department, and to prevent such offensive courses, and confine the recruiting of negroes within

the purview of the law, Brigadier-General Burbridge was appointed supervisor of enlistments and draft in Kentucky, with powers to see that none but the regularly appointed officers in the modes prescribed by law should enlist or draft slaves, and to remove all occasion for excitement or offense the slaves enlisted or drafted were to be removed for organization without the State. Being satisfied that this would be faithfully carried into effect and would secure quiet to the disturbed, and in many instances justly aggrieved, sentiments of those outraged by the offensive course of Cunningham and others, we returned home gratified at the result of our visit. Recently, as my letter advised you, Cunningham began his career of more offensive acts than heretofore, and with more show of authority, having Government gun-boats and transports under his command, thereby indicating to the country the authority and sanction of the governmental authorities at Washington.

Believing, as I sincerely did, that he was acting upon his own responsibility, without the authority or sanction of the War Department, I forwarded to General Burbridge's headquarters documents setting forth his acts, and indorsing request that he would take proper steps to arrest the course pursued by Cunningham. The documents were returned the day before I wrote to you, with indorsement that the counties below the Tennessee River were not within General Burbridge's jurisdiction.

Knowing that Cunningham was a Federal officer and subject to your orders, and believing that his offensive course was not only unauthorized, but disapproved by you, and desiring that he should be stayed in his proceedings, as an act of justice to the much-suffering people in the region of his depredations, and that the Federal authorities might have the benefit of restraining him and thereby give confidence in the justice and protective purposes of the Administration, I wrote you the letter.

Although Cunningham's conduct is violative of the laws of Kentucky, and I am authorized by law to have him arrested for unlawful recruiting and confined at such place as I might designate until he can be safely tried by the civil authorities where his offenses have been committed, yet (not doubting the justice) I hesitated as to the propriety of the arrest and confinement. I feared that he, being an officer of the Government and apparently acting under authority, although satisfied that he was acting without authority and in violation of law, and arrest by me might be misconstrued by those not conversant with the facts as an act of hostility to the governmental authorities, and might give encouragement to rebels and their sympathizers, I therefore have forborne to act.

I believed that good would result by your staying his course by order from War Department. The evil would be removed and confidence in the just purposes of the Administration toward that people would be established. That his course should be arrested by either Federal or State authority I felt was due to that people. If Cunningham is acting by authority from the War Department, say so to me, and that will relieve me from all responsibility to interfere, and leave the entire responsibility upon the authorities authorizing his acts. My rule of action is not to obstruct or resist where competent authority is vested, no matter how rigidly my judgment may condemn the policy or justice of the course authorized. I follow this rule because I believe that pending the rebellion it is the duty of patriotism while struggling to maintain the life of our Government to

endure an evil and forego a wrong rather than by seeking redress to thereby inflict a greater evil and more enduring wrong by aiding the rebellion. By submitting to the infliction I do not sanction but endure the wrong as resulting from rebellion and want of wisdom in the measures for its suppression. My hope was that by your action in removing this cause of offense great good would result to the Union sentiment of that section of the State; that confidence in the just purposes of those administering the Government would be given, and the grave consequences of outbreaks and resistance, perhaps to bloodshed, in that section would be prevented. Such were my hopes and purposes.

Respectfully,

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 215. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, June 21, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

24. Brig. Gen. A. S. Webb, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby detailed for temporary special recruiting service in connection with the Second Army Corps, and will report by letter to Brigadier-General Fry, Provost-Marshal-General, for instructions.

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By order of Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR No. 23. } WAR DEPT., PROV. MAR. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, D. C., June 21, 1864.*

I. To prevent misapprehension it is announced that the joint resolution of Congress approved June 3, 1864, and promulgated in Circular 21, current series, from this office, does not act to prevent the enlistment of substitutes in the Navy or Marine Corps for men drafted under the enrollment act.

Neither does it forbid the crediting of men enlisted in the Navy or Marine Corps, as provided for under sections 7, 8, and 9 of the act approved February 24, 1864, amendatory of the enrollment act.

Men enlisting in the Navy or Marine Corps as substitutes for drafted men must enlist as such for three years. Exemption will not be granted to the principals until they bring to the Board of Enrollment certificates from the authorized naval or marine recruiting officers of the fact that the substitutes have been actually accepted and received into the Navy or Marine Corps for three years.

II. Circular No. 19, dated May 26, 1864, was issued to accommodate persons actually absent from their residences and who, being themselves liable to military duty, might desire to furnish substitutes without being put to the inconvenience of returning to their States or homes in order to do so. It is not to be construed or used as authorizing recruiting for the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps in one State for the credit of another, through brokers or otherwise, nor for any other purpose than the one as herein explained.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., June 21, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. DIX,
Comdg. Dept. of the East, New York City, N. Y.:

GENERAL: I am directed by the Secretary of War to inclose to you a copy of a report made by the Provost-Marshal-General in respect to the order issued by the provost-marshal of the State of Connecticut May 2, 1864, agreeably to your instructions in regard to the payment of recruiting bounty, a copy of which order is hereto annexed. The report of the Provost-Marshal-General has been approved by the Secretary of War, and in pursuance of his recommendation you are requested to countermand any orders or instructions issued by you in conflict with the report of the Provost-Marshal-General.

In making this order the Secretary of War directs me to say that the Department does not wish to deprive you of any efficient means for detecting and punishing frauds that may be practiced upon recruits in your department, but, on the contrary, acknowledges the benefit that your vigilance and energy in this behalf have already rendered to the service, and desires you to continue to give the subject your earnest attention. The regulation of the provost-marshal, however, is regarded by the Governor of Connecticut as being in hostility to the statutory provisions of that State, and as impairing, if not altogether hindering, his power to aid the Government to recruit in his State. No one can better understand than yourself the importance of the Federal and State authorities harmonizing in regard to the machinery to be employed in the important business of recruiting, and it is with a view of removing what appears to have become a serious complaint on the part of Governor Buckingham that the Secretary deems it advisable that the regulation prescribed by your instructions should be relaxed upon the assurance of the Provost-Marshal-General's report that the order is not essential for protecting recruits against imposition.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., June 20, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: In accordance with your order I have examined the inclosed correspondence between His Excellency Governor Buckingham, of Connecticut, and Major-General Dix, commanding Department of the East, and respectfully report on the same as follows:

First. The order issued by General Dix which caused this correspondence is decidedly prejudicial to the interests of the recruiting service. General Dix's desire evidently is to prevent frauds and secure to recruits all the bounty provided for them. In this Governor Buckingham does not differ with him, nor does any other honest officer. It is, however, a well-established fact that no material success will at this time attend volunteer recruiting without the intervention of recruiting agents. General Dix's order in this case cuts them off, and though it prevents frauds, it stops recruiting—it cures the disease by killing the patient.

Second. The order was issued without the knowledge of this Bureau, and, so far as I know, without the authority of the War Department; in fact, it is a violation of the rules of the War Department for the commander of a military department to issue orders affecting the recruiting service. General Dix, therefore, had no power to issue such an order.

Third. In my opinion the order of General Dix is in conflict with the laws of the State of Connecticut. By administering the law without the order we procure many recruits there whom we would not otherwise get. Some of them may be swindled, it is true, but if the order is enforced we will not get the men, which is the point to be looked to.

Fourth. I recommend that General Dix be informed that, on consideration of the whole subject, his order is considered prejudicial to the interests of the recruiting service, and that he be desired to revoke it.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

[Sub-inclosure No. 1.]

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
New Haven, June 17, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to represent that in order to comply promptly with the requisition which the President of the United States has made upon the State of Connecticut for troops for the service of the General Government, the General Assembly has provided by law for the payment of a bounty to volunteers in the following words:

> There shall be paid the sum of three hundred dollars from the treasury of the State by the paymaster-general to the order of each non-commissioned officer, artificer, or private who shall enlist and be mustered into the service of the United States.

That on the 2d day of May last Maj. Gen. John A. Dix, commanding the Military Department of the East, issued an order to the provost-marshals in the several Congressional districts as follows:

> Provost-marshals are directed not to allow any part of the bounty money due to a recruit to be paid to a broker or otherwise diverted from the hands of the recruit himself by any assignment, either verbal or written, such assignment being considered fraudulent, as given without consideration. Provost-marshals will in all cases determine that the recruit himself is the only person entitled to receive the bounty money.

That the order above recited is in conflict with the laws of Connecticut, constitutionally enacted, obstructs their execution, and interferes with the plans, purposes, and efforts of the State to obey the requisitions made by the President for troops.

That in a correspondence between this department and Major-General Dix, copies of which are herewith presented, he has been respectfully requested to revoke or modify such order so that it shall not interfere with the execution of the laws of the State. And instead of complying with the request the aforesaid Major-General Dix, as will be seen by the correspondence referred to, takes the position that he is justified in putting his construction upon the law aforesaid and in determining the intention of the General Assembly in passing the same, which construction and intention he declares to

be wholly at variance with the language of the statute, and virtually claims the right to determine the manner in which and by whom the laws of this State shall be executed; all of which is an assumption of authority which rightfully belongs to the Executive and other State officials.

I would further represent that the laws of Connecticut direct the payment of such bounty "when the volunteer shall have been mustered into the service of the United States," and up to the time of issuing the order by Major-General Dix, above referred to, the State and national authorities have acted in perfect harmony in efforts to fill the armies of the United States; that the officers of the United States Government connected with the acting assistant provost-marshal-general's office, and in the several Congressional districts, have rendered the officers of the State all needed facilities, and made all proper certificates of the muster of men into the service of the United States, by reason of which the State bounties have been paid with promptness and volunteering encouraged; but in consequence of the order above referred to certificates are now, as I am informed, withheld, the payment of bounties indefinitely postponed, and volunteering discouraged and checked; also, that while the call for troops made by the President was based upon the necessity of enforcing the laws of the United States enacted for the preservation of civil liberty, the order aforesaid sustained by such high authority places the General Government unnecessarily in a position of hostility to State authorities, obstructs the execution of State laws relating to a subject over which the General Government has no jurisdiction, and is as hostile to the rights and as dangerous to the liberties of the people as the rebellion now raging against the Government of the United States. It cannot be justified until the State shall first be placed under martial law.

I would, therefore, request of you a revocation of the order to which reference has been made, so that the laws of Connecticut, which are in harmony with the sovereignty of the General Government, may be executed by her own officers, and that the provost-marshals of the several Congressional districts be directed to furnish, as formerly, certificates of muster at the time when men are mustered into the service of the United States, so that the State of Connecticut can pay the bounties to volunteers in accordance with the provision of her own laws.

I am, with high consideration, your obedient servant,

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM,
Governor of Connecticut.

[Sub-inclosure No. 2.]

State of Connecticut, Executive Department. Copies of Correspondence, &c., New Haven, June 17, 1864.

A.

CIRCULAR.] ACTG. ASST. PROV. MAR. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Hartford, Conn., May 2, 1864.

Agreeably to instructions received from the major-general commanding the department, provost-marshals are directed not to allow any part of the bounty money due to a recruit to be paid to a broker, or otherwise diverted from the hands of the recruit himself, by any

assignment, either verbal or written, such assignment being considered fraudulent, as given without consideration.

Provost-marshals will in all cases determine that the recruit himself is the only person entitled to receive the bounty money.

D. D. PERKINS,
Major, Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Prov. Mar. Gen.

Capt. R. M. CLARKE,
Provost-Marshal Second District, New Haven.

B.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
New Haven, May 19, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. DIX, U. S. Army,
Commanding Department of the East, New York:

GENERAL: I have the honor to state that in January last the General Assembly of Connecticut passed an act for the payment of a bounty to volunteers, which provides that—

There shall be paid the sum of three hundred dollars from the treasury of this State by the paymaster-general to the order of each non-commissioned officer, musician, artificer, or private who shall enlist and be mustered into the service of the United States.

Also, that I have before me a copy of an order issued by Maj. D. D. Perkins, acting assistant provost-marshal-general, to the provost-marshals of the several Congressional districts in this State, by which they are—

Directed not to allow any part of the bounty money due to a recruit to be paid to a broker or otherwise diverted from the hands of the recruit himself by any assignment, either verbal or written, such assignment being considered fraudulent, as given without consideration. Provost-marshals will in all cases determine that the recruit himself is the only person entitled to receive the bounty money.

I would call your attention to the fact that the order as above quoted, which, I am informed, was issued under your authority, is in direct conflict with the statute of Connecticut, and therefore I respectfully request you to revoke or modify the same, so that it shall not apply to the payment of bounties authorized by the Legislature of this State.

I am, with high regard, your obedient servant,

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM,
Governor of Connecticut.

C.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
New Haven, May 30, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. DIX, U. S. Army,
Commanding Department of the East, New York:

GENERAL: I have the honor to request your early reply and decision upon the application for a revocation or modification of your order to the provost-marshals of Connecticut, made by this department and addressed to you on the 19th instant.

With high regard, I am your obedient servant,

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM,
Governor of Connecticut.

D.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
New York City, June 10, 1864.

His Excellency WILLIAM A. BUCKINGHAM,
Governor of Connecticut:

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letters of the 19th and 31st [30th] ultimo.

I do not perceive that my order to the provost-marshal in regard to bounties conflicts with the legislation of your State. It was clearly the intention of the Legislature that the bounty of $300 should be paid to the recruit.

The requirement making it payable "to the order" of the recruit certainly could not have been intended to divert any portion of it to the payment of parties engaged in procuring persons to enlist. When the most scandalous combinations are made to defraud recruits of their bounties for the benefit of persons who are practicing all sorts of deception to carry out their schemes of depredation, I have felt it my duty to give such instructions to the recruiting officers as to secure to the former the bounties intended for them.

It is only through these instructions that the intention of the law can be carried into execution.

I am sure Your Excellency will, on reflection, see that the course I have taken is proper, and that I shall have Your Excellency's concurrence in the effort I am making to protect recruits from depredation and frustrate the schemes of swindlers.

The order under which Major Perkins is acting was issued by me to put a stop to frauds on recruits in this State, but the order was necessarily co-extensive in its application with the department.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General.

E.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
New Haven, June 15, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. DIX,
Commanding Department of the East:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt last evening of your favor of the 10th instant, in reply to my request for a revocation or modification of your order in relation to the payment of bounties, in which you say:

* * * * * * *

I do not perceive that my order to the provost-marshal in regard to bounties conflicts with the legislation of your State. It was clearly the intention of the Legislature that the bounty of $300 should be paid to the recruit. * * *

And further, that—

It is only through these instructions that the intention of the law can be carried into execution.

In reply, I would state that the intention of the General Assembly which passed the act providing for the payment of State bounty was to give the volunteer an opportunity to send his entire bounty, without risk of robbery, to his wife, or mother, or creditor, or to whomsoever he pleased, and your order not only conflicts with this intention, but with the very language of the statute, and is a serious obstacle in the way of its execution.

You also say that you are sure that on reflection I will see that the course which you have taken is proper, and that you will have my concurrence in the efforts you are making to protect recruits from depredation and frustrate the schemes of swindlers. To which I would reply that the object you have in view I cordially approve, to accomplish which I have made unceasing and not unsuccessful efforts ever since the bounty was offered; but you surely cannot expect my concurrence in measures which set aside and wholly disregard the provisions of the statute of Connecticut, or that this department can approve of efforts on your part which interfere with the execution of our laws, or take any other view of your order than that it is an assumption of the executive power of Connecticut before the State has been placed under martial law.

I am, respectfully yours,

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM,
Governor of Connecticut.

F.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
New York City, June 15, 1864.

His Excellency WILLIAM A. BUCKINGHAM,
Governor of Connecticut:

SIR: I regret that my omission to answer your first letter should have been misapprehended. It was due entirely to the pressure of official engagements.

I wrote you on the 10th, and fear my letter was misdirected. It was, I think, addressed to you at Hartford.

I will attend to the case of Colonel Pardee at once.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General.

G.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
New Haven, June 13, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. DIX, U. S. Army,
Commanding Department of the East, New York:

GENERAL: I am informed by Lieut. Col. B. S. Pardee, superintendent of recruiting colored troops in Connecticut, that by your order a demand has been made upon him for money claimed to have been wrongfully taken from bounties paid to volunteers.

While I know not your purposes in reference to the subject, yet a demand made by such high authority appears to carry with it the intention of following a refusal to reply to comply with the arrest of that officer and of his trial by a military court.

Permit me to say that my knowledge of Colonel Pardee and of the manner in which the recruiting service has been conducted is such as to give me confidence that no such charge against him can be sustained; and if it can be, I would respectfully submit that it is a crime against the State of Connecticut, respecting which State authorities alone can take cognizance, unless it can be proved that he has obstructed the execution of the laws of the General Government. Also that such an arrest would have no tendency to prevent the
e of frauds upon volunteers or to aid the Government in sup-
the rebellion.

I therefore trust that it will not be made, or if it has been that Colonel Pardee will be at once discharged.

I do not intend to burden you with correspondence from this department, and trust that your protracted silence in reference to other communications need not be understood as indicating that its continuance now is not desired.

Very respectfully, yours,

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM,
Governor of Connecticut.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
New Haven, June 17, 1864.

I hereby certify that the above document, marked A, is a true copy of a circular transmitted to this department by Capt. and Prov. Mar. R. M. Clarke; also that the letters marked B, C, E, and G are true copies of letters on record in this department, and that the letters marked D and F are true copies of original letters on file in this department.

JOHN C. DAY,
Executive Secretary.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 215. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 22, 1864.

The following act of Congress is published for the information of all concerned:

PUBLIC—No. 101.

AN ACT making appropriations for the support of the Army for the year ending the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the Army for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-five:

For expenses of recruiting, transportation of recruits, and compensation to citizen surgeons for medical attendance, three hundred thousand dollars.

For purchase of books of tactics and instructions for volunteers, fifty thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of the adjutant-general's department at the headquarters of the several military departments, five thousand dollars.

For copying official reports of the armies of the United States for publication, five thousand dollars.

For bounties and premiums for the entisment [enlistment] of recruits for the Regular Army, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For the pay of advance bounties to volunteers and drafted men, five million dollars.

For pay of premiums, rent of buildings and grounds, transportation, subsistence, lodging, commutation of fuel and quarters, straw, postage, stationery, advertising, medicines, and medical attendance, and all other necessary expenses incidental to the collecting, drilling, and organizing volunteers, and for the necessary expenses under the enrollment act, five million dollars.

For pay of the Army, nine million nine hundred and seventy-one thousand two hundred and forty-three dollars and sixty cents.

For commutation of officers' subsistence, one million seven hundred and twenty-three thousand six hundred and twenty-nine dollars and fifty cents.

For commutation of forage for officers' horses, one hundred and four thousand six hundred dollars.

For payments in lieu of clothing for officers' servants, eighty-two thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars.

For payments to discharged soldiers for clothing not drawn, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For pay of volunteers, including the bounties authorized by law, one hundred and seventy-seven million four hundred and sixty-two thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight dollars and twenty-five cents: *Provided*, That if any officer in the regular or volunteer forces shall employ a soldier as a servant, such officer shall not be entitled to any pay or allowances for a servant or servants, but shall be subject to the deduction from his pay required by the third section of the act entitled "An act to define the pay and emoluments of certain officers of the Army, and for other purposes," approved July seventeen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two: *And provided further*, That the second section of the act entitled "An act giving further compensation to the captains and subalterns of the Army of the United States in certain cases," allowing ten dollars additional per month to any officer in actual command of a company, as compensation for his duties and responsibilities with respect to the clothing, arms, and accouterments of the company, shall be construed to apply only to company officers in actual command as aforesaid.

For subsistence in kind for regulars, volunteers, and drafted men, ninety-one million four hundred and twenty-five thousand four hundred and twenty-six dollars and thirty cents.

For the regular supplies of the Quartermaster's Department, consisting of fuel for the officers, enlisted men, guard, hospitals, store-houses, and offices; of forage in kind for the horses, mules, and oxen for the Quartermaster's Department, at the several posts and stations, and with the armies in the field; for the horses of the several regiments of cavalry, the batteries of artillery, and such companies of infantry as may be mounted, and for the authorized number of officers' horses when serving in the field and at the outposts, including bedding for the animals; of straw for soldiers' bedding, and of stationery, including blank books for the Quartermaster's Department, certificates for discharged soldiers, blank forms for the Pay and Quartermasters' Departments; and for the printing of division and department orders and reports, sixty million dollars.

For the incidental expenses of the Quartermaster's Department, consisting of postage on letters and packages received and sent by officers of the Army on public service; expenses of courts-martial, military commissions, and courts of inquiry, including the additional compensation of judge-advocates, recorders, members, and witnesses, while on that service; under the act of March sixteenth, eighteen hundred and two, extra pay to soldiers employed, under the direction of the Quartermaster's Department, in the erection of barracks, quarters, store-houses, and hospitals; in the construction of roads, and on other constant labor, for periods of not less than ten days, under the acts of March second, eighteen hundred and nineteen, and August fouth [fourth], eighteen hundred and fifty-four, including those employed as clerks at division and department headquarters; expenses of expresses to and from the frontier posts and armies in the field; of escorts to paymasters and other disbursing officers, and to trains where military escorts cannot be furnished; expenses of the interment of officers killed in action, or who die when on duty in the field, or at posts on the frontiers, or at other posts and places when ordered by the Secretary of War, and of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; authorized office furniture; hire of laborers in the Quartermaster's Department, including the hire of interpreters, spies, and guides for the Army; compensation of clerks to officers of the Quartermaster's Department; compensation of forage and wagon-masters, authorized by the act of July fifth, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight; for the apprehension of deserters, and the expenses incident to their pursuit; and for the following expenditures required for the several regiments of cavalry, the batteries of light artillery, and such companies of infantry as may be mounted, viz: the purchase of traveling forges, blacksmiths' and shoeing tools, horses and mule shoes and nails, iron and steel for shoeing, hire of veterinary surgeons, medicines for horses and mules, picket ropes, and for shoeing the horses of the corps named; also, generally, the proper and authorized expenses for the movements and operations of an army not expressly assigned to any other department, thirteen million dollars.

For the purchase of cavalry and artillery horses, twenty-one million dollars.

For mileage, or the allowances made to officers of the Army for the transportation of themselves and their baggage, when traveling on duty without troops, escorts, or supplies, seven hundred thousand dollars.

For transportation of the Army, including the baggage of the troops when moving, either by land or water; of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, from the depots at Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and New York, to the several posts and army depots, and from those depots to the troops in the field; and of subsistence stores from the places of purchase, and from the places of delivery under contract, to such places as the circumstances of the service may require them to be sent; of

ordnance, ordnance stores, and small-arms, from foundries and armories to the arsenals, fortifications, frontier posts, and army depots; freights, wharfage, tools, and ferriages; for the purchase and hire of horses, mules, oxen, and harness, and the purchase and repair of wagons, carts, and drays, and of ships, and other sea-going vessels, and boats required for the transportation of supplies and for garrison purposes; for drayage and cartage at the several posts; hire of teamsters; transportation of funds for the pay and other disbursing departments; the expense of sailing public transports on the various rivers, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Atlantic and Pacific; and for procuring water at such posts as, from their situation, require it to be brought from a distance; and for clearing roads, and removing obstructions from roads, harbors, and rivers, to the extent which may be required for the actual operations of the troops in the field, forty million dollars.

For hire or commutation of quarters for officers on military duty; hire of quarters for troops; of store-houses for the safe-keeping of military stores; of grounds for summer cantonments; for the construction of temporary huts, hospitals, and stables, and for repairing public buildings at established posts, five million dollars.

For heating and cooking stoves, one hundred thousand dollars.

For constructing and extending the telegraph, for military purposes, and for expenses in operating the same, two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

For supplies, transportation, and care of prisoners of war, nine hundred thousand dollars.

For purchasing, constructing, and maintenance of steam rams, two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

For clothing for the army, camp and garrison equipage, and for expenses of offices and arsenals, fifty-eight million dollars.

For contingencies of the Army, four hundred thousand dollars.

For medicines, instruments, and dressings, two million seven hundred and fifteen thousand dollars.

For hospital stores, bedding, and so forth, three million five hundred and eighty-seven thousand eight hundred and fifty-two dollars.

For hospital furniture and field equipments, six hundred and eighteen thousand dollars.

For books, stationery, and printing, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

For ice, fruits, and other comforts, three hundred thousand dollars.

For hospital clothing, seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For citizen nurses, two hundred and ten thousand dollars.

For care of sick soldiers in private hospitals, thirty-one thousand two hundred dollars.

For artificial limbs for soldiers and seamen, forty-five thousand dollars.

For citizen physicians, and medicines furnished by them, four hundred and five thousand dollars.

For hire of clerks and laborers in purveying depots, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For examining and recording meteorological observations taken at the military posts of the United States Army, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For Army Medical Museum, five thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Medical Department, forty-seven thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight dollars.

For laboratory for testing and rearranging medicines and hospital supplies, five thousand dollars.

For washing and washing machines for hospitals where matrons cannot be employed, fifteen thousand dollars.

For expenses of the Commanding General's Office, ten thousand dollars.

For the secret service, one hundred thousand dollars.

For armament of fortifications, two million dollars.

For the current expenses of the ordnance service, five hundred thousand dollars.

For ordnance, ordnance stores, and supplies, including the purchase and manufacture of arms, accouterments, and horse equipments, for volunteers and regulars, twenty million dollars.

For the manufacture of arms at the National Armory, two million five hundred thousand dollars.

For repairs, improvements, and new machinery at the National Armory, one hundred thousand dollars.

For the purchase of gunpowder and lead, two million dollars.

For repairs and improvements at arsenals, including new and additions to present buildings, and machinery, tools, and fixtures, two million dollars.

You also say that you are sure that on reflection I will see that the course which you have taken is proper, and that you will have my concurrence in the efforts you are making to protect recruits from depredation and frustrate the schemes of swindlers. To which I would reply that the object you have in view I cordially approve, to accomplish which I have made unceasing and not unsuccessful efforts ever since the bounty was offered; but you surely cannot expect my concurrence in measures which set aside and wholly disregard the provisions of the statute of Connecticut, or that this department can approve of efforts on your part which interfere with the execution of our laws, or take any other view of your order than that it is an assumption of the executive power of Connecticut before the State has been placed under martial law.

I am, respectfully yours,

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM,
Governor of Connecticut.

F.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
New York City, June 15, 1864.

His Excellency WILLIAM A. BUCKINGHAM,
Governor of Connecticut:

SIR: I regret that my omission to answer your first letter should have been misapprehended. It was due entirely to the pressure of official engagements.

I wrote you on the 10th, and fear my letter was misdirected. It was, I think, addressed to you at Hartford.

I will attend to the case of Colonel Pardee at once.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General.

G.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
New Haven, June 13, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. DIX, U. S. Army,
Commanding Department of the East, New York:

GENERAL: I am informed by Lieut. Col. B. S. Pardee, superintendent of recruiting colored troops in Connecticut, that by your order a demand has been made upon him for money claimed to have been wrongfully taken from bounties paid to volunteers.

While I know not your purposes in reference to the subject, yet a demand made by such high authority appears to carry with it the intention of following a refusal to reply to comply with the arrest of that officer and of his trial by a military court.

Permit me to say that my knowledge of Colonel Pardee and of the manner in which the recruiting service has been conducted is such as to give me confidence that no such charge against him can be sustained; and if it can be, I would respectfully submit that it is a crime against the State of Connecticut, respecting which State authorities alone can take cognizance, unless it can be proved that he has obstructed the execution of the laws of the General Government. Also that such an arrest would have no tendency to prevent the practice of frauds upon volunteers or to aid the Government in suppressing the rebellion.

I therefore trust that it will not be made, or if it has been that Colonel Pardee will be at once discharged.

I do not intend to burden you with correspondence from this department, and trust that your protracted silence in reference to other communications need not be understood as indicating that its continuance now is not desired.

Very respectfully, yours,

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM,
Governor of Connecticut.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
New Haven, June 17, 1864.

I hereby certify that the above document, marked A, is a true copy of a circular transmitted to this department by Capt. and Prov. Mar. R. M. Clarke; also that the letters marked B, C, E, and G are true copies of letters on record in this department, and that the letters marked D and F are true copies of original letters on file in this department.

JOHN C. DAY,
Executive Secretary.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 215. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 22, 1864.

The following act of Congress is published for the information of all concerned:

PUBLIC—No. 101.

AN ACT making appropriations for the support of the Army for the year ending the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the Army for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-five:

For expenses of recruiting, transportation of recruits, and compensation to citizen surgeons for medical attendance, three hundred thousand dollars.

For purchase of books of tactics and instructions for volunteers, fifty thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of the adjutant-general's department at the headquarters of the several military departments, five thousand dollars.

For copying official reports of the armies of the United States for publication, five thousand dollars.

For bounties and premiums for the entisment [enlistment] of recruits for the Regular Army, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For the pay of advance bounties to volunteers and drafted men, five million dollars.

For pay of premiums, rent of buildings and grounds, transportation, subsistence, lodging, commutation of fuel and quarters, straw, postage, stationery, advertising, medicines, and medical attendance, and all other necessary expenses incidental to the collecting, drilling, and organizing volunteers, and for the necessary expenses under the enrollment act, five million dollars.

For pay of the Army, nine million nine hundred and seventy-one thousand two hundred and forty-three dollars and sixty cents.

For commutation of officers' subsistence, one million seven hundred and twenty-three thousand six hundred and twenty-nine dollars and fifty cents.

For commutation of forage for officers' horses, one hundred and four thousand six hundred dollars.

For payments in lieu of clothing for officers' servants, eighty-two thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars.

For payments to discharged soldiers for clothing not drawn, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For pay of volunteers, including the bounties authorized by law, one hundred and seventy-seven million four hundred and sixty-two thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight dollars and twenty-five cents: *Provided*, That if any officer in the regular or volunteer forces shall employ a soldier as a servant, such officer shall not be entitled to any pay or allowances for a servant or servants, but shall be subject to the deduction from his pay required by the third section of the act entitled "An act to define the pay and emoluments of certain officers of the Army, and for other purposes," approved July seventeen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two: *And provided further*, That the second section of the act entitled "An act giving further compensation to the captains and subalterns of the Army of the United States in certain cases," allowing ten dollars additional per month to any officer in actual command of a company, as compensation for his duties and responsibilities with respect to the clothing, arms, and accouterments of the company, shall be construed to apply only to company officers in actual command as aforesaid.

For subsistence in kind for regulars, volunteers, and drafted men, ninety-one million four hundred and twenty-five thousand four hundred and twenty-six dollars and thirty cents.

For the regular supplies of the Quartermaster's Department, consisting of fuel for the officers, enlisted men, guard, hospitals, store-houses, and offices; of forage in kind for the horses, mules, and oxen for the Quartermaster's Department, at the several posts and stations, and with the armies in the field; for the horses of the several regiments of cavalry, the batteries of artillery, and such companies of infantry as may be mounted, and for the authorized number of officers' horses when serving in the field and at the outposts, including bedding for the animals; of straw for soldiers' bedding, and of stationery, including blank books for the Quartermaster's Department, certificates for discharged soldiers, blank forms for the Pay and Quartermasters' Departments; and for the printing of division and department orders and reports, sixty million dollars.

For the incidental expenses of the Quartermaster's Department, consisting of postage on letters and packages received and sent by officers of the Army on public service; expenses of courts-martial, military commissions, and courts of inquiry, including the additional compensation of judge-advocates, recorders, members, and witnesses, while on that service; under the act of March sixteenth, eighteen hundred and two, extra pay to soldiers employed, under the direction of the Quartermaster's Department, in the erection of barracks, quarters, store-houses, and hospitals; in the construction of roads, and on other constant labor, for periods of not less than ten days, under the acts of March second, eighteen hundred and nineteen, and August fouth [fourth], eighteen hundred and fifty-four, including those employed as clerks at division and department headquarters; expenses of expresses to and from the frontier posts and armies in the field; of escorts to paymasters and other disbursing officers, and to trains where military escorts cannot be furnished; expenses of the interment of officers killed in action, or who die when on duty in the field, or at posts on the frontiers, or at other posts and places when ordered by the Secretary of War, and of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; authorized office furniture; hire of laborers in the Quartermaster's Department, including the hire of interpreters, spies, and guides for the Army; compensation of clerks to officers of the Quartermaster's Department; compensation of forage and wagon-masters, authorized by the act of July fifth, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight; for the apprehension of deserters, and the expenses incident to their pursuit; and for the following expenditures required for the several regiments of cavalry, the batteries of light artillery, and such companies of infantry as may be mounted, viz: the purchase of traveling forges, blacksmiths' and shoeing tools, horses and mule shoes and nails, iron and steel for shoeing, hire of veterinary surgeons, medicines for horses and mules, picket ropes, and for shoeing the horses of the corps named; also, generally, the proper and authorized expenses for the movements and operations of an army not expressly assigned to any other department, thirteen million dollars.

For the purchase of cavalry and artillery horses, twenty-one million dollars.

For mileage, or the allowances made to officers of the Army for the transportation of themselves and their baggage, when traveling on duty without troops, escorts, or supplies, seven hundred thousand dollars.

For transportation of the Army, including the baggage of the troops when moving, either by land or water; of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, from the depots at Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and New York, to the several posts and army depots, and from those depots to the troops in the field; and of subsistence stores from the places of purchase, and from the places of delivery under contract, to such places as the circumstances of the service may require them to be sent; of

ordnance, ordnance stores, and small-arms, from foundries and armories to the arsenals, fortifications, frontier posts, and army depots; freights, wharfage, tools, and ferriages; for the purchase and hire of horses, mules, oxen, and harness, and the purchase and repair of wagons, carts, and drays, and of ships, and other seagoing vessels, and boats required for the transportation of supplies and for garrison purposes; for drayage and cartage at the several posts; hire of teamsters; transportation of funds for the pay and other disbursing departments; the expense of sailing public transports on the various rivers, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Atlantic and Pacific; and for procuring water at such posts as, from their situation, require it to be brought from a distance; and for clearing roads, and removing obstructions from roads, harbors, and rivers, to the extent which may be required for the actual operations of the troops in the field, forty million dollars.

For hire or commutation of quarters for officers on military duty; hire of quarters for troops; of store-houses for the safe-keeping of military stores; of grounds for summer cantonments; for the construction of temporary huts, hospitals, and stables, and for repairing public buildings at established posts, five million dollars.

For heating and cooking stoves, one hundred thousand dollars.

For constructing and extending the telegraph, for military purposes, and for expenses in operating the same, two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

For supplies, transportation, and care of prisoners of war, nine hundred thousand dollars.

For purchasing, constructing, and maintenance of steam rams, two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

For clothing for the army, camp and garrison equipage, and for expenses of offices and arsenals, fifty-eight million dollars.

For contingencies of the Army, four hundred thousand dollars.

For medicines, instruments, and dressings, two million seven hundred and fifteen thousand dollars.

For hospital stores, bedding, and so forth, three million five hundred and eighty-seven thousand eight hundred and fifty-two dollars.

For hospital furniture and field equipments, six hundred and eighteen thousand dollars.

For books, stationery, and printing, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

For ice, fruits, and other comforts, three hundred thousand dollars.

For hospital clothing, seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For citizen nurses, two hundred and ten thousand dollars.

For care of sick soldiers in private hospitals, thirty-one thousand two hundred dollars.

For artificial limbs for soldiers and seamen, forty-five thousand dollars.

For citizen physicians, and medicines furnished by them, four hundred and five thousand dollars.

For hire of clerks and laborers in purveying depots, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For examining and recording meteorological observations taken at the military posts of the United States Army, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For Army Medical Museum, five thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Medical Department, forty-seven thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight dollars.

For laboratory for testing and rearranging medicines and hospital supplies, five thousand dollars.

For washing and washing machines for hospitals where matrons cannot be employed, fifteen thousand dollars.

For expenses of the Commanding General's Office, ten thousand dollars.

For the secret service, one hundred thousand dollars.

For armament of fortifications, two million dollars.

For the current expenses of the ordnance service, five hundred thousand dollars.

For ordnance, ordnance stores, and supplies, including the purchase and manufacture of arms, accouterments, and horse equipments, for volunteers and regulars, twenty million dollars.

For the manufacture of arms at the National Armory, two million five hundred thousand dollars.

For repairs, improvements, and new machinery at the National Armory, one hundred thousand dollars.

For the purchase of gunpowder and lead, two million dollars.

For repairs and improvements at arsenals, including new and additions to present buildings, and machinery, tools, and fixtures, two million dollars.

For the Signal Service of the Army, one hundred thousand dollars.

For compensation of two clerks in the Signal Office, two thousand eight hundred dollars.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all persons of color who have been or may be mustered into the military service of the United States shall receive the same uniform, clothing, arms, equipments, camp equipage, rations, medical and hospital attendance, pay and emoluments, other than bounty, as other soldiers of the regular or volunteer forces of the United States of like arm of the service, from and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-four; and that every person of color who shall hereafter be mustered into the service shall receive such sums in bounty as the President shall order in the different States and parts of the United States, not exceeding one hundred dollars.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all persons enlisted and mustered into service as volunteers under the call, dated October seventeen, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, for three hundred thousand volunteers, who were at the time of enlistment actually enrolled and subject to draft in the State in which they volunteered, shall receive from the United States the same amount of bounty without regard to color.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all persons of color who were free on the nineteenth day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and who have been enlisted and mustered into the military service of the United States, shall, from the time of their enlistment, be entitled to receive the pay, bounty, and clothing allowed to such persons by the laws existing at the time of their enlistment. And the Attorney-General of the United States is hereby authorized to determine any question of law arising under this provision. And if the Attorney-General aforesaid shall determine that any of such enlisted persons are entitled to receive any pay, bounty, or clothing, in addition to what they have already received, the Secretary of War shall make all necessary regulations to enable the Pay Department to make payment in accordance with such determination.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That all enlistments hereafter made in the Regular Army of the United States, during the continuance of the present rebellion, may be for the term of three years.

Approved June 15, 1864.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 216. | WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, June 22, 1864.*

The following act of Congress is published for the information of all concerned:

PUBLIC—No. 122.

AN ACT to increase the pay of soldiers in the United States Army, and for other purposes.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That on and after the first day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and during the continuance of the present rebellion, the pay per month of non-commissioned officers and privates in the military service of the United States shall be as follows, viz: Sergeant-majors, twenty-six dollars; quartermaster and commissary-sergeants of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, twenty-two dollars; first sergeants of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, twenty-four dollars; sergeants of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, twenty dollars; sergeants of ordnance, sappers and miners, and pontoniers, thirty-four dollars; corporals of ordnance, sappers and miners, and pontoniers, twenty dollars; privates of engineers and ordnance, of the first class, eighteen dollars, and of the second class, sixteen dollars; corporals of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, eighteen dollars; chief buglers of cavalry, twenty-three dollars; buglers, sixteen dollars; farriers and blacksmiths of cavalry, and artificers of artillery, eighteen dollars; privates of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, sixteen dollars; principal musicians of artillery and infantry, twenty-two dollars; leaders of brigade and regimental bands, seventy-five dollars; musicians, sixteen dollars; hospital stewards of the first class, thirty-three dollars; hospital stewards of the second class, twenty-five dollars; hospital stewards of the third class, twenty-three dollars.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the army ration shall hereafter be the same as provided by law and regulations on the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-one: *Provided*, That the ration of pepper prescribed in the eleventh section of the "Act to promote the efficiency of the Corps of Engineers, and of the Ordnance Department, and for other purposes," approved March three, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, shall continue to be furnished as heretofore. But nothing contained in this act shall be construed to alter the commutation value of rations as regulated by existing laws.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all non-commissioned officers and privates in the Regular Army, serving under enlistments made prior to July twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, shall have the privilege of re-enlisting, for the term of three years, in their respective organizations, until the first day of August next; and all such non-commissioned officers and privates so re-enlisting shall be entitled to the bounties mentioned in the joint resolution of Congress approved January thirteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That there be added to the battalion of engineers one sergeant-major, who shall be paid thirty-six dollars per month, and one quartermaster-sergeant, who shall also be commissary-sergeant, who shall be paid twenty-two dollars per month.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be attached to, and made a part of, the War Department, during the continuance of the present rebellion, a bureau to be known as the Bureau of Military Justice, to which shall be returned for revision the records and proceedings of all the courts-martial, courts of inquiry, and military commissions of the armies of the United States, and in which a record shall be kept of all proceedings had thereupon.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, as the head of said Bureau, a Judge-Advocate-General, with the rank, pay, and allowances of a brigadier-general, and an assistant judge-advocate-general, with the rank, pay, and allowances of a colonel of cavalry. And the said Judge-Advocate-General and his assistant shall receive, revise, and have recorded the proceedings of the courts-martial, courts of inquiry, and military commissions of the armies of the United States, and perform such other duties as have heretofore been performed by the Judge-Advocate-General of the armies of the United States.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War shall have power to appoint for said Bureau one fourth-class, one third-class, one second-class, and two first-class clerks.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases where the Government shall furnish transportation and subsistence to discharged officers and soldiers from the place of their discharge to the place of their enrollment or original muster into the service, they shall not be entitled to travel, pay, or commutation of subsistence.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the fifth section of the act entitled "An act to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in enforcing the laws and protecting the public property," approved July twenty-second, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, as provides that each company officer, non-commissioned officer, private, musician, and artificer of cavalry, shall furnish his own horse and horse equipments, and shall receive forty cents per day for their use and risk, is hereby repealed, except only so far as the same may hereafter be made to apply and relate to mounted troops called into the service of the United States for a term not exceeding six months.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That, from and after the passage of this act, the pay of clerks of paymasters in the Army of the United States shall be twelve hundred dollars per annum, without rations.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the thirty-first section of an act entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," approved March third, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, be, and the same is hereby, so amended as that an officer may have, when allowed by order of his proper commander, leave of absence for other cause than sickness or wounds, without deduction from his pay or allowances: *Provided*, That the aggregate of such absence shall not exceed thirty days in any one year.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Approved June 20, 1864.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., June 23, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: In the report of a debate in the Senate on the 8th instant Senator Wilson is reported as saying that "since the 17th day of October we have put 700,000 men into the field." On the 9th that "we have called since the 17th day of October last for 700,000 men," &c.

These statements appear to have been made with a view to showing that large calls have been made for volunteers and filled by volunteering in a very short period of time, viz, "since the 17th of October last," and thus to influence legislation in the matter of raising troops. As the statements without explanation may mislead some, I remark upon them as follows:

Previous to October 17, 1863, no call for troops had been made since July, 1862. The calls referred to by Senator Wilson, as their terms will show, were not for 700,000 men, to be furnished after "October 17," but included the ratification of accounts back to the calls of July, 1862.

I presume Senator Wilson based his assertions on tabular statements exhibiting the condition of the recruiting service, which are on file in my office. If so, he has perhaps not fully understood them. The statement that "since the 17th of October we have put 700,000 men in the field" is not sustained by the records of my office. The fact is that since the 17th of October, 1863, about 300,000 white men have been mustered into the U. S. service. The number put in the field is somewhat less than this, on account of desertions, unavoidable discharges, &c., before getting into the field.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

CIRCULAR LETTER. } WAR DEPT., ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 23, 1864.

SIR: I am directed to invite your attention to the requirements of Circular No. 40, current series, from this office, relative to the "dates of muster out, payment, and arrival in the State" of regiments discharged the service by expiration of term.

The report should be rendered by letter; the required information—including number mustered out and discharged—to be given therein as indicated in the following:

——— Regiment ——— ——— Volunteers.
Arrived in the State ——— ———.
Mustered out ——— ———.
Paid ——— ———.
Strength or number mustered out ——— ———.

Please forward the report to my address; and in the first one, after the receipt of this, embrace all organizations mustered out, under your direction, since May 1, current year.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Sent to all chief mustering officers.)

LEXINGTON, KY., *June 23, 1864.*
(Received 3.50 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I can have five regiments of colored troops ready for service in a very short time if officers are furnished. Would like to have Lieut. Col. J. F. Wade and Lieut. Henry P. Wade to report to me. I need colored troops for garrison duty. May I use them?

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brigadier-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, June 23, 1864.

Brigadier-General BURBRIDGE,
Commanding, &c., Lexington, Ky.:

The intelligence contained in your telegram of this date is very gratifying. Officers will be promoted immediately, and the officers you name will be assigned to you. If you know any persons competent for command they will be appointed on your recommendation, designating what rank they are competent for. You may use the colored troops for whatever infantry or artillery service they are needed in garrison or in the field. Are you supplied with arms and equipments?

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, June 24, 1864.

Honorable ATTORNEY-GENERAL:

SIR: By authority of the Constitution, and moved thereto by the fourth section of the act of Congress entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the year ending the 30th of June, 1865, and for other purposes, approved June 15, 1864," I require your opinion in writing as to what pay, bounty, and clothing are allowed by law to persons of color who were free on the 19th day of April, 1861, and who have been enlisted and mustered into the military service of the United States between the month of December, 1862, and the 16th of June, 1864.

Please answer as you would do, on my requirement, if the act of June 15, 1864, had not been passed, and I will so use your opinion as to satisfy that act.

Your obedient servant,

A. LINCOLN.

CIRCULAR No. 48. WAR DEPT., ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 24, 1864.

When batteries of artillery become reduced, as cited in General Orders, No. 182, series of 1863, from this office, they will be deprived of the additional non-commissioned officers (two sergeants and four corporals), authorized to be added at the President's discretion. (See General Orders, No. 110, Adjutant-General's Office, 1863.)

In reaching the reduced standard, the non-commissioned officers in the aforesaid grades will be retained until the grades become vacant by the usual casualties of service.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 218. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, June 25, 1864.*

The following errors occur in General Orders, No. 195, from this office, publishing the standard supply table for horse medicines. Under the head Articles, supply the word ounces after "lunar caustic." Under the head Instruments, after "scales and weights," read syringes instead of "springs."

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR No. 24 } WAR DEPT., PROV. MAR. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, D. C., June 25, 1864.*

The attention of boards of enrollment is called to section 6 of the act amendatory of the enrollment act, which is in the following words, viz:

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That boards of enrollment shall enroll all persons liable to draft under the provisions of this act and the act to which this is an amendment whose names may have been omitted by the proper enrolling officers, all persons who shall arrive at the age of twenty years before the draft, all aliens who shall declare their intention to become citizens, all persons discharged from the military or naval service of the United States who have not been in such service two years during the present war, and all persons who have been exempted under the provisions of the second section of the act to which this is an amendment, but who are not exempted by the provisions of this act; and said boards of enrollment shall release and discharge from draft all persons who, between the time of the enrollment and the draft, shall have arrived at the age of forty-five years, and shall strike the names of such persons from the enrollment.

Attention is also called to paragraphs 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, and 62, Revised Regulations for the Bureau of the Provost-Marshal-General.

It is to be borne in mind by the boards that their duties in regard to the correction of the enrollment do not cease with its revision, as recently completed or now in progress. On the contrary, the revision and correction of these lists is a continuous duty to which the labors of all boards must be directed. The names of persons removing to or from a district will be added to or stricken from the lists, and notification thereof must be served upon the other Board of Enrollment concerned.

The Board of Enrollment shall have copies of the enrollment lists open to the examination of the public at all proper times, and shall give public notice that any person enrolled may appear before the Board and claim to have a name stricken off the list if he can show to the satisfaction of the Board that the person named is not properly enrolled, on account of—

1. Alienage.
2. Non-residence.
3. Over age.

4. Permanent physical disability of such degree as to render the person not a proper subject for enrollment under the law and regulations.

Civil officers, clergymen, and all other prominent citizens are invited to appear at all times before the Board to point out errors in the lists and to give such information in their possession as may aid in the correction and revision thereof.

To the duty of hearing and acting upon claims for exemption boards of enrollment are enjoined to devote all the time that can be spared from other less pressing duties. They will report to the Provost-Marshal-General for the purpose of correcting lists on file, at the end of each month, upon sheets of consolidated enrollment lists, the names and residences of all persons who have been added to or stricken from the rolls during the month. They will send with each report a recapitulation, showing in concise form the number enrolled at the time of forwarding the last list, the number stricken from the enrollment, and the number added to it since that time, and its actual condition at date of report.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *June 25, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I repaired to Chattanooga and opened communication with General Sherman. He reports that he is receiving no negroes, as they are scarce in Northern Georgia, having been driven to Macon and Columbus. The general prefers them armed with spades and axes to soldiers at the present time, but does not object to the enlistment of any surplus negroes coming within his lines. I may have to fill the two incomplete regiments at Chattanooga with recruits from Kentucky. They made an excellent appearance. I shall have to investigate the acts of Lieutenant-Colonel Brown, a Tennessee officer commanding at Gallatin, Tenn., reported as driving the negro refugees beyond his line, and returning fugitive slaves to rebel masters in Simpson County, Ky. His Tennessee cavalry are reported as treating them harshly and cruelly, kicking and abusing them. The heavy artillery regiment at Paducah numbers 1,019. I will send infantry officers there as soon as I can get them. There are near 1,000 blacks at the camp at Louisville and 1,000 at Camp Nelson. As soon as the officers arrive I will organize two regiments and distribute them for recruiting purposes. The same system will be carried out in Tennessee. The negroes, seeing armed parties of their own people passing through the country, will readily join them, being satisfied of protection. I leave for Louisville the 26th instant.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR No. 25. WAR DEPT., PROV. MAR. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., June 26, 1864.

Persons not fit for military duty and not liable to draft from age or other causes have expressed a desire to be personally represented in the Army. In addition to the contributions they have made in the

way of bounties, they propose to procure at their own expense and present for enlistment recruits to represent them in the service. Such practical patriotism is worthy of special commendation and encouragement. Provost-marshals, and all other officers acting under this Bureau, are ordered to furnish all the facilities in their power to enlist and muster promptly the acceptable representative recruits presented in accordance with the design herein set forth.

The name of the person whom the recruit represents will be noted on the enlistment and descriptive roll of the recruit, and will be carried forward from those papers to the other official records which form his military history.

Suitably prepared certificates of this personal representation in the service will be forwarded from this office to be filled out and issued by provost-marshals to the persons who put in representative recruits.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Near Kenesaw Mountain, June 26, 1864.

General LORENZO THOMAS,
Louisville, Ky.:

I was gratified at the receipt of your dispatch from Chattanooga. I would have answered sooner if our telegraph had not been broken so often of late. As I wrote you, I know all the people have left North Georgia for the regions of the Flint and Appalachicola with their negroes.

The regiments of blacks now in Chattanooga and Tennessee will absorb all the recruits we can get, but if you raise new regiments they could be well employed about Clarksville, Bowling Green, and on the Tennessee River, say at the terminus of the Northwestern Railroad. My preference is to make this radical change with natural slowness. If negroes are taken as soldiers by undue influence or force and compelled to leave their women in the uncertainty of their new condition, they cannot be relied on; but if they can put their families in some safe place and then earn money as soldiers or laborers, the transition will be more easy and the effect more permanent.

What my order contemplated was the eagerness of recruiting captains and lieutenants to make up their quota in order to be commissioned.

They would use a species of force or undue influence and break up our gangs of laborers as necessary as soldiers. We find gangs of negro laborers well organized on the Mississippi at Nashville and along the railroads most useful, and I have used them with great success as pioneer companies attached to divisions, and I think it would be well if a law would sanction such an organization—say of 100 to each division of 4,000 men.

The first step in the liberation of the negro from bondage will be to get him and family to a place of safety, then to afford him the means of providing for his family, for their instincts are very strong, then gradually use a proportion—greater and greater each year—as sailors and soldiers. There will be no great difficulty in our absorbing the four million of slaves in this great industrious country of ours, and being lost to their masters the cause of war is gone, for this great money interest then ceases to be an element in our politics and civil

economy. If you divert too large a proportion of the able-bodied into the ranks, you will leave too large a class of black paupers on our hands; the great mass of our soldiery must be of the white race, and the black troops should for some years be used with caution and with due regard to the prejudice of the races. As was to be expected, in some instances they have done well, in others badly, but on the whole the experiment is worthy a fair trial, and all I ask is that it be not forced beyond the laws of natural development.

In Maryland, Missouri, and Kentucky it may be wisely used to secure their freedom with the consent of owners.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, *June 28, 1864.*

The SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

In answer to the resolution of the Senate of the 24th instant, requesting information in regard to the alleged enlistment in foreign countries of recruits for the military and naval service of the United States, I transmit reports from the Secretaries of State, of War, and of the Navy, respectively.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 25, 1864.

The PRESIDENT:

The Secretary of State, to whom has been referred the resolution of the Senate of the 24th instant, requesting the President to inform that body "if any authority has been given any one, either in this country or elsewhere, to obtain recruits in Ireland or Canada for our Army or Navy; and whether any such recruits have been obtained, or whether, to the knowledge of the Government, Irishmen or Canadians have been induced to emigrate to this country in order to be recruited; and if so, what measures, if any, have been adopted in order to arrest such conduct," has the honor, in reply to the inquiries thus submitted, to report that no authority has been given by the Executive of this Government, or by any Executive Department, to any one, either in this country or elsewhere, to obtain recruits either in Ireland, or in Canada, or in any foreign country, for either the Army or the Navy of the United States; and on the contrary, that whenever application for such authority has been made it has been refused and absolutely withheld.

If any such recruits have been obtained, either in the provinces named in the resolution, or in any foreign country, they have been obtained by persons who are not even citizens of the United States, but subjects or citizens of the country where the recruits were obtained. The persons who obtained such recruits, if any were so obtained, were answerable to the laws of the foreign province or country where their offenses were committed, and at the same time they were not within the reach of our own laws and tribunals; and such persons acted without any authority or consent, and even without the knowledge of this Government. This Government has no knowledge that any such recruits have been obtained in the provinces named, or in any foreign country. In two or three instances it has been reported to this Department that recruiting agents crossed the Canadian frontier, without authority, with a view to engage recruits

or reclaim deserters. The complaints thus made were immediately investigated, the proceedings of such recruiting agents were promptly disavowed and condemned, the recruits or deserters, if any had been brought into the United States, were at once returned, and the offending agents were dismissed from the public service.

In the land and naval forces of the United States there are found not only some Canadians, some Englishmen, and some Irishmen, but also many subjects of continental European powers. All of these persons were voluntary immigrants into the United States. They enlisted after their arrival on our shores, of their own free accord, within our own limits and jurisdiction, and not in any foreign country. The Executive Government has no knowledge of the nature of the special inducements which led these volunteers to emigrate from their native countries, or of the purposes for which they emigrated. It has, however, neither directly nor indirectly invited their immigration by any offers of employment in the military or naval service. When such persons were found within the United States, exactly the same inducements to military service were open to them which by authority of law were offered at the same time to citizens of the United States.

Having thus answered the inquiries contained in the resolution of the Senate, the Secretary of State might here, without impropriety, close this report. Nevertheless, the occasion is a proper one for noticing complaints on the subject of recruitment in our Army and Navy which have recently found utterance in the British House of Lords. The Secretary of State has, therefore, further to report that the Government of the United States has practiced the most scrupulous care in preventing and avoiding in Great Britain, and in all other foreign countries, any violation of international or municipal laws in regard to the enlistment of soldiers and seamen.

Moreover, when the British Government, or any other foreign Government, has complained of any alleged violation of the rights of its subjects within the United States, this Government has listened to the complaints patiently, investigated them promptly, and where redress was found due and was practicable, has cheerfully accorded it. This Government, on the other hand, has been obliged to submit, in the ordinary way, grave complaints of the enlistment, equipment, and periodical payment in British ports of seamen and mariners employed in making unauthorized war from such ports against the United States.

It is a notorious fact, manifest to all the world, that a vigorous and continual tide of emigration is flowing from Europe, and especially from portions of the British Empire, and from Germany and Sweden, into the United States. This immigration, like the immigration which preceded it, results from the reciprocal conditions of industrial and social life in Europe and America. Of the mass of immigrants who arrive on our shores far the largest number go immediately into the occupations of peaceful industry. Those, on the contrary, who are susceptible to the attractions of military life voluntarily enter the national service with a similar class of our own native citizens, upon the same equal inducements, and with the same patriotic motives. There is no law of nations and no principle of international comity which requires us to refuse their aid in the cause of the country and of humanity.

This Government does not repudiate or discourage immigration. The Government frankly avows that it encourages immigration from all countries, but only by open, lawful, and honorable agencies and

means. However statesmen in other countries may have at the beginning misunderstood the nature and direction of the present civil war, that nature and that direction were not misunderstood by the Government of the United States. It was foreseen here that the seditious attempt to divide the American Union, if not discouraged by other commercial and maritime powers, would not merely produce great commercial and social embarrassment in the United States, but that if it should be persisted in and protracted it must seriously disturb the commerce and industry of other nations. Upon this ground, among others, the Government of the United States earnestly remonstrated with foreign states against their award of unusual commercial and belligerent privileges to the insurgents, in derogation of the sovereignty of the United States. When, however, it was fully disclosed that the insurrection aimed at nothing less than to separate fifteen of these States from the rest and to re-establish them within our own lawful territory, as one, single, independent nation, upon the foundation of African slavery, this Government did not hesitate, so far as authorized by law, to draw upon all the resources of the country and to call into activity all the energies of the American people to prevent so great a crime. It further resolved to devote its best efforts within the limits of international law and the Constitution of the United States, first, to bring African slavery to an end throughout the world, and secondly to strengthen the interest of free labor upon the American continent. It recognized and entered into commercial relations with free states founded on African colonization. It refused a market for slaves, and it pursues the slave-trader on the high seas and denies to him an asylum on our own shores. On the contrary, it invites honest and industrious freemen hither from all parts of the world and gives them free homes and ample fields, while it opens to them virgin mines and busy workshops, with all the privileges of perfect civil and religious liberty. So far as increase of immigration has resulted from the action of the Government during the present civil war, it is due exclusively to what has thus lawfully been done with those two ends of extinguishing slavery and fortifying freedom always in view. Nor has this Government any reason to be disappointed with the results. The country has sustained a very destructive war for the period of three years. Yet it is not here that national resources or credit fails. It is not here that patriots are wanting to defend the country of their birth or their choice, nor is it here that miners, farmers, merchants, artisans, and laborers lack either subsistence or employment with abundant rewards. The number of slaves is rapidly diminishing, and the number of freemen continues to augment, even during the convulsions of domestic war, more rapidly than ever a free population advanced in any other country or even in our own.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, June 27, 1864.

The PRESIDENT:

SIR: In answer to the Senate resolution of inquiry, passed June 24, 1864, and referred by you to this Department, I have the honor to reply:

First. That no authority has been given by this Department to any one, either in this country or elsewhere, to obtain recruits in Ireland or Canada for the Army of the United States.

Second. That no recruits have been obtained in Ireland or in Canada for the Army of the United States with my knowledge or consent, and, to the best of my information and belief, none have been obtained nor any effort made to obtain them.

Third. That neither Irishmen nor Canadians have with my knowledge, approbation, or consent, or with the knowledge, approbation, or consent of any one in this Department been induced to emigrate to this country in order to enlist into the Army.

Fourth. That no measures have been adopted by this Department to arrest any such conduct, because no information of any such conduct has reached the Department, and I do not believe that it has been practiced in any instance.

I will add that no encouragement or inducement whatever has been extended by this Department to any person or persons to obtain recruits for the Army anywhere beyond the limits of the United States.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
June 27, 1864.

The PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the reference to this Department of a resolution passed in the Senate of the United States on the 24th instant, requesting the President of the United States "to inform the Senate if any authority has been given to any one, either in this country or elsewhere, to obtain recruits in Ireland or in Canada for our Army or Navy; and whether any such recruits have been obtained, or whether, to the knowledge of the Government, Irishmen or Canadians have been induced to emigrate to this country in order to be so recruited; and if so, what measures, if any, have been adopted to arrest such conduct," and to state in reply that no such order as that indicated in the resolution has been given by the Navy Department to any one, either in this country or elsewhere, nor is the Navy Department aware that any such recruits have been obtained, or that inducements have been offered to Irishmen or Canadians to emigrate to this country in order to be so recruited.

On the occasion of a visit of the U. S. steamer Kearsarge to Queenstown, Ireland, in November last, several Irishmen secreted themselves on board the vessel, were carried off in her, and when discovered were returned to that port and put ashore. This circumstance gave rise to a charge that the Kearsarge had violated the foreign enlistment act of Great Britain. Captain Winslow, commanding the Kearsarge, disavowed having violated this act or any intention of permitting others under his command to do so. Explanations have been made to the British Government, and it is presumed the matter has been satisfactorily settled.

I am, sir, with very great respect, your obedient servant,

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

CIRCULAR No. 49. WAR DEPT., ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, June 28, 1864.*

When a vacancy occurs in the grade of field officer in any colored regiment the commanding general of the department in which the regiment is serving will assemble a board of competent officers to examine and report upon the qualifications of the field officers and captains of said regiment who may present themselves as candidates for appointment to the existing vacancy.

If no officer of the regiment whose examination is herein provided for shall be found competent to fill the vacant position, the department commander will then authorize officers from other colored regiments under his command to appear for examination.

When the board shall have found a candidate who possesses the requisite qualifications for the position to be filled, it will immediately forward, through the commanding general of the department, to the Adjutant-General of the Army, a report giving the names, rank, and regiment of all persons examined for the vacant position. A detailed report in the case of the successful candidate, showing the line of examination and his general qualifications, will be made.

No officer will be placed upon the board who is a candidate for the vacant position.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
June 28, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF KENTUCKY,
Frankfort, Ky.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of June 20, instant, in relation to a discrepancy of 1,716 men between the returns received from your office and those from the chief mustering officer for the State. In order that the matter may be properly adjusted I would most respectfully request that the combined reports already forwarded may be separated, so that the number enlisted in the field may appear distinct from those enlisted in the State.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *June 29, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

General Chetlain and myself arrived here yesterday. I leave to-morrow for Lexington to see General Burbridge and shall proceed to Camp Nelson, where the negroes are coming in rapidly. As soon as I can station detachments at the places indicated in my order to protect the negroes and afford them facilities for coming to these camps recruiting will go forward rapidly. The artillery regiment at Paducah is entirely full. A regiment of 1,000 has just been organized

here, and there are 300 men for a second. Some 1,500 men are said to be at Camp Nelson. I wish to have at this place a school for field music. Am I authorized to employ a suitable teacher for the drum, fife, and bugle, to be paid from the appropriation for collecting, organizing, and drilling recruits? Such music is very necessary.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, June 29, 1864.

Major-General STEELE:

I understand that Congress declines to admit to seats the persons sent as Senators and Representatives from Arkansas. These persons apprehend that, in consequence, you may not support the new State government there as you otherwise would. My wish is that you give that government and the people there the same support and protection that you would if the members had been admitted, because in no event, nor in any view of the case, can this do any harm, while it will be the best you can do toward suppressing the rebellion.

Yours, truly,

A. LINCOLN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Little Rock, Ark., June 29, 1864.

A. LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

SIR: Herewith I send you an act of the General Assembly, also a resolution of the same, by the hands of W. D. Snow, of this State, and earnestly ask your early attention to them. He will make all necessary explanations. I have unlimited confidence in his patriotism. We trust that you will not fail redeemed Arkansas—your own work.

ISAAC MURPHY,
Governor of Arkansas.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
Little Rock, Ark., June 1, 1864.

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas, That whereas, said State of Arkansas is now suffering from the invasion of armed forces of the so-called Confederate forces, and the recent movements against the rebel armies in the southern portion of said State is causing large numbers to break off into guerrilla bands infesting all parts of the State and causing the inhabitants of every county to suffer from such invasion and domestic violence;

And whereas, those in rebellion against the lawful authorities of said State and the Government of the United States have seized the public treasury, burned towns, desolated farms, overpowered and disarmed the true and law-abiding citizens, robbed them of their estates, and thus rendered it impossible for them alone to protect themselves against such outrages:

Resolved, therefore, That the President of the United States be most earnestly requested and implored to furnish additional soldiers

at the earliest possible day to protect said State of Arkansas against such invasion and domestic violence.

Resolved further, That this General Assembly recommend that mounted rangers are most suitable for service in this State, and they also suggest the propriety of employing the Arkansas troops now in the service of the United States as part for the defense of this State, believing that their intimate acquaintance with the different sections of the State will give them advantages in usefulness superior to other troops.

Approved June 1, 1864.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
Little Rock, Ark., June 8, 1864.

AN ACT to aid the civil authorities and prevent bushwhacking in this State.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas*, That the Governor be, and he is hereby, authorized to negotiate with the United States authorities for ten thousand stand of arms and ammunition to arm a loyal State militia for the defense of the State of Arkansas, and he is hereby authorized to pledge the credit of the State for the same.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That as soon as the Governor shall have obtained said arms and ammunition it shall be his duty to issue his proclamation calling for volunteer troops to serve for any term not less than ninety days, to be organized and officered as now prescribed by law: *Provided, however*, That he may commission such men as he knows to be loyal and trustworthy to recruit such number of men as he may think proper, and none but loyal and trustworthy men shall be permitted to bear arms in said organization, and no person shall be commissioned as an officer in said organization who has held an office, civil or military, by authority of the Confederate States Government, or by authority of any State while acting with the so-called Confederate States of America.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the troops organized as aforesaid shall be divided into companies and battalions, and be distributed as near as possible throughout the section of country where they may have been recruited, but may, when necessary to repel invasion, be concentrated at any place in the State, but shall not be held at any such place for a longer period than thirty days at one time, and not then, unless in cases of invasion as aforesaid and the absolute interest of the State may require such concentration as aforesaid.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That the troops thus organized shall be mustered into the service of the State in such manner and at such time and place as the Governor may mention in his proclamation calling for such troops, and said troops when mustered into service shall be governed as near as possible by the rules and regulations for the government of the Armies of the United States, and the officers recruiting said volunteers shall make out a muster-roll with a description of each member of his company and the date of his enlistment, and transmit a copy thereof to the Governor to be kept on file in his office, and such troops are to serve without pay or expense to the State, and before being received into the service of the State they shall take the following oath, to wit: "I do solemnly swear that I

will bear true faith, allegiance, and loyalty to the Constitution of the United States and the constitution of this State; and I do further swear that I will obey all orders of the President of the United States, and the Governor of this State, and the officers appointed over me according to the Articles of War for the government of the Armies of the United States: So help me God."

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That when such troops are received into the service of the State as aforesaid it shall be the duty of the Governor to cause to be issued to them arms and ammunition, taking the officer's receipt therefor, and the officer deliver to and take a receipt from each member of his company for the arms thus issued, and they shall be responsible for the care and return of said arms so delivered to them except when lost in action or by unavoidable accident.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That when the term of service of any such troops shall have expired it shall be the duty of the Governor to appoint a place and an officer whose duty it shall be to muster them out of the service.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That all State militia provided for in this act shall wear, as a mark of distinction and for the purpose of being recognized at a distance, a band of red cloth three inches in width, to be worn on their hat or in the most conspicuous manner, and any person found wearing said mark of distinction who does not belong to said militia or to the Federal Army shall, by sentence of military authority, suffer death.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor solicit a supply of salt, hard bread, and coffee from the authorities of the United States for the use of said militia, and that this act take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved May 31, 1864.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Little Rock, Ark., June 29, 1864.

A. LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

Your Excellency will permit me to introduce to your favorable notice the bearer, William D. Snow, of Pine Bluff, Ark.

Mr. Snow is well acquainted in Arkansas. He will be able to give you a satisfactory account of the policy pursued by the military authorities here. On the 10th of September last Little Rock was taken by General Davidson. Had the advantage been pressed the enemy west of the Mississippi would have been totally and forever demoralized. But so it was that their discomfited army was only pursued twenty miles, and thenceforward to the present time paralysis has prostrated all effort.

At the time of the election the rebels were disheartened and the Union element triumphant. The hopes of the people were buoyant—the scale had turned in their favor, and security and protection were here. They went to work to recognize civil government. The President's proclamation came; it was received by loyal men as the dove from the ark—a harbinger of peace and restoration. Encouragement was given to hold elections and organize a State government. With trustful hearts it was done—not by the aid of military willingly given, but such aid as positive orders from the President

must enforce from unwilling minds. Notwithstanding 12,000 votes were given, a civil government erected on advanced principles, and which, if it had been sustained by the hearty co-operation of military authorities here, would have been a complete success, but the military are confined to a few posts.

The rebels take the country, and now the Union element are leaving at the average of 100 per day, broken-hearted and hopeless, whilst the rebels are enjoying security from both sides, and enjoying the property of the refugees, favored and petted by Federal commanders, the representatives of Your Excellency. These things are hard to bear. You will excuse me; I write from feeling.

True Union families are dying around this place, whilst bitter rebels are living luxuriously and basking in the favor of Federal power and occupying places of profit and trust.

I perhaps write with too much feeling, but I have just heard of a family dying of starvation within our lines, and I have no power to help the suffering. I have not the means to support my own family a day, only as friends furnish.

Will you forgive me?

ISAAC MURPHY,
Governor of Arkansas.

CIRCULAR No. 50. WAR DEPT., ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, June 30, 1864.*

Civil employés in the various military offices and departments in Washington, who claim a residence and liability to draft elsewhere than in the District of Columbia, will immediately produce evidence of such residence and liability to the proper enrolling officers of the District of Columbia, and take steps to have their names stricken from their enrollment lists, in order that the quota of the District may be fixed upon a proper basis.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BUTLER'S HEADQUARTERS,
June 30, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

This case of difficulty has arisen in this command: Regiments which by hard fighting have been reduced below the minimum, and who have in one case, for example, 760 men and only 12 officers, are now, by orders from the War Department, Nos. 86 and 182, of the series of 1863, deprived of having officers, duly commissioned, mustered in where there is the most urgent necessity for them. I wish some relaxation of that order, as it may be difficult to make a general order covering the case. Would it not be well to submit to the discretion of department and corps commanders, when serving independently, to muster in officers, duly commissioned, in regiments below the minimum organization, when by death or otherwise so many vacancies exist that the services of the officers are needed?

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

STATE OF IOWA, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Davenport, June 30, 1864.

Col. J. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I am directed by the Governor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 24th instant, with inclosure, giving account of debits and credits of the State of Iowa with General Government on calls made upon this State for troops.

You ask us to accept it as correct. I presume it is very near correct. We do not propose to quibble on the number, as we are willing to furnish all the men that the General Government demands to put down this accursed rebellion. I wish, however, to state that I have always and still do object to the quota of Iowa, under calls of 1861, as 19,316, Mr. Solicitor Whiting's opinion to the contrary notwithstanding. The President's call was for 500,000 men, and no one, except the President, had the right to increase the call, by any solicitor's opinion, or, consequently, the quota of Iowa.

With great respect,

N. B. BAKER,
Adjutant-General of Iowa.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, June 30, 1864.

Major-General CURTIS,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

You are authorized to call on the Governor of Kansas for a regiment of 100-days' men, to be raised on the same terms as those furnished by the Governors of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, to wit:

The term of service to be 100 days, reckoning from the date of muster into the service of the United States, unless sooner discharged. The regiment to be mustered into the service of the United States when it has the minimum regimental strength, and to be organized according to the regulations of the War Department. The whole number to be furnished within twenty days from date. The troops to be clothed, armed, equipped, subsisted, and paid as other U. S. infantry volunteers, and to serve in fortifications or wherever their services may be required, within or without the State of Kansas. No bounty to be paid the troops, nor the service charged or credited on any draft. The draft for three-years' service to go on in any district where the quota is not filled up; but if any officer or soldier in this special service should be drafted, he shall be credited for the service rendered. You are also authorized to raise a negro battery, to be officered in the manner proposed in your telegram, and organized according to the regulations of the service.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Consolidated abstract from returns of the U. S. Army for June 30, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.		
Department of Arkansas *a* (Steele)	1,175	27,982	38,106	49,103
Department of the Cumberland *b* (Thomas)	4,541	89,045	111,220	174,883
Department of the East (Dix)	221	3,354	4,448	5,093
Department of the Gulf *a* (Banks)	2,518	55,530	73,067	96,263
Department of Kansas (Curtis)	237	5,024	6,541	8,204
Middle Department (Wallace)	265	6,027	6,942	8,121
Department of the Missouri *a* (Rosecrans)	642	14,092	17,941	22,224
Department of New Mexico (Carleton)	151	3,360	3,954	5,171
Northern Department (Heintzelman)	381	9,057	12,423	15,533
Department of the Northwest (Pope)	235	4,940	5,942	7,106
Department of the Ohio *b* (Schofield)	1,457	28,320	35,255	53,794
Department of the Pacific (Wright)	216	3,933	5,271	6,991
Department (or Army) of the Potomac (Meade)	4,069	82,541	112,478	199,740
Department of the South (Foster)	682	15,456	19,610	22,837
Department of the Susquehanna (Couch)	59	811	1,100	1,826
Department of the Tennessee *b* (McPherson)	4,093	85,157	107,334	148,662
Department of Virginia and North Carolina (Butler)	1,909	43,599	55,090	90,557
Department of Washington (Augur)	944	24,723	33,289	38,906
Department of West Virginia (Hunter)	1,079	27,408	33,047	46,968
Total	24,874	530,359	683,058	1,001,782

a Constituted the Military Division of West Mississippi, under Canby, with 4,335 officers and 97,604 men for duty; 129,114 aggregate present; 167,590 aggregate present and absent.

b Constituted the Military Division of the Mississippi, under Sherman, with 10,091 officers and 202,522 men for duty; 253,809 aggregate present; 377,339 aggregate present and absent.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 221. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, July 1, 1864.*

The following acts of Congress are published for the information and government of all concerned:

I. PUBLIC—No. 125.

AN ACT to provide for the examination of certain officers of the Army.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every quartermaster and assistant quartermaster, and every commissary and assistant commissary of subsistence, and every paymaster and additional paymaster shall, as soon as practicable, be ordered to appear for examination as to his qualifications before a board to be composed of three staff officers of the corps to which he belongs, of recognized merit and fitness, of whom two at least shall be officers of volunteers, which board shall make a careful examination as to the qualifications of all officers who may appear before them in pursuance of this act, and shall also keep minutes and make a full and true record of the examination in each case. And all members of such boards of examination shall, before proceeding to the discharge of their duties as herein provided, swear or affirm that they will conduct all examinations with impartiality, and with a sole view to the qualifications of the person or persons to be examined, and that they will not divulge the vote of any member upon the examination of any officer who may appear before them.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That such boards of examination shall be convened, under the direction of the Secretary of War, by the Quartermaster-General, the Commissary-General of Subsistence, and the Paymaster-General, at

convenient places; and general rules of examination and a standard of qualifications shall be prescribed by said officers, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War, and shall be published in general orders.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That after such general orders shall have been published for sixty days, if any officer who shall then be ordered before a board of examiners, under the provisions of this act, shall fail for thirty days after receiving such special order to report himself as directed, all his pay and allowances shall cease and be forfeited until he does appear and report for examination; and if he shall still thereafter fail for a further period of thirty days so to appear, he shall thereupon be dropped from the rolls of the Army: *Provided, however*, That if such failure to appear and report shall have been occasioned by wounds or sickness, or other physical disability, then there shall be no forfeiture of pay until thirty days after such disability has been removed; but if in sixty days after the disability is removed the officer shall not report himself, he shall then be dropped from the rolls as in other cases.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That if the Board of Examination shall report that any officer does not possess the requisite business qualifications, they shall forward the record of the examination of such officer to the head of the bureau to which he may belong; and if the head of such bureau shall approve the finding and report of the Board, he shall forward the same through the Secretary of War to the President of the United States; and if the President shall confirm the same, the officer so failing in his examination shall, if commissioned, be dismissed from the service with one month's pay; and if not yet commissioned, his appointment shall be revoked. And if the Board shall report that any officer fails to pass a satisfactory examination by reason of intemperance, gambling, or other immorality, and if the head of the bureau shall approve the finding and report of the Board, and the same being communicated, as before provided, to the President and confirmed by him, then such officer shall be dismissed from the service without pay, and shall not be permitted to re-enter the service as an officer: *Provided*, That such dismissal shall not relieve him from liability under existing laws for any offense he may have committed.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the boards of examination shall forward all their records of examination to the heads of the bureaus to which they appertain, and such records shall be filed in the proper bureaus with a suitable index; and any officer who may desire it, shall be entitled to receive a copy of the record in his own case, upon paying the cost of copying the same.

Approved June 25, 1864.

II. PUBLIC—No. 126.

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the payment of horses and other property destroyed in the military service of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act to which this is an amendment shall, from the commencement of the present rebellion, extend to and embrace all cases of the loss of horses by any officer, non-commissioned officer, or private in the military service of the United States, while in the line of their duty in such service, by capture by the enemy, whenever it shall appear that such officer, non-commissioned officer, or private, was or shall be ordered by his superior officer to surrender to the enemy, and such capture was or shall be made in pursuance of such surrender.

Approved June 25, 1864.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
City Point, Va., July 1, 1864—10 a. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

I understand that many of the 100-days' men express a willingness to re-enlist for the long term. I think it advisable that an order should

be published giving such of them as wish to re-enlist in the old regiments the benefit of the bounties offered and crediting the States to which they belong with the number so re-enlisting.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, July 2, 1864.

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER,
Bermuda Hundred:

With reference to the subject of your telegram of June 30, being a request on your part for discretionary authority to independent corps and department commanders to muster in certain officers in cases prohibited by General Orders, No. 182, of 1863, I am directed by the Secretary of War to say that if the authority asked for be given the War Department will be responsible for the muster in of officers not authorized by law. Such discretionary authority cannot be rightly conceded.

By order of the Secretary of War:

JAS. A. HARDIE,
Colonel, Inspector-General U. S. Army.

[JULY 2, 1864.—For Curtis to Carney, calling for regiment of 100-days' men and authorizing the raising of a negro battery, see Series I, Vol. XLI, Part II, p. 27.]

LEXINGTON, KY., *July 3, 1864.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

There are at Camp Nelson 3,000 negroes, and they will be organized as soon as I can get officers, which is now my great want. I obtained officers for about three regiments from my offices, but these will be required at Louisville. Candidates are being examined here, and General Burbridge expects to give me officers for three regiments. I ought to have immediately officers for six other regiments. General Schofield has ordered several regiments of white troops to the front, and the employment of colored troops in this State will thus become a necessity. Indeed, General Burbridge desires to use them. As soon as I get officers recruiting will go on rapidly. The people of the State seem to realize the fact that slavery has almost entirely ceased to exist, and the true Union men are perfectly satisfied that the able-bodied men should be enlisted; and whilst the Southern sympathizers see the same fact, and know that they cannot prevent their enlistment, they keep quiet on the subject. Taking the negroes just now will interfere with saving the crops, but I have stated that the women and children shall be required to remain at home and be cared for by their owners. They can be made useful in securing the grain. It will not answer to take this class of slaves, as employment could not be obtained for them, and they would only be an expense to the Government. In this State, where slavery exists, I conceive I have only to do with those who can be put into the army. The railroad terminus is at Nicholasville, six miles from Camp Nelson. From the

former point to the camp all supplies—and they are very numerous—have to be transported by wagons. If this large intrenched camp of 4,000 acres is to be continued—and I suppose such will be the case, as it is a good central point, and important as a base of supplies for Tennessee—it would be economy to construct a railroad over these six miles. It could be mainly constructed by the troops at comparatively little cost. General Burbridge gives me every assistance, and is fully impressed with the necessity of arming the negroes. He makes a good commander, and I hope will be continued in his present position. My presence will be necessary here to-morrow and perhaps the next day. I will return to Louisville.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., July 3, 1864.

General L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General, Louisville, Ky.:

Your General Order No. 20* has been presented to the Secretary of War. He directs me to say that on account of the peculiar condition of things in Kentucky he some time since gave to General Burbridge the chief control of the recruiting service for both white and colored troops in that State.

General Burbridge, assisted by Major Sidell, superintendent of recruiting service, has been for several weeks enlisting negroes in Kentucky, and the Secretary does not wish you to supersede or disturb the arrangements made by General Burbridge. On the contrary, he desires you to give any aid in your power to carry out the plans General Burbridge is acting on, and to put under General Burbridge's control all the officers whom you deem it best to connect with recruitment and organization in Kentucky.

J. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, July 3, 1864.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army:

GENERAL: I desire to call your attention to the following facts in regard to the recruiting and organization of colored troops in this district. Special Orders, No. 140, current series, from the War Department, directs that I, in addition to the duties already devolving upon me as commander of the District of Kentucky, shall be charged with the "general superintendence of the execution of the acts of Congress for raising troops in Kentucky by volunteer enlistment and by draft." This order contemplated the enlistment and organization of colored troops, and I immediately adopted measures which I deemed most prudent, in view of the general sentiment of Kentucky, to insure a thorough organization of colored troops in this State, with the least possible feeling upon the subject by the people. In view of the hostility toward the recruiting of colored troops in Kentucky by a very considerable part of our population (including all rebels and many

* See June 18, p. 429.

Unionists), and to bring the Union party, if possible, up to the true standard of loyalty, I regarded it as eminently necessary to proceed with some caution in the matter. The objects of my first caution being removed, several days ago I gave directions for organizing colored troops in this State, and was assured by the War Department that I should be sustained in the matter. My purposes were to organize colored troops in this State and officer them, as far as possible, with Kentucky officers. My next object was to garrison all fortifications by my colored troops, and use my white troops for other and more active duties. But in the midst of my arrangements I find that your orders to General Chetlain conflict with my intentions by taking the enlistment and organization of colored troops out of my hands. This is especially peculiar, inasmuch as I am charged with the military conduct of the State and have no control over a part of the forces quartered in my district, and a part of the forces to which I relied on to assist in conducting the defenses.

The numerous cases of unpleasant perplexities arising out of this conflict of jurisdiction will readily suggest themselves to your mind—such as irregularities of enlistment, marauding by the recruits, abuse of authority of those placed in charge of the troops, promises I have made in regard to the organization of this class of troops, thinking it would be left in my control, &c. You must be apprised that any grievance would be readily submitted to me as military commander, and that I would be powerless to offer prompt redress. I believe, general, that I do not exceed the truth, and I hope I do not trespass upon modesty when I say that being a Kentuckian and a large slaveholder, the people of Kentucky will feel less hostility to the organization of colored troops in this State if conducted under my supervision than if controlled by any authority outside of the State. I respectfully submit the foregoing for your consideration.

I am, general, very respectfully,

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brigadier-General.

Indorsement in relation to steel guns.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
July 4, 1864.

Respectfully returned to the Secretary of War.

The experience with wrought-iron rifled field guns is most favorable to their endurance and efficiency. They cost less than steel, and stand all the charges we wish to impose upon them. For smooth-bore field guns, bronze is good enough, and the material valuable after the guns become, from any cause, unserviceable, more so than steel. No instance has occurred during the war where they have been so severely tested of the 12-pounder bronze gun having worn out or of its bursting. There are considerations to be well weighed before committing the Department to any large purchase of steel guns. The large steel guns made by Krupp for the Russian Government are said not to come up to expectation. We should, therefore, not accept the virtue of steel as an established fact until it is thoroughly tried in the forms in which it is to be used. I cannot, therefore, for the present recommend that an order be given to exceed one battery of six 12-pounder steel guns, and these for experimental purposes.

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Ordnance.

[JULY 4, 1864.—For correspondence between Stanton, Couch, and Curtin, relating to measures for protection of Pennsylvania from invasion, see Series I, Vol. XXXVII, Part II, pp. 56–58.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., July 5, 1864.

Governor MORTON,
Indianapolis:

Can you raise two regiments of militia to replace the two regiments of Veteran Reserves now at Indianapolis?

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *July 5, 1864.*
(Received 8.30 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Governor Morton will be in Washington to-morrow, or next day, and will see you personally in regard to your telegram of this date.

A. H. SCHLOTES,
Colonel and Military Secretary.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Frankfort, Ky., July 5, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: Maj. Gen. D. W. Lindsey, inspector-general of Kentucky, has been deputed by me to see and confer with you upon some matters which we deem important to our general defenses, as well as for the defenses of the State. As General Lindsey's services in the Army have made him known to you, any further recommendation is deemed useless.

Respectfully,

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., July 5, 1864.

His Excellency JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor of Massachusetts:

SIR: Your letter of this date has been received, saying:

If it can be arranged that men who should volunteer for 100 days' service, as requested by you to-day, shall be exempted from any draft that may be ordered during such 100 days' service, I think that the men you want can be readily and rapidly raised. I do not, of course, mean that they be exempted from any future draft, but only from such as might be ordered during the term of 100 days for which they are asked. And I am disposed to believe that this would be a proper construction of the conscription law.*

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*The remainder of Andrew's letter, not quoted, reads: "I make no request, but only a suggestion, which, it seems to me, would be useful, if objections do not exist of which you may be aware, though not perceived by me on first thought."

In reply I am directed by the Secretary of War to say that the arrangement you propose will be acceded to, and you are requested to call out 4,000 infantry in accordance with it. The details in connection with the subject will not differ materially otherwise from those heretofore prescribed in like cases. Will you please take such initiatory steps to-night as you may deem proper to hasten the raising of the troops, and have the kindness to call at my office at 10 a. m. to-morrow for a more full understanding?

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., *July 5, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM SCHOULER and
Maj. WILLIAM ROGERS,
State House, Boston, Mass.:

The only trouble about our quotas appears to be that Provost-Marshal-General has not credited Massachusetts with as many soldiers under the 700,000-men calls as Major Clarke has, and desires the particulars of his credits of 36,000 men. General Fry consents to the credits claimed by us and explained in my last annual message.

JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., *July 5, 1864.*

Adjt. Gen. WILLIAM SCHOULER and
Lieut. Col. A. G. BROWNE,
State House, Boston, Mass.:

Secretary Stanton desires 5,000 100-days' volunteers from Massachusetts to garrison fortifications of Washington. Get our fort companies to volunteer immediately for 100 days, if possible, and begin new companies additional. Issue an order and set the work going vigorously. Let all my staff make every effort. Communicate with all our companies. Telegraph to me at Willard's.

JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 5, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I respectfully urge that in the pending call for additional men the principles be established—

First. That at the expiration of the notice of fifty days any balance of the quota of any State that may be deficient shall be drafted from the population of the State that may not be at the time in the service of the United States.

Second. That this be construed to embrace the 100-days' men of the several States furnishing them, and that if any of such men be drafted the name of such man be set aside and another man be drawn to fill the place.

Third. That this rule be observed only while the 100-days' men are in service, and for fifty days thereafter, and after the expiration of

such time this class of men to become liable to other and future calls as other citizens of the State.

I submit to you the expediency of providing that if 100-days' men shall volunteer under the first call they be allowed to join such regiments as they may elect, and be credited with such time as they may have served under the 100-days' call, not exceeding fifty days. I do not press this point beyond your own convictions as to its policy or propriety.

The first three propositions, however, I do urge as a matter of justice to the men, who have so promptly come forward in the 100-days' service, and as a fair and equitable distribution of the burdens of the war among those who have heretofore avoided them. I do not see any legal difficulty in exempting from the first call and draft men who are actually in service at the time, however proximate their term of service, especially if they become liable to a future call after that service has expired. The principle seems to me just and equitable, and I urge its adoption.*

Very respectfully,

JOHN BROUGH,
Governor of Ohio.

[JULY 5, 1864.—For correspondence between Stanton, Couch, and Curtin, in regard to providing forces for protection of Pennsylvania and Maryland against invasion, &c., see Series I, Vol. XXXVII, Part II, pp. 74–76.]

[JULY 5, 1864.—For correspondence between Stanton, Dix, and Seymour, in relation to raising troops for the defense of Pennsylvania and Maryland, see Series I, Vol. XXXVII, Part II, pp. 77, 78.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 224. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, July 6, 1864.*

The following act of Congress is published for the information and government of all concerned:

PUBLIC—No. 196.

AN ACT further to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States may, at his discretion, at any time hereafter, call for any number of men as volunteers, for the respective terms of one, two, and three years, for military service; and any such volunteer, or, in case of draft, as hereinafter provided, any substitute, shall be credited to the town, township, ward of a city, precinct, or election district, or of a county not so subdivided, toward the quota of which he may have volunteered or engaged as a substitute; and every volunteer who is accepted and mustered into the service for a term of one year, unless sooner discharged, shall receive and be paid by the United States a bounty of one hundred dollars; and if for a term of two years, unless sooner discharged, a bounty of two hundred dollars; and if for a term of three years, unless sooner discharged, a bounty of three hundred dollars; one-third of which bounty shall be paid to the soldier at the

*For reply, see Series I, Vol. XXXVII, Part II, p. 70.

time of his being mustered into the service, one-third at the expiration of one-half of his term of service, and one-third at the expiration of his term of service. And in case of his death while in service, the residue of his bounty unpaid shall be paid to his widow, if he shall have left a widow; if not, to his children; or if there be none, to his mother, if she be a widow.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in case the quota, or any part thereof, of any town, township, ward of a city, precinct, or election district, or of any county not so subdivided, shall not be filled within the space of fifty days after such call, then the President shall immediately order a draft for one year to fill such quota, or any part thereof which may be unfilled; and in case of any such draft no payment of money shall be accepted or received by the Government as commutation to release any enrolled or drafted man from personal obligation to perform military service.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the Executive of any of the States to send recruiting agents into any of the States declared to be in rebellion, except the States of Arkansas, Tennessee, and Louisiana, to recruit volunteers under any call under the provisions of this act, who shall be credited to the State, and to the respective subdivisions thereof, which may procure the enlistment.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That drafted men, substitutes, and volunteers, when mustered in, shall be organized into or assigned to regiments, batteries, or other organizations of their own States, and, as far as practicable, shall, when assigned, be permitted to select their own regiments, batteries, or other organizations from among those of their respective States which, at the time of assignment, may not be filled to their maximum number.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the twentieth section of the act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," approved February twenty-four, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, shall be construed to mean that the Secretary of War shall discharge minors under the age of eighteen years under the circumstances and on the conditions prescribed in said section; and hereafter, if any officer of the United States shall knowingly enlist or muster into the military service any person under the age of sixteen years, with or without the consent of his parent or guardian, such person so enlisted or recruited shall be immediately discharged upon repayment of all bounties received; and such recruiting or mustering officer who shall knowingly enlist any person under sixteen years of age shall be dismissed the service, with forfeiture of all pay and allowances, and shall be subject to such further punishment as a court-martial may direct.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That section three of an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," approved February twenty-four, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to authorize and direct district provost-marshals, under the direction of the Provost-Marshal-General, to make a draft for one hundred per centum in addition to the number required to fill the quota of any district as provided by said section.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That instead of traveling pay, all drafted persons reporting at the place of rendezvous shall be allowed transportation from their places of residence; and persons discharged at the place of rendezvous shall be allowed transportation to their places of residence.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That all persons in the naval service of the United States, who have entered said service during the present rebellion, who have not been credited to the quota of any town, district, ward, or State, by reason of their being in said service and not enrolled prior to February twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, shall be enrolled and credited to the quotas of the town, ward, district, or State in which they respectively reside, upon satisfactory proof of their residence made to the Secretary of War.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person duly drafted shall be absent from home in prosecution of his usual business, the provost-marshal of the district shall cause him to be duly notified, as soon as may be, and he shall not be deemed a deserter, nor liable as such, until notice has been given to him, and reasonable time allowed for him to return and report to the provost-marshal of his district; but such absence shall not otherwise affect his liability under this act.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to alter or in any way affect the provisions of the seventeenth section of an act approved February twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to alter or change the provisions of existing laws relative to permitting persons liable to military service to furnish substitutes.

Approved July 4, 1864.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ORDERS No. 24.] LOUISVILLE, KY., *July 6, 1864.*

I. Brig. Gen. A. L. Chetlain, U. S. Volunteers, is relieved from the operation of so much of Orders No. 20, of June 13, 1864, as relates to the organization of colored troops in the State of Kentucky, and Bvt. Maj. Gen. S. G. Burbridge, U. S. Volunteers, is charged with that duty. Before returning to Memphis, Tenn., General Chetlain will make a minute inspection of the colored regiments in the State of Tennessee.

II. The law authorizing the enlistment of colored troops has only reference to the able-bodied negroes capable of bearing arms, and not to old men, the infirm, or women and children. Accordingly, none but able-bodied men will be received at the various camps designated for their reception. All others will be encouraged to remain at their respective homes, where, under the State laws, their masters are bound to take care of them, and those who may have been received at Camp Nelson will be sent to their homes. This latter is necessary, as many cases of disease have made their appearance among both sexes of such a nature as to require their removal beyond the limits of the camp. Furthermore, all of this class of persons are required to assist in securing the crops, now suffering in many cases for the want of labor.

III. The place of reception for colored men in the Ninth District is changed from Louisa to Ashland.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

[JULY 6, 1864.—For correspondence between Stanton and Brough, in relation to raising 100-days' men, see Series I, Vol. XXXVII, Part II, p. 91.]

[JULY 6, 1864.—For correspondence between Stanton, Couch, and Curtin, with reference to the conditions under which 12,000 volunteers for 100 days would be accepted, see Series I, Vol. XXXVII, Part II, pp. 94, 95, 97.]

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., July 6, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Comdg. Mil. Div. of West Mississippi, New Orleans, La.:

GENERAL: In connection with a letter of May 25 from Major-General Herron, with your indorsement of the 11th ultimo, relative to the

organization of volunteers in Texas, the following authority is hereby granted you by the Secretary of War:

First. You can for the force in Texas, in addition to the cavalry force already recruited, recruit and organize two or more regiments of volunteer cavalry (white troops) to form a cavalry brigade. It must be distinctly understood, however, that the horses must be obtained from Texas or elsewhere within your command, and must not be expected from the North.

Second. You may recruit as many regiments of volunteer infantry, white or colored, as can be organized from the persons desiring to enlist, on condition that the recruitment is conducted by successive regiments; that is, that one regiment shall be completely recruited and organized before another one is commenced.

Third. Officers for the troops herein authorized will be appointed by the War Department on your nomination.

The recruitment and musters must be governed by the requirements of the Recruiting and Mustering Regulations of the Army, and enlistments be made for two years, or as may be found most practicable.

Fourth. If you deem it expedient you may give authority to Judge Hancock to raise a brigade of infantry or cavalry subject to the foregoing conditions, to be commanded by himself, provided it be raised within sixty days from the date of your authority. The two regiments already raised may form a part of the brigade, consisting of four regiments, if you think proper.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the Senate and House of Representatives at their last session adopted a concurrent resolution, which was approved on the second day of July instant, and which was in the words following, namely:

That the President of the United States be requested to appoint a day for humiliation and prayer by the people of the United States; that he request his constitutional advisers at the head of the Executive Departments to unite with him as Chief Magistrate of the Nation, at the city of Washington, and the members of Congress, and all magistrates, all civil, military, and naval officers, all soldiers, sailors, and marines, with all loyal and law-abiding people, to convene at their usual places of worship, or wherever they may be, to confess and repent of their manifold sins; to implore the compassion and forgiveness of the Almighty, that, if consistent with His will, the existing rebellion may be speedily suppressed, and the supremacy of the Constitution and laws of the United States may be established throughout all the States; to implore Him, as the Supreme Ruler of the world, not to destroy us as a people, nor suffer us to be destroyed by the hostility or connivance of other nations, or by obstinate adhesion to our own counsels which may be in conflict with His eternal purposes, and to implore Him to enlighten the mind of the Nation to know and to do His will, humbly believing that it is in accordance with His will that our place should be maintained as a united people among the family of nations; to implore Him to grant to our armed defenders and the masses of the people that courage, power of resistance, and endurance necessary to secure that result; to implore Him in His infinite goodness to soften the hearts, enlighten the minds, and quicken the consciences of those in rebellion that they may lay down their arms and speedily return to their allegiance to the United States, that they may not be utterly destroyed, that the effusion of blood may be stayed, and that unity and fraternity may be restored, and peace established throughout our borders.

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, cordially concurring with the Congress of the United States in the penitential and pious sentiments expressed in the aforesaid resolution, and heartily approving of the devotional design and purpose thereof, do hereby appoint the first Thursday of August next to be observed by the people of the United States as a day of national humiliation and prayer.

I do hereby further invite and request the heads of the Executive Departments of this Government, together with all legislators, all judges and magistrates, and all other persons exercising authority in the land, whether civil, military, or naval, and all soldiers, seamen, and marines in the national service, and all the other loyal and law-abiding people of the United States, to assemble in their preferred places of public worship on that day, and there and then to render to the Almighty and Merciful Ruler of the universe such homages and such confessions, and to offer to Him such supplications as the Congress of the United States have in their aforesaid resolution so solemnly, so earnestly, and so reverently recommended.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this seventh day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

[L. S.] ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., July 7, 1864.

His Excellency JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor of Massachusetts, Boston, Mass.:

SIR: Section 8 of the act approved July 4, 1864, further to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes, is as follows:

That all persons in the naval service of the United States who have entered said service during the present rebellion, who have not been credited to the quota of any town, district, ward, or State, by reason of their being in said service and not enrolled prior to February 24, 1864, shall be enrolled and credited to the quotas of the town, ward, district, or State in which they respectively reside upon satisfactory proof of their residence made to the Secretary of War.

The Secretary of War hereby appoints Your Excellency and Hon. John H. Clifford a commission to ascertain what credits the State of Massachusetts and the different subdivisions of the State are entitled to under the law given above. In determining this question the Secretary thinks it will be fair to presume that the State in which naval enlistments have been made is entitled to the credit for those enlistments, unless it shall appear by more direct evidence that the credits belong elsewhere. The points of law to be observed in applying the act quoted will readily be perceived by the Commission.

Maj. F. N. Clarke, acting assistant provost-marshal-general for Massachusetts, will represent the United States so far as to carry into

immediate effect all the credits allowed by the Commission, unless they shall specially require reference to the Secretary of War.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

ALBANY, *July 7, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Will you receive volunteers for thirty days' service?

By order:

JOHN T. SPRAGUE,
Adjutant-General.

[JULY 7, 1864.—For Curtin to Stanton, announcing issue of proclamation for 12,000 troops, see Series I, Vol. XXXVII, Part II, p. 115.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, at the late session Congress passed a bill to "guarantee certain States, whose governments have been usurped or overthrown, a republican form of government," a copy of which is hereunto annexed;

And whereas, the said bill was presented to the President of the United States for his approval less than one hour before the *sine die* adjournment of said session, and was not signed by him;

And whereas, the said bill contains, among other things, a plan for restoring the States in rebellion to their proper practical relation in the Union, which plan expresses the sense of Congress upon that subject, and which plan it is now thought fit to lay before the people for their consideration:

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do proclaim, declare, and make known that, while I am (as I was in December last, when by proclamation I propounded a plan for restoration) unprepared by a formal approval of this bill to be inflexibly committed to any single plan of restoration; and while I am also unprepared to declare that the free State constitutions and governments already adopted and installed in Arkansas and Louisiana shall be set aside and held for naught, thereby repelling and discouraging the loyal citizens who have set up the same as to further effort, or to declare a constitutional competency in Congress to abolish slavery in States, but am at the same time sincerely hoping and expecting that a constitutional amendment abolishing slavery throughout the Nation may be adopted, nevertheless I am fully satisfied with the system for restoration contained in the bill as one very proper plan for the loyal people of any State choosing to adopt it, and that I am, and at all times shall be, prepared to give the executive aid and assistance to any such people, so soon as the military resistance to the United States shall have been suppressed in any such State and the people thereof shall have sufficiently returned to their obedience to the Constitution and the laws of the United States, in which cases military Governors will be appointed, with directions to proceed according to the bill.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this eighth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

[L. S.] ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

A BILL to guarantee to certain States whose governments have been usurped or overthrown a republican form of government.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in the States declared in rebellion against the United States the President shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint for each a provisional Governor, whose pay and emoluments shall not exceed that of a brigadier-general of volunteers, who shall be charged with the civil administration of such State until a State government therein shall be recognized as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That so soon as the military resistance to the United States shall have been suppressed in any such State, and the people thereof shall have sufficiently returned to their obedience to the Constitution and laws of the United States, the provisional Governor shall direct the marshal of the United States, as speedily as may be, to name a sufficient number of deputies, and to enroll all white male citizens of the United States resident in the State in their respective counties, and to request each one to take the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and in his enrollment to designate those who take and those who refuse to take the oath, which rolls shall be forthwith returned to the provisional Governor; and if the persons taking that oath shall amount to a majority of the persons enrolled in the State, he shall, by proclamation, invite the loyal people of the State to elect delegates to a convention charged to declare the will of the people of the State relative to the re-establishment of a State government subject to and in conformity with the Constitution of the United States.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the convention shall consist of as many members as both houses of the last constitutional State Legislature, apportioned by the provisional Governor among the counties, parishes, or districts of the State, in proportion to the white population, returned as electors, by the marshal in compliance with the provisions of this act. The provisional Governor shall, by proclamation, declare the number of delegates to be elected by each county, parish, or election district; name a day of election not less than thirty days thereafter; designate the places of voting in each county, parish, or district, conforming, as nearly as may be convenient, to the places used in the State elections next preceding the rebellion; appoint one or more commissioners to hold the election at each place of voting, and provide an adequate force to keep the peace during the election.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the delegates shall be elected by the loyal white male citizens of the United States of the age of twenty-one years, and resident at the time in the county, parish, or district in which they shall offer to vote, and enrolled as aforesaid, or absent in the military service of the United States, and

who shall take and subscribe the oath of allegiance to the United States in the form contained in the act of Congress of July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two; and all such citizens of the United States who are in the military service of the United States shall vote at the headquarters of their respective commands, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the provisional Governor for the taking and return of their votes; but no person who has held or exercised any office, civil or military, State or Confederate, under the rebel usurpation, or who has voluntarily borne arms against the United States, shall vote, or be eligible to be elected as delegate at such election.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the said commissioners, or either of them, shall hold the election in conformity with this act, and so far as may be consistent therewith, shall proceed in the manner used in the State prior to the rebellion. The oath of allegiance shall be taken and subscribed on the poll book by every voter in the form above prescribed, but every person known by or proved to the commissioners to have held or exercised any office, civil or military, State or Confederate, under the rebel usurpation, or to have voluntarily borne arms against the United States, shall be excluded, though he offer to take the oath; and in case any person who shall have borne arms against the United States shall offer to vote, he shall be deemed to have borne arms voluntarily unless he shall prove the contrary by the testimony of a qualified voter. The poll book, showing the name and oath of each voter, shall be returned to the provisional Governor by the commissioners of election or the one acting, and the provisional Governor shall canvass such returns, and declare the person having the highest number of votes elected.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisional Governor shall by proclamation convene the delegates elected as aforesaid at the capital of the State on a day not more than three months after the election, giving at least thirty days' notice of such day. In case the said capital shall, in his judgment, be unfit, he shall in his proclamation appoint another place. He shall preside over the deliberations of the convention, and administer to each delegate before taking his seat in the convention the oath of allegiance to the United States in the form above prescribed.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the convention shall declare, on the behalf of the people of the State, their submission to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and shall adopt the following provisions hereby prescribed by the United States in the execution of the constitutional duty to guarantee a republican form of government to every State, and incorporate them in the constitution of the State; that is to say:

First. No person who has held or exercised any office, civil or military, except offices merely ministerial, and military offices below the grade of colonel, State or Confederate, under the usurping power, shall vote for or be a member of the Legislature, or Governor.

Second. Involuntary servitude is forever prohibited, and the freedom of all persons is guaranteed in said State.

Third. No debt, State or Confederate, created by or under the sanction of the usurping power, shall be recognized or paid by the State.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That when the convention shall have adopted those provisions it shall proceed to re-establish a republican form of government, and ordain a constitution containing those

provisions, which, when adopted, the convention shall by ordinance provide for submitting to the people of the State entitled to vote under this law at an election to be held in the manner prescribed by the act for the election of delegates; but at a time and place named by the convention, at which election the said electors, and none others, shall vote directly for or against such constitution and form of State government, and the returns of said election shall be made to the provisional Governor, who shall canvass the same in the presence of the electors, and if a majority of the votes cast shall be for the constitution and form of government, he shall certify the same, with a copy thereof, to the President of the United States, who, after obtaining the assent of Congress, shall, by proclamation, recognize the government so established, and none other, as the constitutional government of the State, and from the date of such recognition, and not before, Senators and Representatives and electors for President and Vice-President may be elected in such State, according to the laws of the State and of the United States.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That if the convention shall refuse to re-establish the State government on the conditions aforesaid, the provisional Governor shall declare it dissolved; but it shall be the duty of the President, whenever he shall have reason to believe that a sufficient number of the people of the State entitled to vote under this act, in a number not less than the majority of those enrolled as aforesaid, are willing to re-establish a State government on the conditions aforesaid, to direct the provisional Governor to order another election of delegates to a convention for the purpose and in the manner prescribed in this act, and to proceed in all respects as hereinbefore provided, either to dissolve the convention or to certify the State government re-established by it to the President.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That until the United States shall have recognized a republican form of State government, the provisional Governor in each of said States shall see that this act, and the laws of the United States, and the laws of the State in force when the State government was overthrown by the rebellion, are faithfully executed within the State; but no law or usage whereby any person was heretofore held in involuntary servitude shall be recognized or enforced by any court or officer in such State, and the laws for the trial and punishment of white persons shall extend to all persons, and jurors shall have the qualifications of voters under this law for delegates to the convention. The President shall appoint such officers provided for by the laws of the State when its government was overthrown as he may find necessary to the civil administration of the State, all which officers shall be entitled to receive the fees and emoluments provided by the State laws for such officers.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That until the recognition of a State government as aforesaid the provisional Governor shall, under such regulations as he may prescribe, cause to be assessed, levied, and collected, for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and every year thereafter, the taxes provided by the laws of such State to be levied during the fiscal year preceding the overthrow of the State government thereof, in the manner prescribed by the laws of the State, as nearly as may be; and the officers appointed as aforesaid are vested with all powers of levying and collecting such taxes, by distress or sale, as were vested in any officers or tribunal of the State government aforesaid for these purposes. The proceeds of such taxes

shall be accounted for to the provisional Governor, and be by him applied to the expenses of the administration of the laws in such State, subject to the direction of the President, and the surplus shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of such State, to be paid to the State upon an appropriation therefor, to be made when a republican form of government shall be recognized therein by the United States.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That all persons held to involuntary servitude in the States aforesaid are hereby emancipated and discharged therefrom, and they and their posterity shall be forever free. And if any such persons or their posterity shall be restrained of liberty, under pretense of any claim to such service or labor, the courts of the United States shall, on habeas corpus, discharge them.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person declared free by this act, or any law of the United States, or any proclamation of the President, be restrained of liberty, with intent to be held in or reduced to involuntary servitude or labor, the person convicted before a court of competent jurisdiction of such act shall be punished by fine of not less than one thousand five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not less than five nor more than twenty years.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That every person who shall hereafter hold or exercise any office, civil or military, except offices merely ministerial, and military offices below the grade of colonel, in the rebel service, State or Confederate, is hereby declared not to be a citizen of the United States.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 226. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, July 8, 1864.*

Section 2 of the act approved June 20, 1864, published in General Orders, No. 216, current series, having modified the army ration, the following regulations on that subject will be observed:

1. The ration is twelve ounces of pork or bacon, or one pound and four ounces of salt or fresh. beef; eighteen ounces of soft bread or flour, or twelve ounces of hard bread, or one pound and four ounces of corn-meal; and to every 100 rations, fifteen pounds of beans or peas, or ten pounds of rice or hominy; ten pounds of green coffee, or eight pounds of roasted (or roasted and ground) coffee, or one pound and eight ounces of tea; fifteen pounds of sugar; four quarts of vinegar; one pound and four ounces of adamantine or star candles; four pounds of soap; three pounds and twelve ounces of salt, and four ounces of pepper. The Subsistence Department, as may be most convenient or least expensive to it, and according to the condition and amount of its supplies, shall determine whether soft bread or flour, and what other component parts of the ration as equivalents, shall be issued.

2. On a campaign, on marches, or on board of transports, the ration of hard bread is one pound.

3. Desiccated compressed potatoes, or desiccated compressed mixed vegetables, at the rate of one ounce and a half of the former and one ounce of the latter to the ration, may be substituted for beans, peas, rice, or hominy.

4. Beans, peas, salt, and potatoes (fresh) shall be purchased, issued, and sold by weight, and the bushel of each shall be estimated at sixty pounds.

5. When deemed necessary, fresh vegetables, dried fruit, molasses, pickles, or any other proper food may be purchased and issued in lieu of any component part of the ration of equal money value. The Commissary-General of Subsistence is alone authorized to order such purchases.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR No. 26. WAR DEPT., PROV. MAR. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, D. C., July 8, 1864.*

I. Section 7 of the act approved July 4, 1864, "for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," is as follows:

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That instead of traveling pay, all drafted persons reporting at the place of rendezvous shall be allowed transportation from their places of residence, and persons discharged at the place of rendezvous shall be allowed transportation to their places of residence.

II. Paragraphs 134 and 135, Revised Regulations, Provost-Marshal-General's Bureau, page 21, are hereby rescinded.

III. Paragraph 133, Revised Regulations, Provost-Marshal-General's Bureau, page 21, is modified to read as follows:

To the "Notification of Draft" for all drafted persons will be attached a requisition for transportation (over the shortest usually traveled route) from their place of residence to the place of rendezvous; and all discharged drafted persons, except those furnishing substitutes or paying commutation money, will be furnished by provost-marshals with transportation from the rendezvous to their place of residence.

IV. Paragraph 147, Revised Regulations, Provost-Marshal-General's Bureau, is amended to read as follows, in the last clause:

Accounts for payment of transportation furnished to Class II, and to the persons designated in paragraphs 133, 145, and 146 will be forwarded to the Provost-Marshal-General.

V. When requisitions for transportation are issued by provost-marshals to deputies or special agents (see pars. 144–147, Regulations), to go in pursuit of deserters, this fact must be entered on the stub of the requisition book, in order that the expense of such transportation, in case the arrest is made, may be charged to the deserter. When the requisition is forwarded with the account for payment, mark on it the fact whether or not the deserter was arrested and held to service, and to what general rendezvous turned over.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *July 8, 1864.*
(Received 5.20 p. m.)

Col. J. A. HARDIE,
Inspector-General:

I have discovered positively that there is an organization throughout the Western States the object of which is the destruction of Government property. Telegraph at once to Saint Louis and Indianapolis. Attempts will be made shortly to burn the Government depots at these points. All the public property in Indiana and Kentucky is very indifferently guarded.

L. C. BAKER,
Colonel and Agent War Department.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., July 8, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose herewith for your information an extract from the tri-monthly report of Capt. W. Dunning, provost-marshal of the Ninth District of New York, and one from a letter of Paymaster Carstairs, U. S. Navy, relative to combinations now forming in the city of New York for the purpose of resisting the approaching draft. With Paymaster Carstairs I am personally acquainted.

I respectfully request that the information contained in these papers may be transmitted to Maj. Gen. John A. Dix, commanding Department of the East, with such orders as you may deem necessary in the case.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

[First indorsement.]

JULY 8, 1864.

To Major-General Dix, to take the necessary measures to ascertain the correctness of these statements.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
New York City, July 28, 1864.

Respectfully returned.

The combinations referred to have been for months under the surveillance of the police and of one of our detectives. They are political organizations got up to promote the election of General McClellan to the office of President. I have not been able to ascertain and I do not believe that in New York and the States east of the Alleghanies they have contemplated any other than peaceful measures.

I am in constant communication with the superintendent of the police, who understands the project thoroughly, and shall not fail to advise the Government if its action becomes necessary.

JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

OFFICE OF THE PROVOST-MARSHAL,
NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF NEW YORK,
New York, June 30, 1864.

Extract from tri-monthly report.

* * * * * * *

Developments under the labor of enrollment warrant me in saying that combinations are forming which are fast ripening into organization, with the avowed intention of resisting any draft that may be made in this city.

They are variously designated, composed in the most part of the Irish "laboring classes," led by designing men of some ability, and frequently addressed by these leaders at their various places of meeting.

Outwardly assuming to be "protective union" organizations or some other popular name, but really for the purpose of offering a combined resistance to the enforcement of a draft.

Respectfully submitted.

W. DUNNING,
Captain and Provost-Marshal, Ninth District of New York.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

U. S. STEAMER EUTAW,
Norfolk, July 4, 1864.

* * * * * * *

Please say to Fry that one of our firemen received a letter from one of his Irish friends in New York, stating that the friends of Vallandigham are preparing for a grand riot; they have been purchasing through their agents old arms and storing them in their own arsenal on Tenth avenue, exactly where is not known, and that a riot upon a grand scale is about to come off. The reading of this letter was overheard by one of our junior engineers, who communicated it to me. I give it to you for what it is worth, with the hope of a good result.

* * * * * * *

Truly, yours,

THOS. CARSTAIRS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 8, 1864.*

Governor SEYMOUR,
Albany, N. Y.:

The Secretary of War directs me to inquire what progress is making in raising troops under the President's call, and when the first regiments will be ready for service.*

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 227. | WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, July 9, 1864.*

REGULATIONS FOR RECRUITING IN REBEL STATES FOR LOYAL STATES.

The following regulations are established to carry out section 3 of the act approved July 4, 1864, "further to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces:"

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the Executive of any of the States to send recruiting agents into any of the States declared to be in rebellion, except the States of Arkansas, Tennessee, and Louisiana, to recruit volunteers under any call under the provisions of this act, who shall be credited to the State, and to the respective subdivisions thereof, which may procure the enlistment.

1. In order that recruiting agents may be afforded proper facilities by U. S. authorities, they must have a letter of appointment from the State Executive, a certified copy of which must be filed with the Provost-Marshal-General and the commanding officer of the rendezvous established for the district in which they are to recruit. The

*For reply, see Seymour to Halleck, Series I, Vol. XXXVII, Part II, p. 155.

particular field of a State in which each agent is to operate should be specified in the letter of appointment. To avoid confusion, the number of agents should not be large. Experience has shown that these agents should not be paid for each recruit, but that they should have a fixed compensation for their services; otherwise fraudulent practices may be resorted to for the pecuniary benefit of the agent, to the great prejudice of the State and the military service.

2. It shall be the duty of the recruiting agents, before entering upon their duties, to report in person, through the commanding officer of the rendezvous herein designated for the States in which they are to operate, to the commanding officer of the military district, department, or army, in order that they may have a proper pass and protection. All recruiting agents will be subject to the Rules and Articles of War.

3. It shall be the duty of the commanding officer of the army, department, or district in which recruiting agents operate, and of commanding officers of rendezvous, to order back to his State (or arrest and hold for trial, as he may deem best) any recruiting agent who shall commit frauds upon the Government or recruits, or shall violate the instructions issued to govern this recruitment, or be guilty of any offense against military law. Recruiting agents will be held responsible for the conduct of all persons who act under their authority or direction.

4. No man shall be recruited who is already in the military service as soldier, teamster, laborer, guide, &c., or who is so employed by the military authorities as to be of importance to military operations.

5. Recruits procured in accordance with the act quoted must be delivered by the recruiting agents at one of the following-named rendezvous, viz:

Camp Casey, Washington, D. C., for Northeast Virginia.
Camp ———, near Fort Monroe, Va., for Southeast Virginia.
Camp ———, New Berne, N. C., for North Carolina.
Camp ———, Hilton Head, S. C., for South Carolina and Florida.
Camp ———, Vicksburg, Miss., for Mississippi.
Camp ———, Nashville, Tenn., for Georgia and Alabama.

When received at the rendezvous it shall be the duty of the U. S. officers there to have the recruits promptly examined, and, if accepted, to have them immediately mustered into the U. S. service, properly provided for, and sent to the regiments for which they may have been enlisted or assigned. A certified copy of the muster-in roll shall be given to the recruiting agent whenever at least ten recruits shall be mustered.

The aforesaid rendezvous are regarded as military posts, and will be conducted as such under the immediate orders of the War Department as issued through the Adjutant-General's Office; but department and army commanders are desired to exercise a supervision over them, as coming within the limits of their departments, and to make any reports to this office concerning them which may be deemed advisable.

6. If it is desired to put any of the volunteer recruits obtained under this act into service as substitutes before or after draft, they must be sent, without expense to the Government, by the recruiting agent to the district in which the principal is enrolled and there be mustered in by the provost-marshal, who will issue the proper substitution papers.

7. It is made the duty of commanding officers to afford to recruiting agents all such facilities as they can provide without detriment

to the public service, and to prevent recruiting by unauthorized parties.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 9, 1864.*

Hon. HORACE GREELEY:

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 7th with inclosures received.* If you can find any person anywhere professing to have any proposition of Jefferson Davis in writing, for peace, embracing the restoration of the Union and abandonment of slavery, whatever else it embraces, say to him he may come to me with you; and that if he really brings such proposition, he shall at the least have safe-conduct with the paper (and without publicity if he chooses) to the point where you shall have met him. The same if there be two or more persons.

Yours, truly,

A. LINCOLN.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *July 9, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Finding I could be spared from Louisville for two or three days, I came here to see the boards for examining candidates for colored troops of medical officers. I shall obtain none, and the Board for regimental officers has been dissolved. I shall this evening proceed to Saint Louis for a similar purpose, and to examine into what further may be done for the organization of colored troops in Missouri. The negroes heretofore have been sent to Louisville, but I shall now organize a regiment at the former place.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, July 9, 1864.

Adjutant-General SPRAGUE,
Albany, N. Y.:

Answer to your inquiry respecting thirty-days' men having been delayed until General Grant could be consulted, I am directed by the Secretary of War to inform you that upon consultation it is believed that thirty-days' men will not be able to render any efficient service.

LOUIS H. PELOUZE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., July 9, 1864.

Governor SEYMOUR,
Albany, N. Y.:

Please forward to Washington, as fast as they can be got ready, the 12,000 militia for 100 days' service, heretofore asked for from New

*Not found.

York. This is not intended to interfere with any request which may have been made to furnish militia to relieve the Tenth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, in New York City, and the Sixteenth Regiment, same corps, at Elmira.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

[JULY 9, 1864.—For correspondence between the War Department and the authorities of Pennsylvania, New York, and Massachusetts, in relation to organizing 100-days' troops, see Series I, Vol. XXXVII, Part II, pp. 151, 152.]

FRANKFORT, KY., *July 10, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Will you arrange with General Lindsey for the organization in Kentucky of forces upon a basis similar to that made with Missouri? The danger which threatens from secret organizations in our neighboring States requires this preparation. May I continue to enlist such of the twelve-months' troops as are willing in three-years' service? Have had several recent applications.

T. E. BRAMLETTE,
Governor of Kentucky.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 11, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: Owing to the unsettled state of affairs in Kentucky, His Excellency Governor Bramlette proposes to organize a State force, to consist of three battalions—one to be assigned to duty in East Kentucky, one in the vicinity of Paducah, and one at Frankfort. These forces are intended to aid and assist the Federal troops, and shall be held subject to the call of the district commander for any service in the State.

The Governor proposes to sustain this force at the expense of the State, but, to avoid competition with the General Government in the market for supplies, he requests me to ask that you will order the proper U. S. officer in Kentucky to issue both commissary and quartermaster's supplies to this force upon requisition approved by him, to be paid for by the State in general settlement.

I would most respectfully ask your early action upon this matter, as I deem it important that I should return to Kentucky at once.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. W. LINDSEY,
Inspector-General of Kentucky.

[Indorsement.]

JULY 11, 1864.

If the within arrangement is approved by Major-General Burbridge it is sanctioned by the War Department, and General Burbridge is authorized to issue orders to the proper officer for the supplies required.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 12, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. HOLT,
Judge-Advocate-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: The Secretary of War directs me to request you to proceed at the earliest practicable moment to the State of Kentucky, and have a personal conference with His Excellency Governor Bramlette and Major-General Burbridge in relation to military and political affairs in that State, and also the administration of military justice. The particular object of your mission will be to make yourself acquainted with the facts in regard to secret and open organizations against the Government intended to afford aid and comfort to the enemy, and to ascertain the operations of disaffected and disloyal persons in Kentucky acting in conjunction with persons of similar disposition in other States. You are aware that information has reached the Department from various quarters for some time that such organizations exist in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, and Missouri, having for their object the embarrassment of the Government in its military operations, and possibly to incite armed opposition and rebellion.

Another subject to which your attention is directed is the execution of the laws in regard to the enlistment of colored recruits in the State of Kentucky, and to any secret or open hostility manifested by disloyal persons against such enlistments. You will ascertain the extent to which such opposition goes, and the manner of its operation, and then consider in your conference with Governor Bramlette or General Burbridge, one or both of them, what measures, if any, should be adopted by the Government upon this subject in order to enforce the acts of Congress and the regulations of the Department, and to bring to trial and punishment those who are guilty of opposition to the laws relating thereto. You will please make diligent inquiry as to the manner in which colored persons enlisted into the service are treated, and whether any, and if so what, measures are necessary to secure to them that military justice and protection to which they are entitled from the Government. You will make reports to the Department of such things as you may deem require remedy before you return, and make a detailed report upon the whole subject when your investigations shall have closed.

From Louisville you will please proceed to Saint Louis and make similar investigations there.

It is not the design of these instructions to limit your investigations to the specific subjects therein stated, but simply to call them specially to your attention. You will extend your observations to any matters relating to the service that in your judgment are required by the public safety.*

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

STATE OF MAINE, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Augusta, July 13, 1864.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, rumors are rife that the National Capital is in danger, the rebel hordes having once more attempted the invasion of loyal

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*For report, see Series I, Vol. XXXIX, Part II, p. 212.

States with the purpose equally of raising the siege of Richmond and the plunder and destruction of the property of loyal people; and whereas, in consequence of communication being cut off with Washington, we are unable to concert measures of protection or resistance with the national authorities:

Therefore I, Samuel Cony, Governor of the State of Maine, call upon all good citizens, magistrates, and people within her limits and in every locality, to make arrangements for the performance of a common duty—the driving back of the rebel foe.

I invite every citizen to constitute himself a recruiting officer, and request that lists may at once be obtained of all men who are willing to enter the military service of the country, for the protection of the city of Washington and defense of the loyal States, for a term not exceeding 100 days.

General orders will be issued prescribing the mode of organization of forces which may be called upon to leave the State in this emergency.

There will be paid by the State to each non-commissioned officer and private mustered into the service of the United States, and who shall actually leave the State, in the nature of a bounty, a sum monthly, equal to the pay of a private in addition to the pay and allowances of the United States, for every month's service rendered. Inasmuch as due provision by law for the creation of an organized, efficient, and adequate militia, to meet emergencies like the present, has been omitted, the gravity of which omission the perils of the present moment demonstrate, we are compelled to rely upon the necessarily slow process of unorganized volunteering.

Maine has ever been ready on all the occasions of this war to meet her full share of responsibility and contribute her due proportion of soldiers for the common cause, and your chief magistrate doubts not that her high character for patriotic devotion will be maintained in the present crisis, and as the fathers of the Revolutionary days "left the plow in the furrow," that the sons in our time will leave the grass in the swath, to repel the invasion of our soil.

SAMUEL CONY,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 24.

STATE OF MAINE,
HDQRS. ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Augusta, July 13, 1864.

I. Definite action under the Governor's proclamation of this date calling for troops will forthwith be taken, by volunteers signing an obligation in duplicate in these words, viz:

We hereby volunteer and enlist for the performance of military duty for the United States Government in the defense of Washington and the loyal States for a period of 100 days from muster, unless sooner discharged, for such pay, allowances, and bounty as we may be entitled to receive from the United States and State of Maine.

II. The enlistment of twenty-five suitable men upon one roll and in one community will entitle them to select a second lieutenant; of thirty-two men, a first lieutenant; of forty-five men, a captain; of 101 men, the three company officers, who will be commissioned by the Governor if veterans and qualified for their commands, and the men are duly mustered into the U. S. service.

III. The consolidation of squads of less than a company should be perfected in all cases without delay in their respective localities, and

one part of the enlistment contracts for the company, the names and residences of the officers elected, and the post-office address of the company rendezvous, be forthwith sent to this office, per mail.

IV. Pay and clothing allowance (the latter $25.09 for 100 days) will commence with date of enlistment, if called into service, but subsistence and quarters will not be furnished until companies rendezvous for regimental organization, which will be ordered as soon as the requisite number are reported as in readiness, and papers returned as aforesaid.

V. Uniforms, clothing, accouterments, arms, &c., and transportation will be provided by the Government and State aid be furnished to families and dependents of volunteers, under provisions of the law of last session from time of rendezvous for regimental organization.

By order of His Excellency Samuel Cony, Governor and commander-in-chief:

JOHN L. HODSDON,
Adjutant-General.

[JULY 14, 1864.—For Sherman to Halleck, concerning recruiting agents in the rebel States, see Series I, Vol. XXXVIII, Part V, pp. 136, 137.]

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
July 14, 1864.

The PRESIDENT.

SIR: By your communication of the 24th ultimo you require my opinion in writing as to what amounts of pay, bounty, and clothing are allowed by law to persons of color who were free on the 19th day of April, 1861, and who have been enlisted and mustered into the military service of the United States between the month of December, 1862, and the 16th of June, 1864. I suppose that whatever doubt or difficulty may exist with regard to the amount of pay and allowances to which the soldiers to whom you refer are entitled has mainly its origin in the several provisions of the act of July 17, 1862, chapter 201 (12 Stat., 599), relative to the employment of persons of African descent in the service of the United States. The twelfth section of that statute provides:

> That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to receive into the service of the United States, for the purpose of constructing intrenchments or performing camp service, or any other labor, or any military or naval service for which they may be found competent, persons of African descent, and such persons shall be enrolled and organized under such regulations not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws as the President may prescribe.

The fifteenth section of the same statute enacts that "persons of African descent who, under this law, shall be employed, shall receive $10 per month and one ration, $3 of which monthly pay may be in clothing."

The first and main question, therefore, is whether the persons of color referred to in your letter, who were mustered into the military service of the United States during the period of time which you indicate, are "persons of African descent" employed under the statute of July 17, 1862, chapter 201. If they are not thus employed, their compensation should not be governed and is not regulated by the words of the fifteenth section of that statute which I have just quoted.

Now, I think that it is clear—too clear indeed to admit of doubt or discussion—that those persons of color who have voluntarily enlisted and have been mustered into our military service, who have been organized with appropriate officers into companies, regiments, and brigades of soldiers, and who have done and are doing in the field and in garrison the duty and service of soldiers of the United States, are not persons of African descent employed under the statute to which I have referred.

I do not find, indeed, in the act any authority to enlist persons of African descent into the service as soldiers. It will be observed that the said twelfth section enumerates two kinds of employment for which those persons are authorized to be enrolled, namely, constructing intrenchments and performing camp service. The section then contains a more general authority—authority to receive such persons into the service for the purpose of performing "any other labor or any military or naval service for which they may be found competent." I am bound, however, by every rule of law respecting the construction of statutes to construe these words of more general authority with reference to the character, nature, and quality of the particular kinds of labor and services which are, in the first instance, specifically enumerated in the statute, as those for the performance of which persons of African descent are authorized to be received into the service, and therefore I must suppose that Congress, when it conferred authority upon the President to receive into the service of the United States persons of African descent for the purpose of performing any other labor or any military service for which they may be found competent, meant and intended that other labor and military service should be of the same general character, nature, and quality as that which it had previously in the statute specially named and designated. "Always in statutes," says Coke, "relation shall be made according to the matter precedent." Dwarries says, "Sometimes words and sections are governed and explained by conjoined words and clauses; *noscitur a socio*." (Dwarries on Statutes, 604.)

Applying these rules of construction, then, to the act before me, I am constrained to hold that if the authority to enlist and muster into the military service soldiers of African descent depended upon that statute (as it does not), it would furnish no foundation for such authority. It is manifest that the labor and service that U. S. soldiers are enlisted to perform are of an essentially different character from, and are essentially of a higher nature, order, and quality than those kinds of labor and service specially named in the statute and for the performance of which the President is specially authorized to employ "persons of African descent." In my late opinion in the case of the claim of Rev. Samuel Harrison for full pay as chaplain of the Fifty-fourth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, I expressed the same view when I said that the act of July 17, 1862, chapter 201, "was not intended either to authorize the employment or to fix the pay of any persons of African descent, except those who might be needed to perform the humbler offices of labor and service for which they may be found competent."

This view finds confirmation in a statute that received approval of the President on the same day as the act before me—the statute of July 17, 1862, chapter 195 (12 Stat., 592), which conferred on the President authority to employ as many persons of African descent as he might deem necessary and proper for the suppression of the rebellion, and gave him power to organize and use them in such

manner as he might judge best for the public welfare. In these words we may find clear and simple authority for the enlistment of persons of African descent as U. S. soldiers. It is under this act, if under either of the acts of July 17, 1862, that colored volunteer soldiers may be said to have been employed. There is no need to resort, therefore, to the statute of July 17, 1862, chapter 201, for any authority with respect to their employment, or for any rule in regard to their compensation. Persons of African descent employed as soldiers are not embraced at all, as I have shown by the act of July 17, 1862, chapter 201, as objects or subjects of legislation; and we must therefore look to some other law for the measure of their compensation.

I find the law for the compensation of the persons of color referred to in your letter to me in the act of Congress in force at the dates of the enlistments of those persons, respecting the amount of pay and bounty to be given, and the amount and kind of clothing to be allowed to soldiers in the volunteer forces of the United States. For after a careful and critical examination, I believe, of every statute enacted since the foundation of the present Government relative to the enlistment of soldiers in the regular and volunteer forces of the United States, I have found no law which at any time prohibited the enlistment of free colored men into either branch of the national military service. The words of Congress descriptive of the recruits competent to enter the service were, in the act of April 30, 1790, "able-bodied men not under five feet six inches in height without shoes, not under the age of eighteen nor above the age of forty-five;" in the act of March 3, 1795, "able-bodied of at least five feet six inches in height, and not under the age of eighteen nor above the age of forty-six years;" in the act of March 3, 1799, "able-bodied and of a size and age suitable for the public service according to the directions which the President of the United States shall and may establish;" in the act of March 16, 1802, "effective able-bodied citizens of the United States of at least five feet six inches high and between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years;" in the acts of December 24, 1811, January 11, 1812, January 20, 1813, and January 27, 1814, "effective able-bodied men;" in the act of December 10, 1814, "free effective able-bodied men, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years;" and in the act of January 12, 1847, "able-bodied men." Some of the foregoing statutes are obsolete, others of them are still in force, and furnished, before the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, the rule by which the validity of the enlistments of persons alleged to have been minors was every day tried in the State and Federal courts. They organized the military establishments of the United States in time of peace and in time of war. They embrace the periods of all the wars, previously to the present, in which the United States has been engaged. By no one of them was or is the enlistment of free colored men into the military service of the United States, whether as volunteers or as regulars, prohibited.

After the war of 1812 claims for bounty land preferred by persons of color who had enlisted and served in the Army under the statutes of 24th December, 1811, January 11, 1812, and December 10, 1814, were sustained as valid by the then Attorney-General, William Wirt (1 Opin., 603); and when I turn to more recent statutes, those which authorized the raising and regulate the organization of the whole body of the volunteer forces now in the field and provided for the maintenance and increase of the regular forces in the service, I dis-

cover throughout them no other statutory qualifications for recruits than those established by the earliest legislation to which I have referred. It is not needed that I should specially recite the words of those acts of Congress that provide for the pay, bounty, and clothing to be allowed to soldiers in the volunteer military service of the United States. It is enough to say that under the statutes relative to those subjects and in force during the period of time mentioned in your communication, all volunteers competent and qualified to be members of the national forces are entitled, respectively, to receive like amounts of pay, bounty, and clothing from the Government.

In view, therefore, of the foregoing considerations, I give it to you unhesitatingly as my opinion that the same pay, bounty, and clothing are allowed by law to the persons of color referred to in your communication, and who were enlisted and mustered into the military service of the United States between the month of December, 1862, and the 16th of June, 1864, as are, by the laws existing at the times of the enlistments of said persons, authorized and provided for and allowed to other soldiers in the volunteer forces of the United States of like arms of the service.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDW. BATES,
Attorney-General.

[First indorsement.]

JULY 14, 1864.

Opinion of Attorney-General as to pay of colored soldiers. Submitted to the Secretary of War.

A. LINCOLN.

[Second indorsement.]

Received July 15, and referred to the Adjutant-General, with instructions to direct the Paymaster-General to pay the colored troops in the service of the United States in accordance with the within determination of the Attorney-General.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, July 14, 1864.

Ordered: That the hours of labor of the clerks in the different bureaus of the War Department shall be reduced to the extent of one hour daily, which time shall be devoted to military drill under the general direction of Brigadier-General Fry.

The Adjutant-General will address to the heads of other Executive Departments a request that a similar regulation be made regarding their clerks. The Chief of Ordnance will furnish arms for the use of the clerks of any bureau on requisition of the head of such bureau, approved by the head of the Department to which the bureau belongs.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

[JULY 14, 1864.—For Stockton to Wallace, transmitting proclamation of Governor of New Jersey calling out troops for thirty days' service in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and District of Columbia, see Series I, Vol. XXXVII, Part II, p. 325.]

COLUMBUS, *July 14, 1864—3.30 p. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Has the Department made any regulations for recruiting in rebel States under the recent act of Congress? There is great pressure of men to go for this purpose. By whom shall passes be given through the lines, and have army officers been instructed how to govern agents engaged in this business?

JOHN BROUGH,
Governor.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *July 14, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Has the call for additional troops been issued? If not, how soon will it be done, and what the number? Can I organize a regiment exclusively of representative recruits, to be officered by men from old regiments? If so, will orders be given to provost-marshals to forward such recruits to such camps as I may designate? I think I can raise such a regiment promptly. I hope you have been comfortable in your recent isolation from the rest of mankind.

JNO. BROUGH.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, July 14, 1864.

Governor BROUGH,
Columbus, Ohio:

Regulations are being prepared for recruiting in the rebel States, which will be communicated to you as soon as possible. General Sherman objects to admitting State recruiting agents within his lines, and the field for recruiting is nearly all within his command. The Provost-Marshal-General is preparing regulations for the new call. I will instruct him to conform as near as may be with your wishes. The most comfortable time in Washington since the war began was while we were isolated from the rest of mankind.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *July 14, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

By an account current furnished from the Provost-Marshal-General's Office up to May 30, it is shown that the State of Ohio has furnished over 10,000 men in excess of all calls made upon her to that time. This does not include the men furnished by the draft now progressing. As this draft was clearly not warranted by the state of facts, and as its progress is creating much excitement in the State, I requested the assistant provost-marshal to suspend it until the Department could be communicated with, which he has done. I ask that he be directed to suspend further operations under it, as the State is now in excess of calls fully 12,000 men.

JNO. BROUGH,
Governor.

STATE OF OHIO, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Columbus, January [July] 14, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington City, D. C.:

SIR: I telegraphed you to-day that an account had been furnished us of credits by General Fry up to May 30, showing this State to be in excess of all calls over 10,000 men. This does not include about 1,500 veterans yet to be credited, about 1,200 men in the naval service, nor the men raised by the draft now progressing in the State, which will amount to some 2,000, making our excess over calls some 15,000 men. The third section of the draft is now going on to supply the places of men heretofore drafted, who have not responded or left the State after notice.

This feature of the draft has created great excitement and dissatisfaction in the State, and in view of our large excess I yesterday requested Colonel Potter to suspend further operations under this branch of the draft until communication could be had with the Department, which he consented to do. If there is no mistake in the computation, this whole draft has been irregular; but waiving that for the present (and I have not permitted any publication of the facts), it seems to me that further progress under the draft, and upon the most disturbing feature of it, may properly be suspended. I hope you will concur with me in this view of the case.

This excess of quota brings out another important feature. It appears that instead of a deficit we were actually 10,000 in excess at the time the National Guard was placed in the field. While we waive credit for them on any calls, it is proper to present the fact that in this draft, made to cover a deficit that did not exist, a large number of these men have been drafted and are liable, on their return from present service, to be called upon to respond to this draft. Under the circumstances, should this be so? I think not. It may be troublesome, perhaps, to disturb this draft, but is it not proper and practicable to specially order that, in consideration of the promptitude of these men in responding to the call upon them and the valuable service they have rendered, those of them who have been drafted shall be relieved from responding thereto? This would be a great relief to the men at a most opportune period, and would be hailed with gratification by the great body of their friends throughout the State. The effect in every way would be good, both as to raising more men and in its political influence, especially if taken by the men as a recognition of meritorious services.

I earnestly urge this matter upon your careful attention. If our quota had not been full I would not have claimed it, but under the state of facts now presented I respectfully urge it as a measure alike of justice and policy.

Very respectfully,

JNO. BROUGH.

I inclose you copy of the account current furnished by General Fry.

[Inclosure.]

The State of Ohio in account with the United States.

Dr.		Cr.	
To quota on calls of 1861	67,365	By men furnished under calls of 1861	79,501
To quota on call of July 2, 1862	36,858	By men furnished under call of July 2, 1862	42,031
To quota on call for 300,000 nine-months' men, 36,858, reduced to three-years' standard.	9,214	By recruits for all arms, 1861 and 1862	15,595
		By 1 regiment in 1861, for 12 months, reduced to three-years' standard.	288
To quota on call of 1st of February, 1864, for 500,000.	51,465	By men furnished from 26th of May to 31st of December, 1863.	16,472
To quota on call of 14th of March, 1864, for 200,000.	20,595	By men furnished from 1st to 31st of January, 1864.	5,111
	185,497	By men furnished from 1st to 29th of February, 1864.	11,254
Excess over all calls on 1st of May, 1864	10,943	By men furnished from 1st to 31st of March, 1864.	6,151
		By re-enlisted veterans to 15th of April, 1864.	18,320
		By colored troops from 1st to 15th of April, 1864.	57
		By men furnished from 1st to 30th of April, 1864.	1,447
		By seamen in U. S. naval service to 1st of May, 1864.	123
	196,440		196,440

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, July 15, 1864.

Hon. HORACE GREELEY,
New York:

I suppose you received my letter of the 9th. I have just received yours of the 13th,* and am disappointed by it. I was not expecting you to send me a letter, but to bring me a man or men. Mr. Hay goes to you with my answer to yours of the 13th.

A. LINCOLN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, July 15, 1864.

Hon. HORACE GREELEY:

MY DEAR SIR: Yours of the 13th* is just received, and I am disappointed that you have not already reached here with those commissioners, if they would consent to come on being shown my letter to you of the 9th instant. Show that and this to them, and if they will come on the terms stated in the former, bring them. I not only intend a sincere effort for peace, but I intend that you shall be a personal witness that it is made.

Yours, truly,

A. LINCOLN.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 15, 1864.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL U. S. ARMY:

SIR: I inclose herewith a copy of an opinion of the Attorney-General dated July 14, 1864,† as to the rates of pay to be allowed colored troops.

The Secretary of War directs that the colored troops in the service of the United States be paid in accordance with the determination of the Attorney-General.

I am, sir, &c.,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* Not found.

† See p. 490.

Indorsement on communication from U. S. consul at Aix la Chapelle relating to Congreve rocket batteries.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
July 15, 1864.

Respectfully returned to the Secretary of War.

Experience with rocket batteries during this war is not at all favorable to their usefulness. The same number of men and horses can produce more effect with the improved cannon and projectiles now used. Rockets have but little range and accuracy compared to rifled projectiles, and are liable at times to premature explosions and great eccentricity of flight. This department has no assurance that these rocket batteries have been tested in actual service, or that they possess the necessary requisites. I cannot, therefore, recommend their purchase. It may be worthy of remark that most of the foreign offers to this department convey the idea that the rebels are always in the field to purchase, but that preference is given to the United States Government. The desire to find purchasers is, I fear, not always promotive of such disinterested zeal.

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Ordnance.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., July 15, 1864.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: Your order of July 14 that the clerks in the different bureaus of the War Department shall be organized and drilled under my general direction is received. To give a character of permanence and efficiency to this organization and to make it of some interest to the clerks and to set an example that may be followed by the other departments of the Government, I recommend as follows, in addition to what you have already ordered:

First. That it be authorized to establish a suitable armory for the force to be organized, to be as near the War Department as possible, and the Quartermaster's Department to pay the expense.

Second. That a suit of uniform complete be issued by the Quartermaster's Department, on my requisition, for every man enrolling in the command or who may hereafter be enrolled.

Third. That hereafter the name of every clerk who may be employed in any bureau of the War Department shall be immediately reported to me by the chief of the bureau for assignment to a company of this force, and that when any clerk resigns or is discharged the fact shall be reported to me and he shall not be paid until he has accounted for the army uniforms, &c., issued to him as a member of this organization.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

AUGUSTA, ME., *July 15, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

As soon as intelligence was received that the rebels had crossed the Potomac, and that Washington and Baltimore were menaced, I

applied to Major-General Dix to know if volunteers for 100 days would be received. I issued a proclamation to the people of Maine, appealing to them to come up to the help of the Nation, a copy of which is forwarded by mail.* I now apply to you to be informed if such volunteers will be accepted and mustered into the service of the United States, to be employed for the defense of Washington and the loyal States, meaning Maryland and Pennsylvania. We have no State military organization; therefore what we do has got to be done by volunteering. If you accept soldiers from this State for the time and purpose indicated, an equitable allowance will, of course, be made on the quota of the State upon any future call.

SAML. CONY,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, July 15, 1864.

Governor CONY,
Augusta, Me.:

Your telegram of this date just received. Please accept the thanks of the Department for your prompt and energetic action. The enemy retreated from Washington Tuesday night and are returning to Virginia. Whether they have abandoned their enterprise, or only fallen back to await re-enforcements from Richmond, reported to be advancing, is yet uncertain. General Wright is pursuing them. It is the design of the President to make a call for twelve-months' men immediately, and as a call for 100-days' men might interfere much in the raising of volunteers for a year, it may not be expedient to call for the shorter term except in case of extreme necessity. The movements of our own forces and of the enemy will probably be sufficiently developed within twenty-four hours to enable me to give you a definite answer. In the meantime it would be well to suspend any action in raising men for the short term of 100 days. If any have been already raised they will be accepted.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

AUGUSTA, ME., *July 15, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

The U. S. consul at Saint Johns telegraphs me that a small raiding party left that place to commit depredations on the frontier of Maine on Wednesday night. Cannot the officers in charge of fortifications on our coast be authorized to man at least a part of the forts at Portland, and batteries elsewhere, with men of the Invalid Corps in this State?

SAML. CONY,
Governor of Maine.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., July 15, 1864.

Maj. J. W. T. GARDINER,
Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, Augusta, Me.:

Confer with Governor Cony and then give such orders as may be necessary to make troops of Veteran Reserve Corps in your State as

*See p. 488.

useful as possible in manning forts at Portland and elsewhere during the emergency, which the Governor will explain. Report your action.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., July 15, 1864.

His Excellency JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor of Massachusetts, Boston, Mass.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 13, 1864, to the Honorable Secretary of War stating that citizens of Massachusetts are now recruiting a large number of aliens, and desire to put in some of them as substitutes for persons enrolled in anticipation of the next call, and asking that the orders of the War Department in reference to the assignment of substitutes to regiments be so far modified as to permit them to select their regiments. In reply I have to inform you:

First. That by existing orders aliens not subject to draft who voluntarily offer themselves for substitutes will be accepted as substitutes if physically qualified.

Second. That the existing orders are hereby so far modified as to permit alien substitutes to select their regiments, their selection being limited, however, to such regiments as the acting assistant provost-marshal-general of the State may designate as suitable for recruitment in this manner.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
July 15, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated March 26, 1864, addressed to Maj. Gen. F. P. Blair, relative to crediting certain residents of Missouri who have enlisted in Kansas regiments to the first mentioned State. In reply I am directed to inform you that the claim is one that must be adjusted between the State authorities of Kansas and Missouri. The Department cannot take direct action in the matter, but any adjustment between the States concerned will receive careful consideration. The plan of adjustment might be the same as that adopted some time since by the States of Illinois and Missouri through their respective Governors.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *July 15, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Please answer my dispatches about suspension of the draft in Ohio and the organization of a regiment of representative recruits.

JOHN BROUGH.

COLUMBUS, *July 15, 1864.*

General J. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General:

At the request of the Governor of Ohio I have suspended action on supplementary draft until a decision can be obtained from the War Department. Governor Brough claims that Ohio has an excess over all calls and further draft there illegal. Please instruct.

J. H. POTTER,
Colonel and Actg. Asst. Provost-Marshal-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 230. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, July 16, 1864.*

I. Col. William M. Dunn, assistant judge-advocate-general, will take post at Louisville, Ky., at which place the office of assistant judge-advocate-general is hereby established.

All records of courts-martial and military commissions, which are required by regulations to be forwarded to the Judge-Advocate-General, will be sent, by officers ordering such courts or commissions, within the military departments of the Ohio, the Tennessee, the Cumberland, the Missouri, Arkansas, and Kansas, to the assistant judge-advocate-general, at Louisville.

With reference to records of courts and commissions, it will be the duty of the assistant judge-advocate-general to call for such as are not forwarded in due season, to examine them, to return for correction such as are incomplete, and to give immediate notice of fatal defects to the proper commander, that sentences may not be illegally executed. He will forward all complete records to the Judge-Advocate-General, but will not be expected to prepare reports on them unless specially instructed to that effect by the Judge-Advocate-General.

II. The assistant judge-advocate-general will be allowed the number of rooms as office, and fuel therefor, assigned to an assistant quartermaster-general in paragraph 1068, General Regulations.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEW YORK, *July 16, 1864—9 a. m.*
(Received 9.30 a. m.)

His Excellency A. LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

Arrived this morning at 6 a. m. and delivered your letter few minutes after. Although he thinks some one less known would create less excitement and be less embarrassed by public curiosity, still he will start immediately if he can have an absolute safe-conduct for four persons, to be named by him. Your letter he does not think will guard them from arrest, and with only those letters he would have to explain the whole matter to any officer who might choose to hinder them. If this meets with your approbation I can write the order in your name as assistant adjutant-general or you can send it by mail. Please answer me at Astor House.

JOHN HAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, July 16, 1864—10.30 a. m.

JOHN HAY,
Astor House, New York:

Yours received. Write the safe-conduct, as you propose, without waiting for one by mail from me. If there is or is not anything in the affair, I wish to know it without unnecessary delay.

A. LINCOLN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, D. C., July 16, 1864.

The President of the United States directs that the four persons whose names follow—to wit: Hon. Clement C. Clay, Hon. Jacob Thompson, Prof. James P. Holcombe, George N. Sanders—shall have safe-conduct to the city of Washington in company with the Hon. Horace Greeley, and shall be exempt from arrest or annoyance of any kind from any officer of the United States during their journey to the said city of Washington.

By order of the President:

JOHN HAY,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *July 16, 1864.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I returned to this place this morning, having visited Cincinnati, Saint Louis, and Paducah. Finding General Ewing authorized to raise a colored regiment in Saint Louis, I transferred the few men of the Seventy-second to Colonel Ewing's regiment and ordered the officers to Covington, there to raise a regiment. Two or perhaps three regiments may yet be raised in Missouri, but not without strong armed parties to pass through the country to give protection. For this purpose General Rosecrans urges me to send him a colored regiment from Kentucky, which I propose doing as soon as General Burbridge can spare one. The latter officer requires 10,000 colored troops in the State. At Paducah I found but about 1,200 men, and that nothing had recently been done in the way of recruiting because arms could not be obtained. I was surprised at this, for this position is liable to attack at any time. It seems the Ordnance Department will not issue arms until a regiment is entirely organized and the colonel makes a requisition. This will not answer here, for recruiting, to be fully successful, must be done with strong armed parties passing through the counties containing the most negroes. The negroes, seeing that protection will be offered them, will rapidly join the troops. I have taken measures to at once furnish this regiment (a very fine one) with Enfield rifles from Saint Louis. As soon as they are received 500 men will be sent through the entire First Congressional District.

I found at this place, as at Camp Nelson, a number of old men, women, and children, which I decided should be sent to their homes, as in this State, where slavery exists, I am only authorized under the law to take the able-bodied men for soldiers. They, too, are needed

to secure the crops, which we shall certainly require for the army. Colonel Barry, I have just learned, refuses to send off the persons—I suppose under the idea that by so doing he would be violating the Articles of War prohibiting the rendition of fugitives. If he was in any other State he could not give Kentucky negroes up, but here in this State I conceive we should not take any but the able-bodied men. I would like to be informed if I am right in the position I have taken. Two regiments have been fully organized here—one General Burbridge has sent to Louisville; the second was completed to-day; a third has been commenced. We ought to get from 18,000 to 20,000 men in this State. I shall proceed to Lexington on Monday, the 18th instant.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 126.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *July 16, 1864.*

I. Brig. Gen. W. A. Pile, U. S. Volunteers, is relieved from his present duty as superintendent of the organization of colored troops in Missouri, and will report in person to Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby, commanding Military Division of West Mississippi, for assignment. Capt. Edward Hemenway, Sixty-seventh Regiment U. S. Colored Infantry, will accompany General Pile in the capacity of acting assistant adjutant-general.

II. Brig. Gen. Thomas Ewing, jr., U. S. Volunteers, is hereby charged with the duty of superintending the organization of colored troops in Missouri.

* * * * * * *

IV. The detachment of enlisted men now at Benton Barracks, Mo., belonging to the Seventy-second Regiment U. S. Colored Infantry, are hereby transferred to the Eighteenth U. S. Colored Infantry, and recruiting for the first-named regiment will cease in the State of Missouri.

V. The officers already appointed in the Seventy-second Regiment U. S. Colored Infantry will proceed without delay to Covington, Ky., for the purpose of organizing the regiment. The senior officer will report in person to the commanding officer at that post, and in writing to Bvt. Maj. Gen. S. G. Burbridge, at Lexington, Ky.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

NEW YORK, *July 16, 1864.*
(Received 2.30 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I have several regiments of militia ready for muster under the call for 100 days. They are about 500 each regiment. The mustering officers decline to take them unless 800. Now, our State by the U. S. laws is authorized to organize their militia, and the usage since the war commenced has been to muster militia regiments according to our State organization. Will you oblige me by an order to that effect?

CHAS. W. SANDFORD,
Major-General, 5 Tryon Row.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, July 16, 1864.

Major-General SANDFORD,
New York:

Your telegram just received, and instructions given to muster in your regiments as requested.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., July 16, 1864.

Col. J. H. POTTER,
Actg. Asst. Provost-Marshal-General, Columbus, Ohio:

There is no illegality whatever in the draft for deficiency in subdistricts, whether the State is ahead or not. You can readily perceive this by reading the law. I regret that the Governor should raise such a point to prevent the completion of a draft which was commenced at his earnest solicitation. As you have suspended the draft, it is best that your orders on the subject should stand, and I therefore confirm them. Have the accounts closed up with a view to a correct settlement for future quotas.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

HARRISBURG, *July 16, 1864.*

General J. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General:

Colonel Todd will be in Washington on Monday or Tuesday to compare the account kept here with yours of men furnished by Pennsylvania. Whatever may be the result, it is better that a question so delicate should be definitely settled, and I ask that no further proceeding be had until he arrives.

A. G. CURTIN.

SAINT JOHNS, N. B., *July 16, 1864.*

F. W. SEWARD,
Assistant Secretary:

Governor Cony has already overrated importance of rebel demonstration from New Brunswick. There are no vessels whatever, and less than a score of men. A Union man with party will give due notice of all danger.

J. Q. HOWARD,
U S. Consul.

[JULY 18, 1864.—For Lincoln to Sherman, relating to latter's objections to opening recruiting stations near his camps, see Series I, Vol. XXXVIII, Part V, p. 169.]

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, July 18, 1864.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union, and the abandonment of slavery, and which

comes by and with an authority that can control the armies now at war against the United States, will be received and considered by the Executive Government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms on other substantial and collateral points, and the bearer or bearers thereof shall have safe-conduct both ways.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 231. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, July 18, 1864.*

The following acts and resolutions of Congress are published for the information of all concerned:

* * * * * * *

I. PUBLIC—No. 180.

AN ACT making appropriations for the construction, preservation, and repairs of certain fortifications and other works of defense, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the construction, preservation, and repairs of certain fortifications, and other works of defense, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-five:

For Fort Montgomery, at outlet of Lake Champlain, New York, fifty thousand dollars.

For Fort Knox, at Narrows of Penobscot River, Maine, one hundred thousand dollars.

For fort at entrance of Kennebec River (Fort Popham), Maine, one hundred thousand dollars.

For fort on Hog Island Ledge (Fort Gorges), Portland Harbor, Maine, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For Fort Preble, Portland Harbor, Maine, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For Fort Scammel, Portland Harbor, Maine, one hundred thousand dollars.

For new Fort Constitution, Portsmouth Harbor, New Hampshire, one hundred thousand dollars.

For Fort McClary, Portsmouth Harbor, New Hampshire, fifty thousand dollars.

For Fort Winthrop, Governor's Island, Boston Harbor, Massachusetts, fifty thousand dollars.

For Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, Massachusetts, twenty thousand dollars.

For sea-wall of Great Brewster's Island, forty thousand dollars.

For repair of sea-walls on Deer and on Lovell's Islands, ten thousand dollars.

For permanent forts at New Bedford Harbor, Massachusetts, one hundred thousand dollars.

For Fort Schuyler, East River, New York, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For fort at Willets Point, opposite Fort Schuyler, New York, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For repairs of Fort Columbus, Castle Williams, South Battery, Fort Wood, and Fort Gibson, New York Harbor, one hundred thousand dollars.

For new battery near Fort Hamilton, at the Narrows, New York, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For Fort Richmond, Staten Island, New York, twenty thousand dollars.

For fort on site of Fort Tompkins, Staten Island, New York, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For casemated battery on Staten Island, New York, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For repairs and completion of sea-wall at Buffalo, thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For fort at Sandy Hook, New Jersey, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

For Fort Mifflin, near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, twenty thousand dollars.

For permanent work for Delaware Breakwater Harbor, one hundred thousand dollars.

For Fort Carroll, Baltimore Harbor, Maryland, one hundred thousand dollars.

For Fort Monroe, Hampton Roads, Virginia, fifty thousand dollars.

For Fort Wool, Hampton Roads, Virginia, two hundred thousand dollars.

For Fort Clinch, entrance to Cumberland Sound, Florida, one hundred thousand dollars.

For fort at Ship Island, coast of Mississippi, one hundred thousand dollars.

For fort at Fort Point, San Francisco Bay, California, fifty thousand dollars.

For fort at Alcatraz Island, San Francisco Bay, California, ninety thousand dollars.

For land defenses at San Francisco, one hundred and seventy-seven thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no portion of the same shall be expended on other fortifications now in progress there.

For defenses in Oregon and in Washington Territory at or near the mouth of Columbia River, one hundred thousand dollars.

For repairs and alterations of barracks, quarters, hospitals, store-rooms, and fences at permanent forts not occupied by troops, fifty thousand dollars.

For construction of permanent platforms for modern cannon of large caliber in existing fortifications of important harbors, one hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

For tool and siege trains for armies in the field, two hundred thousand dollars.

For bridge trains and equipage for armies in the field, five hundred thousand dollars.

For contingencies of fortifications, including field-works and field operations, seven hundred thousand dollars.

For providing obstructions to be moored in the Potomac River, to render the shore batteries more efficient for the protection of Washington against maritime attack, three hundred thousand dollars.

For completing and rendering more permanent the defenses of Washington, three hundred thousand dollars.

For surveys of the northern and northwestern lakes, including Lake Superior, one hundred thousand dollars.

For engraving and printing chart of lake surveys, ten thousand dollars.

For purchase and repair of instruments, fifteen thousand dollars.

For surveys for military defenses, and for purchase of campaign maps, manuscript notes, and maps of surveys of railroads and canals, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Approved July 2, 1864.

II. PUBLIC—NO. 184.

AN ACT to provide for the more speedy punishment of guerrilla marauders, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the twenty-first section of an act entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," approved third March, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, shall apply as well to the sentences of military commissions as to those of courts-martial; and hereafter the commanding general in the field, or the commander of the department, as the case may be, shall have power to carry into execution all sentences against guerrilla marauders for robbery, arson, burglary, rape, assault with intent to commit rape, and for violation of the laws and customs of war, as well as sentences against spies, mutineers, deserters, and murderers.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That every officer authorized to order a general court-martial shall have power to pardon or mitigate any punishment ordered by such court, including that of confinement in the penitentiary, except the sentence of death, or of cashiering or dismissing an officer, which sentences it shall be competent during the continuance of the present rebellion for the general commanding the army in the field, or the department commander, as the case may be, to remit or mitigate; and the fifth section of the act approved July seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, chapter two hundred and one, be, and the same is hereby, repealed, so far as it relates to sentences of imprisonment in the penitentiary.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That when a soldier sick in hospital shall have been discharged, or shall be discharged, from the military service, but shall be unable to leave or to avail himself of his discharge in consequence of sickness or wounds, and shall subsequently die in such hospital, he shall be deemed to have died in the military service, so far as relates to bounties.

Approved July 2, 1864.

III. PUBLIC—No. 206.

AN ACT supplementary to an act entitled "An act to grant pensions," approved July fourteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the biennial examinations of pensioners required by an act approved March three, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, may be made by one surgeon only, provided he is a surgeon of the Army or Navy, or an examining surgeon duly appointed by the Commissioner of Pensions: nor shall the biennial certificate of two unappointed civil surgeons be accepted in any case, except upon satisfactory evidence that an examination by a commissioned or duly appointed surgeon is impracticable.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all fees paid to examining surgeons for biennial examinations, or for examinations especially ordered, as provided by the eighth section of the act to grant pensions, approved July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, shall be refunded by the agent for paying pensions in the district within which the pensioner or claimant resides, out of any money appropriated for the payment of pensions, under such regulations as the Commissioner of Pensions may prescribe.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That declarations of pension claimants shall be made before a court of record, or before some officer thereof having custody of its seal, said officer being hereby fully authorized and empowered to administer and certify any oath or affirmation relating to any pension or application therefor: *Provided*, That the Commissioner of Pensions may designate, in localities more than twenty-five miles distant from any place at which such a court is holden, persons duly qualified to administer oaths, before whom declarations may be made and testimony taken.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That section twelve of the act to grant pensions, approved July fourteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, is hereby repealed. And the Commissioner of Pensions is authorized and empowered to detail, from time to time, clerks in his office to investigate suspected attempts at fraud on the Government through the Pension Office, and to aid in prosecuting any persons so offending, with such additional compensation as is customary in cases of special service.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That all persons now by law entitled to a less pension than hereafter specified, who shall have lost both feet in the military service of the United States and in the line of duty, shall be entitled to a pension of twenty dollars per month; and those who, under the same conditions, have lost both hands or both eyes, shall be entitled to a pension of twenty-five dollars per month.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That no pension claim now on file, unless prosecuted to a successful issue within three years from the passage of this act, and no claim hereafter filed, not thus prosecuted to a successful issue within five years from the date of such filing, shall be admitted without satisfactory record evidence from the War Department to establish the same; and in every case in which a claim for pension shall have been filed for more than three years after the discharge or decease of the party on whose account the claim is made, the pension, if allowed, shall commence from the date of filing the last paper in said case by the party prosecuting the same.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That on the remarriage of any widow receiving a pension, such pension shall terminate, and shall not be renewed should she again become a widow.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That examining surgeons, duly appointed by the Commissioner of Pensions, may be required by him, from time to time, as he shall deem for the interests of the Government, to make special examinations of pensioners on the rolls of their respective districts, and such examinations shall have precedence over previous examinations, whether special or biennial; but when injustice is alleged to have been done by any examination so ordered, the Commissioner of Pensions may, at his discretion, select a board of three duly appointed examining surgeons, who shall meet at a place to be designated by him, and shall review such cases as may be ordered before them on appeal from any special examination as aforesaid, and the decision of such board shall be final on the question so submitted thereto. The compensation of all such surgeons shall not exceed that which has been customarily allowed in such cases, and shall be paid out of any appropriations made for the payment of pensions, in the same manner as the ordinary fees of appointed surgeons are or may be authorized to be paid.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That those persons, not enlisted soldiers in the Army, who volunteered for the time being to serve with any regularly organized

military or naval force of the United States, or where persons otherwise volunteered and rendered service in any engagement with rebels or Indians since the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, shall, if they have been disabled in consequence of wounds received in battle in such temporary service, be entitled to the same benefits of the pension laws as those who have been regularly mustered into the United States service; and the widows or other dependents of any such persons as may have been killed in the temporary service aforesaid shall be entitled to pensions in the same manner as they would have been had such persons been regularly mustered: *Provided*, That no claim under this section shall be valid unless presented and prosecuted to a successful issue within three years from and after the passage of this act. All such claims shall be adjudicated under such special rules and regulations as the Commissioner of Pensions may prescribe most effectually to guard against frauds.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person entitled to an invalid pension under the provisions of the act granting pensions, approved July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, has died or shall hereafter die while an application for such pension is pending, and having a widow or dependent relative entitled to receive a pension by reason of his service and death, as provided in said act, then the pension to such widow or other person shall commence from the date at which the decedent's invalid pension would have commenced had he survived, subject to the conditions of this act and the act to which this is amendatory.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That all enlisted soldiers in the Army who shall have become disabled in the service, whether they shall have been regularly mustered in or not, shall be entitled to the same benefits of the pension laws as those who have been regularly mustered into the United States service; and the widows or other dependents entitled to pension by law, as prescribed by the act of July fourteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, of any such soldier who may have been killed, or shall have died, or shall hereafter die, by reason of any wound received or disease contracted while in said service and in the line of duty, shall be entitled to the same pension as though such soldier had been regularly mustered into the service.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the fees of agents and attorneys for making out and causing to be executed the papers necessary to establish a claim for a pension bounty, and other allowance before the Pension Office, under this act, shall not exceed the following rates: For making out and causing to be duly executed a declaration by the applicant, with the necessary affidavits, and forwarding the same to the Pension Office, with the requisite correspondence, ten dollars; which sum shall be received by such agent or attorney in full for all services in obtaining such pension, and shall not be demanded or received in whole or in part until such pension shall be obtained; and the sixth and seventh sections of an act entitled "An act to grant pensions," approved July [fourteenth], eighteen hundred and sixty-two, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That any agent or attorney who shall, directly or indirectly, demand or receive any greater compensation for his services under this act than is prescribed in the preceding section of this act, or who shall contract or agree to prosecute any claim for a pension, bounty, or other allowance under this act, on the condition that he shall receive a per centum upon any portion of the amount of such claim, or who shall wrongfully withhold from a pensioner or other claimant the whole or any part of the pension or claim allowed and due to such pensioner or claimant, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall, for every such offense, be fined not exceeding three hundred dollars, or imprisoned at hard labor not exceeding two years, or both, according to the circumstances and aggravations of the offense.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the widows and children of colored soldiers who have been, or who may be hereafter, killed, or who have died or may hereafter die of wounds received in battle, or who have died or may hereafter die of disease contracted in the military service of the United States, and in the line of duty, shall be entitled to receive the pensions now provided by law, without other proof of marriage than that the parties had habitually recognized each other as man and wife, and lived together as such for a definite period next preceding the soldier's enlistment, not less than two years, to be shown by the affidavits of credible witnesses: *Provided, however*, That such widow and children are free persons: *Provided further*, That if such parties resided in any State in which their marriage may have been legally solemnized, the usual evidence shall be required.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Approved July 4, 1864.

IV. PUBLIC—No. 212.

AN ACT to provide for the better organization of the Quartermaster's Department.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be established in the office of the Quartermaster-General of the Army, to exist during the present rebellion, and one year thereafter, the following divisions, each of which shall be placed in the charge of a competent officer of the Quartermaster's Department, to be assigned to such duty by the Secretary of War, who shall, under such rules as may be prescribed by the Quartermaster-General, with the approval of the Secretary of War, transact the business of such division as hereinafter provided, to wit:

The First Division shall have charge of the purchase, procurement, and disposition of horses and mules for cavalry, artillery, wagon and ambulance trains, and all other purposes for which horses or mules may be procured for the armies of the United States.

The Second Division shall have charge of the purchase, procurement, issue, and disposition of cloth and clothing, knapsacks, camp and garrison equipage, and all accouterments of the soldier which are provided by the Quartermaster's Department.

The Third Division shall have charge of the purchase, charter, hire, and maintenance of all vessels to be used in the transportation of the Army, and of prisoners of war, and of their supplies on the ocean, and the bays and sounds connected therewith, and upon the northern and northwestern lakes, including all vessels propelled by steam or otherwise, owned or employed by the War Department, excepting river steam vessels and barges upon the Western rivers.

The Fourth Division shall have charge of the purchase, charter, hire, maintenance, and procurement of all transportation for the army, and its supplies by land and upon the Western rivers (other than transportation by animal power in the field, and at camps, garrisons, posts, depots, and stations), including all railroad and telegraph lines operated by the United States for military purposes, and of all steam rams and gun-boats owned or employed by the War Department upon the Western rivers, until other dispositions shall be made of them by competent authority.

The Fifth Division shall have charge of the purchase, procurement, issue, and disposition of forage and straw for the Army.

The Sixth Division shall have charge of the erection, procurement, maintenance, disposition, and so forth, of all barracks, hospital buildings, store-houses, stables, bridges (other than railroad bridges), wharves, and other structures composed in whole or in part of lumber, and of all lumber, nails, and hardware for building purposes; and of the hire and commutation of quarters for officers, the hire of quarters for troops, the hire of grounds for cantonments, or other military purposes, and the repair and care of all buildings and other structures herein mentioned, and of all grounds owned, hired, or occupied for military purposes, except such as are lawfully under the charge of other bureaus of the War Department; and of extra pay to soldiers employed in erecting barracks, or other fatigue duty, under the acts of March second, eighteen hundred and nineteen, and August fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four.

The Seventh Division shall have charge of the purchase, procurement, issue, and disposition of all wagons, ambulances, traveling forges and harness (except such as are furnished by the Ordnance Department), and of all hardware except as hereinbefore provided; and of all fuel for officers and enlisted men, camps, garrisons, hospitals, posts, store-houses, offices, public transports, steam rams, and army gun-boats, and of all transportation by animal power in the field, at camps, garrisons, posts, depots, and stations; and of the construction and repair of roads other than railroads; and of the compensation of wagon and forage masters, and of clerks to officers of the Quartermaster's Department; and of the purchase of heating and cooking stoves; and of the expenses of courts-martial, military commissions, and courts of inquiry; and of mileage and allowances to officers for the transportation of themselves and their baggage when traveling upon duty without troops, escorts, or supplies, and of supplies for prisoners of war and such refugees as the Secretary of War may direct to be temporarily provided for; and of the purchase of stationery, blanks, and blank books for the Quartermaster's Department; and of the printing of the division and department orders and reports; and of the proper and authorized expenses for the movements and operations of an army not expressly assigned to any other division or department.

The Eighth Division shall have charge of all inspections of the Quartermaster's Department, and of all reports made by officers assigned to inspection duty, analyzing and preserving the reports as received, and communicating, through

the Quartermaster-General, to the chiefs of the proper divisions, such portions of these reports as may be necessary for their information and use: *Provided*, That the officers assigned to inspection duty shall have power not only to report and to point out any errors or abuses which they may discover in the practical operations of the Quartermaster's Department, but to give, by order of the Quartermaster-General, the orders which may be immediately necessary to correct and to prevent a continuance of such abuses or errors: *Provided further*, That all such orders shall be immediately reported to the chief of the inspection division for the approval or otherwise of the Quartermaster-General.

The Ninth Division shall have charge of all the correspondence, returns, reports, and records received, filed, and preserved in the office of the Quartermaster-General, and of the transmission thereof to the several other divisions of this office and departments of the Government.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the heads of the several divisions above mentioned shall, under the direction of the Quartermaster-General, from time to time advertise for proposals for the supplies necessary for the movements and operations of the several armies, posts, detachments, garrisons, hospitals, and for other military purposes, in newspapers having general circulation in those parts of the country where such supplies can be most advantageously furnished, having regard also to the places where such supplies are to be delivered and used; and all such supplies so purchased or contracted for shall be subject to careful inspection; and all clothing and camp and garrison equipage shall be subject to a double inspection, first, as to the quality of the material, and second, as to the kind and character of the workmanship; which inspection shall in all cases be performed by a competent inspector, with suitable assistance, who shall have had ample experience in the inspection of cloth, clothing, knapsacks, camp and garrison equipage; and all payments for supplies so purchased shall be made under the direction of the officers in charge of the several divisions above mentioned upon receipts or certificates from the officers inspecting and receiving such supplies, prepared in such form and attested in such manner as may be prescribed by the Quartermaster-General.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Quartermaster-General to establish depots, from time to time, at places convenient to the principal armies in the field, for receiving and distributing the supplies necessary for such armies, and for the detachments, posts, and hospitals most accessible to such depots; and the business of inspecting, weighing, measuring, and receiving supplies for such armies, detachments, posts, and hospitals, and of giving receipts or certificates therefor to the persons furnishing such supplies, shall be carried on as far as practicable at such depots; but the Quartermaster-General, or the heads of the several divisions above mentioned, may cause such supplies to be sent from the place of purchase directly to the quartermasters of the commands for whose use they are procured, in any cases where it may be more economical or advantageous so to do; and in cases where horses, mules, clothing, or camp and garrison equipage may be so sent, suitable and competent inspectors shall be sent to examine the same before they shall be issued and receipted for.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That when an emergency shall exist requiring the immediate procurement of supplies for the necessary movements and operations of an army or detachment, and when such supplies cannot be procured from any established depot of the Quartermaster's Department, or from the head of the division charged with the duty of furnishing such supplies, within the required time, then it shall be lawful for the commanding officer of such army or detachment to order the chief quartermaster of such army or detachment to procure such supplies during the continuance of such emergency, but no longer, in the most expeditious manner, and without advertisement; and it shall be the duty of such quartermaster to obey such order; and his accounts of the disbursement of moneys for such supplies shall be accompanied by the order of the commanding officer as aforesaid, or a certified copy of the same, and also by a statement of the particular facts and circumstances, with their dates, constituting such emergency.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Quartermaster-General, immediately after the passage of this act, and at least once in every month thereafter, to require from the principal quartermasters of the several military departments and depots approximate statements of the aggregate amount of supplies on hand, and estimates of the additional amounts required for the service for the ensuing month, stating at what places such supplies will be required, and what amounts are legally contracted for but not yet delivered. And it shall be the duty of the heads of the several divisions above mentioned to cause to be made purchases or contracts for the supplies which the Quartermaster-General may estimate to be

IV. PUBLIC—No. 212.

AN ACT to provide for the better organization of the Quartermaster's Department.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be established in the office of the Quartermaster-General of the Army, to exist during the present rebellion, and one year thereafter, the following divisions, each of which shall be placed in the charge of a competent officer of the Quartermaster's Department, to be assigned to such duty by the Secretary of War, who shall, under such rules as may be prescribed by the Quartermaster-General, with the approval of the Secretary of War, transact the business of such division as hereinafter provided, to wit:

The First Division shall have charge of the purchase, procurement, and disposition of horses and mules for cavalry, artillery, wagon and ambulance trains, and all other purposes for which horses or mules may be procured for the armies of the United States.

The Second Division shall have charge of the purchase, procurement, issue, and disposition of cloth and clothing, knapsacks, camp and garrison equipage, and all accouterments of the soldier which are provided by the Quartermaster's Department.

The Third Division shall have charge of the purchase, charter, hire, and maintenance of all vessels to be used in the transportation of the Army, and of prisoners of war, and of their supplies on the ocean, and the bays and sounds connected therewith, and upon the northern and northwestern lakes, including all vessels propelled by steam or otherwise, owned or employed by the War Department, excepting river steam vessels and barges upon the Western rivers.

The Fourth Division shall have charge of the purchase, charter, hire, maintenance, and procurement of all transportation for the army, and its supplies by land and upon the Western rivers (other than transportation by animal power in the field, and at camps, garrisons, posts, depots, and stations), including all railroad and telegraph lines operated by the United States for military purposes, and of all steam rams and gun-boats owned or employed by the War Department upon the Western rivers, until other dispositions shall be made of them by competent authority.

The Fifth Division shall have charge of the purchase, procurement, issue, and disposition of forage and straw for the Army.

The Sixth Division shall have charge of the erection, procurement, maintenance, disposition, and so forth, of all barracks, hospital buildings, store-houses, stables, bridges (other than railroad bridges), wharves, and other structures composed in whole or in part of lumber, and of all lumber, nails, and hardware for building purposes; and of the hire and commutation of quarters for officers, the hire of quarters for troops, the hire of grounds for cantonments, or other military purposes, and the repair and care of all buildings and other structures herein mentioned, and of all grounds owned, hired, or occupied for military purposes, except such as are lawfully under the charge of other bureaus of the War Department; and of extra pay to soldiers employed in erecting barracks, or other fatigue duty, under the acts of March second, eighteen hundred and nineteen, and August fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four.

The Seventh Division shall have charge of the purchase, procurement, issue, and disposition of all wagons, ambulances, traveling forges and harness (except such as are furnished by the Ordnance Department), and of all hardware except as hereinbefore provided; and of all fuel for officers and enlisted men, camps, garrisons, hospitals, posts, store-houses, offices, public transports, steam rams, and army gun-boats, and of all transportation by animal power in the field, at camps, garrisons, posts, depots, and stations; and of the construction and repair of roads other than railroads; and of the compensation of wagon and forage masters, and of clerks to officers of the Quartermaster's Department; and of the purchase of heating and cooking stoves; and of the expenses of courts-martial, military commissions, and courts of inquiry; and of mileage and allowances to officers for the transportation of themselves and their baggage when traveling upon duty without troops, escorts, or supplies, and of supplies for prisoners of war and such refugees as the Secretary of War may direct to be temporarily provided for; and of the purchase of stationery, blanks, and blank books for the Quartermaster's Department; and of the printing of the division and department orders and reports; and of the proper and authorized expenses for the movements and operations of an army not expressly assigned to any other division or department.

The Eighth Division shall have charge of all inspections of the Quartermaster's Department, and of all reports made by officers assigned to inspection duty, analyzing and preserving the reports as received, and communicating, through

the Quartermaster-General, to the chiefs of the proper divisions, such portions of these reports as may be necessary for their information and use: *Provided*, That the officers assigned to inspection duty shall have power not only to report and to point out any errors or abuses which they may discover in the practical operations of the Quartermaster's Department, but to give, by order of the Quartermaster-General, the orders which may be immediately necessary to correct and to prevent a continuance of such abuses or errors: *Provided further*, That all such orders shall be immediately reported to the chief of the inspection division for the approval or otherwise of the Quartermaster-General.

The Ninth Division shall have charge of all the correspondence, returns, reports, and records received, filed, and preserved in the office of the Quartermaster-General, and of the transmission thereof to the several other divisions of this office and departments of the Government.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the heads of the several divisions above mentioned shall, under the direction of the Quartermaster-General, from time to time advertise for proposals for the supplies necessary for the movements and operations of the several armies, posts, detachments, garrisons, hospitals, and for other military purposes, in newspapers having general circulation in those parts of the country where such supplies can be most advantageously furnished, having regard also to the places where such supplies are to be delivered and used; and all such supplies so purchased or contracted for shall be subject to careful inspection; and all clothing and camp and garrison equipage shall be subject to a double inspection, first, as to the quality of the material, and second, as to the kind and character of the workmanship; which inspection shall in all cases be performed by a competent inspector, with suitable assistance, who shall have had ample experience in the inspection of cloth, clothing, knapsacks, camp and garrison equipage; and all payments for supplies so purchased shall be made under the direction of the officers in charge of the several divisions above mentioned upon receipts or certificates from the officers inspecting and receiving such supplies, prepared in such form and attested in such manner as may be prescribed by the Quartermaster-General.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Quartermaster-General to establish depots, from time to time, at places convenient to the principal armies in the field, for receiving and distributing the supplies necessary for such armies, and for the detachments, posts, and hospitals most accessible to such depots; and the business of inspecting, weighing, measuring, and receiving supplies for such armies, detachments, posts, and hospitals, and of giving receipts or certificates therefor to the persons furnishing such supplies, shall be carried on as far as practicable at such depots; but the Quartermaster-General, or the heads of the several divisions above mentioned, may cause such supplies to be sent from the place of purchase directly to the quartermasters of the commands for whose use they are procured, in any cases where it may be more economical or advantageous so to do; and in cases where horses, mules, clothing, or camp and garrison equipage may be so sent, suitable and competent inspectors shall be sent to examine the same before they shall be issued and receipted for.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That when an emergency shall exist requiring the immediate procurement of supplies for the necessary movements and operations of an army or detachment, and when such supplies cannot be procured from any established depot of the Quartermaster's Department, or from the head of the division charged with the duty of furnishing such supplies, within the required time, then it shall be lawful for the commanding officer of such army or detachment to order the chief quartermaster of such army or detachment to procure such supplies during the continuance of such emergency, but no longer, in the most expeditious manner, and without advertisement; and it shall be the duty of such quartermaster to obey such order; and his accounts of the disbursement of moneys for such supplies shall be accompanied by the order of the commanding officer as aforesaid, or a certified copy of the same, and also by a statement of the particular facts and circumstances, with their dates, constituting such emergency.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Quartermaster-General, immediately after the passage of this act, and at least once in every month thereafter, to require from the principal quartermasters of the several military departments and depots approximate statements of the aggregate amount of supplies on hand, and estimates of the additional amounts required for the service for the ensuing month, stating at what places such supplies will be required, and what amounts are legally contracted for but not yet delivered. And it shall be the duty of the heads of the several divisions above mentioned to cause to be made purchases or contracts for the supplies which the Quartermaster-General may estimate to be

thousand copies of such enlarged register shall be published, and may be sold to officers, soldiers, or citizens, at a price which shall not more than cover the actual cost of paper, printing, and binding, and shall not in any case exceed one dollar per volume.

Approved June 30, 1864.

* * * * * * *

X. PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 56.

A RESOLUTION explanatory of an act entitled "An act to increase the pay of soldiers in the United States Army, and for other purposes," approved June twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the word "musicians," in the first section of an act entitled "An act to increase the pay of soldiers in the United States Army, and for other purposes," approved June twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, is not to be construed to include musicians (other than leaders) employed as members of brigade and regimental bands; but such members of bands shall be paid as heretofore, one-fourth of the members of each band thirty-four dollars per month, one-fourth of them twenty dollars per month, and the remaining half of them seventeen dollars per month.

Approved July 2, 1864.

XI. PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 57.

A RESOLUTION to increase the compensation of matrons in the hospitals.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, hospital matrons shall be entitled to, and shall receive, ten dollars per month and one ration.

Approved July 4, 1864.

XII. PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 60.

JOINT RESOLUTION explanatory of a joint resolution relative to pay of staff officers of the lieutenant-general.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the joint resolution relative to pay of staff officers of the lieutenant-general, approved May twenty, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, shall be so construed as to entitle all the staff officers on the staff of the lieutenant-general to receive the pay, emoluments, and allowances of cavalry officers of the same grade.

Approved July 4, 1864.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

STATE-HOUSE, *Augusta, Me., July 18, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

The property of the Government at Fort Popham, at the mouth of the Kennebec River, is exposed to capture, and could be captured by men. There are two guns mounted. No ammunition or artillerists. This constitutes the defense of the mouth of the Kennebec River. Bath is ten miles from the mouth. There is more than a million dollars' worth of shipping on the stocks, and another million at the wharves there. The citizens are very uneasy at their defenseless condition. I wish authority to raise a company for defense, and that it may be mustered into the service of the United States, for the specific purpose of manning the garrison at Fort Popham and the defense of Bath. It ought to be done at once.

S. CONY,
Governor of Maine.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, July 18, 1864.

Governor CONY,
Augusta, Me.:

You are authorized to raise one or more companies for the specific purpose of garrisoning Fort Popham and for the defense of Bath. Orders will be issued for mustering in, and supplying with arms, ammunition, and other needful supplies. Similar authority will be given you for raising the force which, in your judgment, may be needed for the defense of any other exposed points in your State, upon your application. Every facility and assistance in the power of the General Government will be afforded for the above purpose, and the Department is under obligation to you for giving the matter your vigilant attention.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

BOSTON, MASS., *July 18, 1864.*

His Excellency A. LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

I trust your call for volunteers will be for 200,000 at a time repeating the calls until you have a half million called. In fifty days they are impossible, then you must draft. Calling by installments gives the needful time; meanwhile the present campaign does not suffer more, since no new draft will help this campaign. I shall send five regiments of 100-days' men, beginning with two this week. We proceed deliberately to organize better, which is for the public good, since the term does not begin until regimental organizations are complete.

JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor of Massachusetts.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., July 18, 1864.

Hon. THOMAS D. ELIOT, M. C.,
New Bedford, Mass.:

SIR: Mr. I. Crowell has furnished me with a copy of the Yarmouth Register, of July 1, publishing letters from Governor Andrew, yourself, and Mr. Crowell in relation to the draft. It seems to me that your letter is not only calculated to do injustice to the War Department, but also to promote dissatisfaction among the people and increase the difficulties which necessarily attend the enforcement of the laws of Congress in reference to raising troops, and thus embarrass the Government, which I presume you intend to support. You say you are doing all in your power to protect your people from the unjust operations of the draft. You say further that, although justice ought to be done, and you are using all your "arguments" for it, you only "hope" it may be secured, and that you may not be able to have your own way about it. You then announce that the "War Department is a difficult one to satisfy when the draft is made," and that "they ought, however, to construe the law fairly," and you close by saying to your people "certainly I shall do all I can for you," &c.

I do not wish to comment further on this communication than to file a protest against the character for unfairness, injustice, and

oppression you are pleased, directly or by insinuation, to attribute to my branch of the War Department. I do not think there is any sufficient cause for your presenting a branch of the War Department to your people as an unfair and unjust institution against which you were, with doubtful prospects of success, using all your arguments to "protect them." That such is the effect of your letter I think must be admitted.

Law and justice require that each and every section of country should furnish its proportional amount of military service. If your arguments and the case upon which they were presented are carefully and disinterestedly studied, I think it will be found that they are calculated, if not intended, to relieve your district from its fair share of military service instead of protecting it against injustice and unfairness on the part of the War Department, and this in connection with the last sentence of your letter, "I shall do all I can for you," will, I fear, be construed by the ungenerous as indicating a subordination of great interests to local influences. Must not the great cause and the Government suffer by being presented to the people by a professed friend, in the manner you have presented them in this letter to your constituents?

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., July 18, 1864.

Governor BROUGH,
Columbus, Ohio:

Your dispatch of 14th to Secretary of War about suspending draft is received. It has already been answered by my dispatch to Colonel Potter, dated July 16, which please see.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., July 18, 1864.

Governor BROUGH,
Columbus, Ohio:

Dispatch of 14th to Secretary of War received. New call for 500,000 troops is made to-day. If you feel satisfied you can complete a regiment of representative recruits promptly it may be undertaken. Present this to Colonel Potter as an order to have provost-marshals concentrate these recruits at points suitable for organization.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *July 18, 1864.*

General JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General:

Recruiting in rebel States must be done by sub-districts. Can I allow one agent to each Congressional district in the State requiring parties to agree upon their agent and ask no more? Answer prompt. I am pressed on the subject.

JOHN BROUGH.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., July 18, 1864.

Governor BROUGH,
Columbus, Ohio:

General Orders, No. 227, of July 9, announce rules for recruiting in rebel States. Copies have already been sent you, but I send another by mail to-day.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 232. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 19, 1864.

For five hundred thousand volunteers.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by the act approved July fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled "An act further to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," it is provided that the President of the United States may, "at his discretion, at any time hereafter, call for any number of men, as volunteers, for the respective terms of one, two, and three years for military service," and "that in case the quota of [or] any part thereof, of any town, township, ward of a city, precinct, or election district, or of a county not so subdivided, shall not be filled within the space of fifty days after such call, then the President shall immediately order a draft for one year, to fill such quota, or any part thereof, which may be unfilled;"

And whereas, the new enrollment heretofore ordered is so far completed as that the aforementioned act of Congress may now be put in operation for recruiting and keeping up the strength of the armies in the field, for garrisons, and such military operations as may be required for the purpose of suppressing the rebellion and restoring the authority of the United States Government in the insurgent States:

Now, therefore I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do issue this my call for five hundred thousand volunteers for the military service; provided, nevertheless, that this call shall be reduced by all credits which may be established under section eight of the aforesaid act, on account of persons who have entered the naval service during the present rebellion, and by credits for men furnished to the military service in excess of calls heretofore made.*

Volunteers will be accepted under this call for one, two, or three years, as they may elect, and will be entitled to the bounty provided by the law for the period of service for which they enlist.

And I hereby proclaim, order, and direct that, immediately after the fifth day of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, being fifty days from the date of this call, a draft for troops to serve for one year shall be had in every town, township, ward of a city, precinct, or election district, or county not so subdivided, to fill the quota which shall be assigned to it under this call, or any part thereof which may be unfilled by volunteers on the said fifth day of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

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* Under this call the quotas (reduced by excess of credits on previous calls) and credits were as follows, the first number indicating the quota and the second the number of men furnished: Maine, 11,116; 11,042. New Hampshire, 4,648; 5,978. Vermont, 2,665; 3,971. Massachusetts, 21,965; 31,739. Rhode Island, 1,423; 2,310. Connecticut, 5,583; 10,855. New York, 77,539; 83,838. New Jersey, 14,431; 15,108. Pennsylvania, 49,993; 55,536. Delaware, 2,184; 2,175. Maryland, 10,947; 10,235. District of Columbia, 2,386; 2,318. West Virginia, 2,717; 1,956. Kentucky, 9,871; 15,366. Ohio, 27,001; 30,823. Michigan, 12,098; 12,509. Indiana, 25,662; 25,854. Illinois, 21,997; 15,416. Missouri, 25,569; 23,507. Wisconsin, 17,590; 16,823. Iowa, 5,749; 4,223. Minnesota, 4,018; 3,285. Kansas (no quota), 351. Making a grand total of 385,163 men furnished. Of these there were for one year, 223,044; two years, 8,340; three years, 153,049; four years, 730.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this eighteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

[L. S.] ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[JULY 19, 1864.—For General Orders, No. 233, Adjutant-General's Office, publishing proclamation of President Lincoln of July 5, suspending writ of habeas corpus, and establishing martial law in Kentucky, see Series I, Vol. XXXIX, Part II, p. 180.]

CIRCULAR No. 52. WAR DEPT., ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, July 19, 1864.*

The following regulations are announced for the information and guidance of all concerned:

REPORTS OF CREDITS.

I. It is hereby made the special duty of acting assistant provost-marshals-general of States to secure and arrange all the credits due to the different districts and sub-districts under their control, and to see that under calls made in accordance with the act approved July 4, 1864, the draft commences immediately after the expiration of the fifty days prescribed in that act for raising volunteers.

To enable the acting assistant provost-marshals-general of States to conform to the above, it is hereby ordered that hereafter, commencing with the 1st of August next, every U. S. mustering officer shall forward direct to the acting assistant provost-marshal-general of the State, to which men mustered by him are to be credited, duplicates of the tri-monthly and monthly reports of musters which he is required to render to the Adjutant-General of the Army. For enlistments in the Regular Army, superintendents of recruiting service for the Regular Army are charged with what is prescribed above for mustering officers.

The form of the report, hereunto attached,* will be that which commissaries of musters, their assistants, and chief mustering officers for rendezvous in rebel States will use.

The reports will be made up and rendered as follows:

1. Commissaries of musters for army corps will report for their respective corps by consolidating the reports rendered to them by their assistant commissaries.

2. Commissaries of musters for military districts or departments will report for the same by consolidating the reports of their assistants. They will not, however, include or embrace any of the musters reported, as required in the foregoing, by corps commissaries.

3. The chief mustering officer for each of the rendezvous established for recruits from rebel States (see General Orders, No. 227,

* Omitted.

current series, from this office) will report for his rendezvous by consolidating the reports of his assistants. In rendering his reports he will be careful not to embrace musters that do not pertain to his rendezvous.

4. Superintendents of recruiting service for the Regular Army will report by consolidating the reports of the officers acting under their orders, respectively.

5. Mustering officers throughout the loyal States, and all other officers not herein especially mentioned, who are authorized to make musters, will continue to render reports, as heretofore required, direct to the acting assistant provost-marshal-general of the State to which the credits are to be given.

MUSTER-IN ROLLS.

II. Commissaries of musters and chief mustering officers throughout the United States will take especial pains to see that rolls from all officers making musters under them are promptly examined, corrected, and forwarded, and the four copies disposed of as directed by the Mustering Regulations, except that the copy for the adjutant-general of each State will be sent through the acting assistant provost-marshal-general for that State, for his use in verifying the report of credits.

The acting assistant provost-marshal-general will, as soon as possible, extract from these rolls the necessary data and turn them over to the adjutant-general of the State.

The attention of all officers making musters into the service of the United States is invited to the orders of this Department requiring that every man so mustered in should have the authorized organization to which he belongs designated on his muster-in rolls. Transfers from one regiment or company to another are in violation of the orders of the Department, and will in no case be sanctioned.

III. All recruiting officers for the Navy and Marine Corps will, in accordance with orders issued by the Navy Department, report direct to the acting assistant provost-marshal-general of the State to which credits are due, for men enlisted by them.

GENERAL REMARKS.

IV. 1. In States where there is more than one acting assistant provost-marshal-general, as in New York and Pennsylvania, the reports and rolls will be sent to the one at the State capital, and the credits for the divisions of the State will be separated and reported by him.

2. No provision herein contained shall be understood to discontinue any reports or returns heretofore required, except the weekly reports of re-enlisted veterans, which, under section I, are to be rendered tri-monthly.

3. In making up their monthly and tri-monthly reports for this office chief mustering officers will not embrace in them the reports of commissaries of musters of corps, departments, or districts, nor the reports for the Regular Army, but will include credits for the Navy and Marine Corps, crediting them separately from the recruits for the Army.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR No. 27. WAR DEPT., PROV. MAR. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, D. C., July 19, 1864.*

The following instructions and regulations will be observed by all concerned:

ENLISTMENTS.

I. Under the President's call of July 18, 1864, for 500,000 volunteers, men will be enlisted and mustered in for one, two, or three years, as they may in each case elect.

BOUNTIES.

II. The bounty provided by law is as follows:

For recruits, including representative recruits (white or colored)—for one year, $100; for two years, $200; for three years, $300.

The first installments of bounty will be paid by the mustering and disbursing officers when the recruit is mustered in, as follows:

To a recruit who enlists in the Army for one year, $33.33; for two years, $66.66; for three years, $100.

PREMIUMS.

III. No premiums whatever for the procuration of recruits will hereafter be paid by the United States. This, however, will not affect the payment of premiums due for the procuration of recruits previous to the date of this order.

IV. Neither drafted men nor substitutes, furnished either before or after draft, are entitled to bounty from the United States. The fact as to whether the man is a recruit entitled to bounty, or a drafted man or substitute not entitled to it, shall be noted on the enlistment papers and muster-in rolls.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., July 19, 1864.

Maj. J. W. T. GARDINER,
Actg. Asst. Provost-Marshal-General, Augusta, Me.:

MAJOR: I am directed by the Provost-Marshal-General to inform you that the quota of the State of Maine under the call of the President for 500,000 men, of date July 18, 1864, is 11,690.

The quotas of the different Congressional districts have been calculated under the enrollment recently completed, without regard to any excess or deficiency the State may have on former calls, and are as follows: First District, 2,472; Second District, 2,073; Third District, 2,475; Fourth District, 2,173; Fifth District, 2,497.

This quota you will divide pro rata among the different sub-districts, and the quota of each will be reduced by any excess it may now have over all calls heretofore made, or increased by its deficiency on such calls, as the case may be.

You will embody this quota on your next monthly return of quotas and credits to this office, and will keep strict account with each subdistrict.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. A. DODGE,
Capt., Vet. Reserve Corps, in Charge of Enrollment Bureau.

(Letters similar to the foregoing sent to the acting assistant provost-marshals-general of the following named States:

State.	Quota.	State.	Quota.
New Hampshire	6,502	West Virginia	5,928
Vermont	5,156	Kentucky	23,503
Massachusetts	21,670	Ohio	50,792
Rhode Island	3,197	Michigan	18,282
Connecticut	10,121	Indiana	35,732
New York	89,318	Illinois	52,057
New Jersey	15,891	Missouri	26,678
Pennsylvania	61,700	Wisconsin	19,032
Delaware	2,445	Iowa	15,784
Maryland	12,328	Minnesota	5,561
District of Columbia	2,910	Kansas	3,723

For quotas reduced by excess of credits on previous calls see footnote to call, p. 515.)

COLUMBUS, *July 19, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Please confer, officially, your verbal authority to me to raise twenty new regiments under the call just issued. This will not fill our vacant numbers. Please answer by telegraph.

JNO. BROUGH.

PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., July 19, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General United States:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that in obedience to Special Orders, No. 239, current series, from Adjutant-General's Office, I left this city for Harrisburg, Pa., at 8.30 p. m. on Saturday, the 16th instant, to make an inspection and report with regard to certain of the 100-days' troops called for from Pennsylvania and especially referred to in the following telegram, viz:

HARRISBURG, *July 15, 1864.*

President LINCOLN:

Please send General Fry or some other officer here of common sense, with authority to muster men into service as they come. There are about 2,000 here not mustered who cannot get subsistence, and some have gone. Colonel Bomford refuses to muster unless all the forms of his orders are complied with. Evil disposed persons are using this to the injury of the Government among the soldiers, and unless this is corrected at once bad impressions will be carried over the State.

SIMON CAMERON.

The Northern Central Railway not being in running order, I proceeded to Philadelphia, where I arrived at about 7 o'clock on Sunday morning, the 17th instant. From thence I proceeded, at 10.30 p. m. the same evening, and arrived at Harrisburg at 4 a. m. on Monday, the 18th instant. I annex hereto, marked A to F, inclusive, copies of correspondence between the War Department and the State and General Government authorities in Pennsylvania with regard to the acceptance of 12,000 100-days' men and the manner of mustering, providing for, and equipping the same. This correspondence was furnished for my information from the offices of the Adjutant-General and Provost-Marshal-General.

By subsequent authority from the Honorable Secretary of War, His Excellency the Governor of Pennsylvania called for 12,000 additional 100-days' men, to be mustered, provided for, and equipped in the same manner as the original 12,000. A copy of this authority was not furnished to me. It is believed to be on file in the office of the Secretary of War.

I append, marked G, H, and I, the proclamation of His Excellency Governor Curtin, General Orders, No. 50, of 1864, from headquarters Pennsylvania Militia, and Circular of July 9, 1864, from said headquarters, issued in regard to these troops by the State authorities. I proceeded a few minutes after 9 a. m. on the 18th instant to the office of Lieutenant-Colonel Bomford, acting assistant-provost-marshal-general and superintendent volunteer recruiting service for Western Division of Pennsylvania, and found him just starting for Camp Curtin, near Harrisburg, Pa., the rendezvous of the 100-days' men. I stated to him the object of my visit, and that I would accompany him to the camp, to examine personally into the condition of affairs there. On our way we stopped at the capitol. I there called upon Brigadier-General Russell, adjutant-general of the State, but did not find him at his office. I was informed that Governor Curtin was out of town. I did not, therefore, at that moment call at the executive chamber. I then called upon Major-General Couch, commanding department, whose headquarters are located in the capitol. I informed him of the nature of my mission and showed him the dispatch of Mr. Cameron. He informed me that Mr. Cameron was decidedly in error in stating "that there are about 2,000 men here not mustered who cannot get subsistence;" but on the contrary, immediately upon the arrival of these men subsistence was and had been furnished them, by his order, by the commissary of subsistence at the camp; that knives, forks, spoons, tin cups, tin plates, camp-kettles, and blankets, were and had been in like manner issued to them by his order as department commander, and by officers of the General Government doing quartermaster's duty under his command; and that he had assumed the authority of ordering issues of subsistence prior to muster from the subsistence department, as it insured a saving of 20 cents on the ration to the Government. He also stated that certain of these 100-days' men had disbanded prior to muster from dissatisfaction and jealousies arising from various different causes that could not be controlled by the officers of the General Government; that in his opinion many of these men could have been saved to the service had the power been given to him or to Lieutenant-Colonel Bomford to muster them in by squads or detachments; and that the 100-days' men rendezvousing at Pittsburg and Philadelphia were mustered in that manner by the mustering officers at those cities.

I then proceeded to Camp Curtin. Here I found Lieutenant-Colonel McCalmont, of the One hundred and forty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, in command. This officer has seen service, and appeared intelligent and energetic. I found that six mustering officers were on duty in connection with this camp; five of them remained in camp during the entire day, and one is retained in charge of the muster-rolls of these troops at the office of Lieutenant-Colonel Bomford in the city. Lieutenant-Colonel McCalmont informed me that the first men had been received at the camp July 13; that there were there at that moment 1,753 men, of whom 1,128 were not mustered and 625 had been mustered into service. Of these latter three companies had been

mustered in on the previous day (Sunday). I was informed that one company had disbanded on Sunday evening, alleging that they could not be mustered. Lieutenant-Colonel McCalmont stated that this was not a proper reason, as at 5 o'clock p. m. that day two mustering officers were at his headquarters ready for duty; that one of these officers remained until after 6 p. m.; that the commanding officer of the company never reported his men ready for muster; that the true cause of the disbanding of these men was dissatisfaction on account of local bounty, and that, in his opinion, many of these men would join other companies then forming in camp. He also stated that one company had disbanded in town before reaching camp from dissatisfaction of similar nature; and although he had not in his possession data to give the exact total of all men who had thus left organizations in camp or in town; that he was satisfied the entire number would not exceed 150. He also informed me that, by order of General Couch, Captain Hall, assistant quartermaster, furnished these recruits immediately upon their arrival with blankets, mess-pans, and camp-kettles, and that Lieutenant Geety, by the same authority, furnished them in like manner with forks, spoons, tin cups, and tin plates. Clothing other than blankets is not furnished until after muster. Subsistence has been furnished at once, and the men had been allowed their choice of rations cooked or in kind. While I was at the camp an order was received from Major-General Couch directing that cooked rations only be issued to recruits prior to muster, and that rations in kind be issued after muster. I visited the quartermaster and commissary storehouses and the kitchen; found them in good order and the stores and accommodations ample for a much larger force than is now present at the camp. I also found the statements as to issues hereinbefore reported corroborated by the employés in these departments. I then visited the body of the camp. On my way there I found one company presented for muster. Many of the members of this company were mere boys, apparently not over fifteen or sixteen years of age, but all that I saw examined willing to swear that they were over eighteen. Both surgeon and mustering officers seemed willing to give these boys the benefit of the doubt and accepted all of them that in their opinion could possibly do military duty. Many of those that were accepted I should have rejected at first sight. While I was in camp two other companies were presented for muster. I saw one other company that wanted but nine men, which the captain informed me would be forthcoming that evening, and another that wanted but fifteen, or thereabouts, whose ranks were expected to be filled that night. One of these companies and some of the others in camp had been several times presented for muster with the minimum number for a company, but had failed to succeed in being mustered from rejections made which reduced their ranks below such minimum. Lieutenant-Colonel Bomford, Lieutenant-Colonel McCalmont, and the mustering officers at the camp were not assured that the organization of these companies would be hastened by changing the order of muster from that of organized companies to that of squads or individuals.

It will be noticed that Governor Curtin, in his General Orders, No. 50, annexed hereto, marked H, promised to each person furnishing forty men a commission of captain, on being accepted and mustered into service; a commission of first lieutenant on like terms to each person furnishing twenty-five men, and one of second lieutenant, in the same manner, to each person furnishing fifteen men. The result has been to prevent consolidation of squads, each candidate for office

refusing to give up his men, and using his influence to keep them for his own advancement.

On leaving the camp I again repaired to the capitol. Here General Couch informed me that he was still of opinion that it would be better to muster the men by squads or individually, and the Governor, who had returned, stated that he didn't care much how they were mustered. I then again called upon Adjutant-General Russell, but did not find him at his office. I then repaired to the executive chamber, where I found Governor Curtin, who, though receiving me most courteously, appeared to be quite out of humor with regard to the 100-days' men. He stated that volunteering was at a stand-still; that this was a time when the Government did not merely invite men to enlist, but begged them, for the sake of God, to come to her rescue; that if we wanted troops our officers there must give them everything, without stopping to observe the rules and regulations of the War Department; that such observance would defeat the object in view, and that subsistence and tin cups had not been promptly furnished to the 100-days' men rendezvousing in Harrisburg. I stated that General Couch and Lieutenant-Colonel Bomford informed me differently. The Governor stated this had not been done previous to Saturday. Lieutenant-Colonel Bomford then stated that everything was furnished the moment requisitions could be made for it, to which the Governor replied, "Oh, of course, requisitions," or words to that effect. I then spoke to the Governor as to the mode of muster. He said companies had not only disbanded in Harrisburg, but also while at home; that the men belonging to them scattered over the country, and, by their tales of dissatisfaction, discouraged enlistments; that he had all along favored musters by squads or individuals; that this was the only way to get the men; that the Government thought differently; that he was going to Bedford, and didn't care much how they fixed it.

At a quarter before 3 p. m. I called upon the Hon. Simon Cameron and informed him that I had been sent to Harrisburg in consequence of his dispatch to the President. He informed me that dispatch was sent because he believed the Government to be in pressing need of troops to resist the invasion of Maryland and the Capital by the rebels; that the emergency had passed, and that matters of which he complained were now better attended to. He said on the 11th instant 100-days' troops not mustered had come into the city, were lounging about town with nothing to eat; that the inhabitants were obliged to subscribe for them, and that he was one of the subscribers. He advocated the mustering these men by squads or individually, and stated that it was necessary for the Government to replace Lieutenant-Colonel Bomford by some officer, such as Captain Dodge, who would exercise discretion and common sense, and not hold himself tied down by the rules and regulations of the War Department. He also complained that Lieutenant-Colonel Bomford employed clerks who were not friendly to Mr. Lincoln's administration, and refused to discharge them, saying that he would not allow politicians to interfere with his office. This last matter seems to have been the subject of an investigation heretofore made in consequence of the complaints of the postmaster at Harrisburg against Lieutenant-Colonel Bomford, the record of which I believe you have in your office. Mr. Cameron said he was coming to Washington to-day to see the President. Lieutenant-Colonel Bomford informs me that this postmaster is the proprietor of the Administration paper in Harrisburg; that he had formerly received from Lieutenant-Colonel Bomford all the public advertising, and that

this had been discontinued because the prices charged were double that of any other press in town; that no reduction would be made by or could be had from the person referred to; and that since then he had been the bitter enemy of Lieutenant-Colonel Bomford, had maligned him in his paper, and used every endeavor to have him removed, and that Mr. Cameron is the friend of this man and his business partner in the publication of the paper. After leaving Mr. Cameron I repaired to the office of Captain Dodge, mustering and disbursing officer. I found that as yet he had nothing to do with the 100-days' men.

I ascertained from Lieutenant-Colonel Bomford that on or about the 11th instant certain 100-days' men had arrived in Harrisburg and were quartered at the Soldiers' Rest in the city, where they were subsisted; but that this created so many complaints that the men were removed, about the 13th instant, to Camp Curtin; that no tin cups, forks, &c., had been issued to the men at the Soldiers' Rest, as these articles were already on hand at the mess there and were used by soldiers so long as they remained at the "rest;" that these articles had been issued to the men upon their arrival in camp.

I afterward met Adjutant-General Russell at the hotel. He said they were getting along very poorly with the 100-days' men; that volunteering was at an end. In the presence of both Lieutenant-Colonel Bomford and Captain Dodge he complimented the latter, and said the former was too much tied down by the rules and regulations of the War Department; that for himself he was tired of "playing adjutant-general for the State" when he could do so much better elsewhere; that he wanted to go off then; that the Governor said he couldn't go; that he had not been in his office all day, and that he was going to resign as adjutant-general at 10.30 o'clock the next morning.

I regret to make this report of personalities. Yet I deem it absolutely necessary, after stating what I saw, to inform you what was said, in order that the temper of all parties may be shown.

Lieutenant-Colonel Bomford said but very little except in corroboration of what was stated by General Couch and Lieutenant-Colonel McCalmont, but asserted that he had endeavored in all things faithfully to discharge his duty to the Government, and believed that he had done so. He and Captain Dodge are on excellent terms, and regret the endeavors of other parties to bring them in conflict with each other.

Having completed the inspection, as herein reported, I left Harrisburg at 5.30 p. m. on the 18th instant and arrived at Philadelphia at about midnight. I left that city immediately for Washington, and arrived here at about 9 o'clock this morning, the 19th instant.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—Since making this report I have received a note from Major-General Couch in relation to the 100-days' men, which is hereunto appended, marked K.

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

A.

[See Stanton to Curtin, July 5, calling for 12,000 militia, Series I, Vol. XXXVII, Part II, p. 74.]

B.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., July 8, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. V. BOMFORD,
Supt. Volunteer Recruiting Service, Harrisburg, Pa.
Maj. C. C. GILBERT,
Supt. Volunteer Recruiting Service, Philadelphia, Pa.:

The expense of organizing the 12,000 militia called out by the Governor will be paid from the appropriation for "C., D., and O. V." prior to muster in, under the regulations and orders now in force, but separate abstracts of the amounts paid for organizing these troops must be rendered.

C. MCKEEVER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

C.

HARRISBURG, *July 9, 1864—10 a. m.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Extracts from your dispatch to me yesterday in relation to changing the manner of mustering in the 100-days' men were given to the Governor. In reply I received the following, and now understanding that it was expected a copy would be furnished you, it is hereby forwarded:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, July 8, 1864.

GENERAL: I will, of course, do all in my power to raise the men called by the President under existing orders which you say cannot be changed; and am happy to notice that I am to co-operate with you and have the benefit of your experience and judgment.

It is proper, however, that I should say that my opinion as to the manner of muster remains unchanged. It has been found in this State that we were always successful in filling requisitions for troops made by the Government when they were mustered by the Government by companies, and never when compelled to hold them until regiments could be formed. That is my judgment as established by experience. The men should be mustered by companies or less than companies, and the commencement of the 100 days' service to be counted from the day regimental organizations are formed. We will, under the circumstances, do all we can to serve the Government.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. G. CURTIN.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

D.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., July 9, 1864.

Major-General COUCH,
Commanding, Harrisburg, Pa.:

Your telegram of to-day, transmitting extracts from reply of Governor relative to changing manner of mustering 100-days' men, received.

In reply the Secretary of War directs me to say that if the term of service be reckoned from the date of regimental organization, as stated in your telegram to be proposed by Governor Curtin, the principal objection to mustering in by companies will be obviated. You may, therefore, adopt, in conjunction with the Governor, the modifi-

cation he suggests, having, however, the explicit statement in writing that the term of service is to be reckoned from the date of regimental organization and not from the date of company muster, so as to avoid all misunderstanding with the troops.

Please inform me should this plan be adopted.

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

E.

HARRISBURG, *July 10, 1864.*

Maj. T. M. VINCENT:

The Governor accepts of your proposition in regard to mustering by companies.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

F.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., July 10, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. V. BOMFORD,
Harrisburg, Pa.

Maj. C. C. GILBERT,
Philadelphia:

Under an arrangement, understood by the Governor and Major-General Couch, the 100-days' men may be mustered in by companies, with the distinct understanding, however, that the term of service is to be reckoned from the date of regimental organization and not from the date of company muster.

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

G.

Proclamation by the Governor of Pennsylvania, A. G. Curtin, in the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Whereas, the President of the United States has this day made a call upon the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for 12,000 militia volunteer infantry to serve at Washington and its vicinity for 100 days, unless sooner discharged, I, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the said Commonwealth, do make this my proclamation in response thereto, and do hereby call on the freemen of Pennsylvania of military age to come promptly forward, as they have heretofore done, and fill the requisition for this important service.

It is apparent that the enemies of our Government, in desperation, are threatening us with an armed force, in the hope that the army of General Grant may be withdrawn from before Richmond, and I call upon the citizens of this Commonwealth capable of bearing arms to come forward without delay, and thus aid our heroic brothers in the great Army of the Republic.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State at Harrisburg this fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-ninth.

By the Governor:

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

H.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 50. } HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA, *Harrisburg, July 5, 1864.*

In response to a call of the President of the United States, this day made, for 12,000 militia or volunteer infantry, to serve at Washington and its vicinity for 100 days, unless sooner discharged, it is ordered:

I. Troops will be accepted by squads or companies, as hereinafter indicated, and will as rapidly as possible be formed into companies and regiments.

II. Persons proposing to organize companies will be accepted under the following provisions, viz:

To be commissioned a captain, the applicant must have furnished forty or more men who have passed surgeon's examination, and been mustered into the U. S. service.

To be commissioned a first lieutenant, from twenty-five to forty men must have been furnished as above.

To be commissioned a second lieutenant, from fifteen to twenty-five men must have been furnished as above.

III. Camps of rendezvous will be established by the United States at Harrisburg, Philadelphia, and Pittsburg, in charge of which camps commanders and skillful surgeons will be appointed.

IV. Transportation will be furnished on application in person or by mail to Col. J. V. Bomford, U. S. Army, superintendent of volunteer recruiting service at Harrisburg, for the Western District, or to Maj. C. C. Gilbert, U. S. Army, superintendent of volunteer recruiting service at Philadelphia, for the Eastern District, of Pennsylvania, to the camp or camps of rendezvous in their respective districts, to whom report must be made.

V. Actual and necessary expenses for boarding and lodging of troops raised under this order will be paid by the U. S. disbursing officer at the proper post, for a period not exceeding fifteen days, at a rate not exceeding 40 cents per day for each man mustered into the service of the United States, on the affidavit of the officer furnishing the men, supported by the receipts of the party to whom the money was paid. Names of the men and the dates between which each man was boarded and lodged must be stated in the accounts rendered.

VI. The troops will be organized according to the general regulations of the service, armed, clothed, paid, transported, subsisted, and supplied as other troops in the U. S. service, and mustered into the service of the United States by regiments as soon as filled to the minimum strength, the term of service to be reckoned from the date of muster into the U. S. service.

VII. As a reward for meritorious conduct, and also to secure valuable military experience, appointments of field officers will be made, except under peculiar circumstances, from men who have been in service and have been honorably discharged.

VIII. No bounty will be paid the troops, nor will this service exempt from draft, but if any officer or soldier in this special service should be drafted he will be credited for the service rendered.

By order of A. G. Curtin, Governor and commander-in-chief:

A. L. RUSSELL,
Adjutant-General of Pennsylvania.

I.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA,
Harrisburg, July 9, 1864.

To supply the troops required from Pennsylvania by the late call of the President of the United States for 24,000 volunteer militia to serve for 100 days, unless sooner discharged, in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Washington and its vicinity, the quota of men which will be required from each county of the Commonwealth is hereto annexed, viz:

Adams	238	Delaware	253	Montgomery	582
Allegheny	1,488	Erie	411	Montour	109
Armstrong	298	Elk	48	Northampton	395
Beaver	242	Fayette	382	Northumberland	240
Bedford	227	Franklin	349	Perry	189
Berks	777	Fulton	75	Philadelphia	5,000
Blair	229	Forest		Pike	61
Bradford	413	Greene	201	Potter	94
Bucks	527	Huntingdon	233	Schuylkill	745
Butler	279	Indiana	280	Snyder	125
Cambria	242	Jefferson	151	Somerset	222
Cameron		Juniata	134	Sullivan	84
Carbon	175	Lancaster	964	Susquehanna	303
Chester	618	Lawrence	191	Tioga	258
Center	224	Lebanon	248	Union	117
Clarion	211	Lehigh	404	Venango	208
Clinton	146	Luzerne	753	Warren	159
Clearfield	156	Lycoming	310	Washington	391
Columbia	208	Mercer	307	Wayne	266
Crawford	405	McKean	74	Westmoreland	446
Cumberland	334	Mifflin	135	Wyoming	104
Dauphin	402	Monroe	137	York	562

Transportation will be furnished and troops will report to the commandants of camps of rendezvous as directed by circular of Major-General Couch, hereto attached.

By order of A. G. Curtin, Governor and commander-in-chief:

A. L. RUSSELL,
Adjutant-General of Pennsylvania.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
Harrisburg, Pa., July 8, 1864.

The 12,000 men being raised in pursuance of the proclamation of the Governor of Pennsylvania, dated at Harrisburg July 6, 1864, for the defense of the State, will be mustered into the U. S. service for 100 days, unless sooner discharged, to serve in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Washington and vicinity, as the safety and protection of the State may require.

All responding to the call west of Johnstown and the Laurel Hill range of the mountains will report to the commanding officer Camp Reynolds, near Pittsburg, Pa.; all east of that line and west of and including Reading, Pa., will report to the commanding officer Camp Curtin, Harrisburg; all east of Reading and that line will report to the commanding officer Camp Cadwalader, Philadelphia.

Companies, if possible, should be formed before starting for the camp of rendezvous.

Upon the application of the commanding officer of a squad consisting of not less than eight men, or a company, to the agents of the

different railroad companies throughout the State, transportation to the camp of rendezvous will be furnished.

By command of Major-General Couch:

JOHN S. SCHULTZE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

K.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
Harrisburg, Pa., July 18, 1864.

Colonel RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

DEAR SIR: I should have said to you when here that on my return from Philadelphia Friday, the 15th instant, I made arrangements with Governor Curtin that his officers or agents should meet all recruits, 100-days' men, at the depots and conduct them to Camp Curtin, turning them over to the commandant. This officer had orders to furnish blankets, food, and tents—which were already pitched—to every man so reported to him.

I am, respectfully, &c.,

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

[JULY 19, 1864.—For Grant to Lincoln, advising a call for 300,000 men, see Series I, Vol. XXXVII, Part II, p. 384.]

[JULY 20, 1864.—For Lincoln to Grant, in relation to the call for 500,000 men, see Series I, Vol. XXXVII, Part II, p. 400.]

[JULY 20, 1864.—For correspondence between Stanton and Grant, with reference to recruiting in rebel States, see Series I, Vol. XL, Part III, p. 345.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 20, 1864—4.20 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

The President directs me to forward to you a copy of the telegram sent by him to General Sherman in relation to recruiting agents.*

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

LEXINGTON, KY., *July 20, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I arrived at this place yesterday, where I shall be occupied several days. Shall visit Camp Nelson with General Burbridge to-morrow. Two infantry regiments are fully organized, clothed, and armed. The

*See Series I, Vol. XXXVIII, Part V, p. 169.

heavy artillery regiment is well under way. The regiment at Covington has 500 men and will soon be completed. The second regiment raised at Louisville has been sent to Louisa. In the course of a week strong detachments will be placed at several points where regiments can soon be raised.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
Terre Haute, Ind., July 20, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General:

Extract from tri-monthly report.

* * * * * * *

SIR:

BUSINESS AND GENERAL TRANSACTIONS.

A recent affair in Sullivan County between some butternuts and soldiers has greatly increased the excitement in that county. One of the former was killed and another wounded. There were 708 [7 or 8] soldiers of the Forty-third Indiana concerned, two of whom are now in Sullivan County jail; the remainder not yet caught. It grew out of threats previously made to "clean out" the soldiers. The result is that there are large numbers of men riding about over the country armed, and some of them shouting for Vallandigham and Jeff. Davis, and professing to be in search of the soldiers. There have been more than 200 together at one time. That number attended the preliminary examination of the two soldiers arrested, and threatened that they would shoot them if the justice discharged them. What the result will be I am unable to anticipate, but merely notice the fact to show that we have a terrible state of things, such as to excite a reasonable apprehension of resistance to the draft in some parts of that district. These men threaten the most terrible consequences to every man connected in any way with the Government.

The corrected enrollment is nearly completed. I have heretofore explained the cause of this delay, and can only add that in several of the sub-districts the enrolling officers have been threatened with assassination if they did the work, and have been compelled to proceed with great caution. In others I have had great difficulty in getting persons to do it, on account of these threats.

I have the honor to be,

R. W. THOMPSON,
Captain and Provost-Marshal.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
July 20, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF MASSACHUSETTS,
Boston, Mass.:

Your telegram received. The fifth 100-days' regiment will be accepted.

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, July 20, 1864.

Governor BROUGH,
Columbus, Ohio:

The Provost-Marshal-General has been directed to forward to you by mail authority to raise twenty regiments of volunteer infantry for one, two, or three years, as you may elect, to be credited on the quota of your State. I hope your skill and energy may have them ready to take the place of the 100-days' men.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
July 20, 1864.

GOVERNOR OF OHIO,
Columbus, Ohio:

SIR: You are hereby authorized to raise twenty new regiments of volunteer infantry under the call of the 18th instant for 500,000 men. The term of service will be for either one, two, or three years, as recruits may elect. The said regiments must be mustered in before September 5, 1864, in order that they may be credited on the quota of the State under the aforesaid call. Incomplete regiments and companies which fail to organize within a reasonable time will be consolidated so as to form and be mustered in with complete regimental organizations before that date. The recruitment, organization, and musters into service will be in conformity with the requirements of the existing regulations of the War Department. Bounties will be paid in accordance with the provisions of Circular No. 27, current series, from this office.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Albany, July 20, 1864.

Hon. E M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: The Hon. James A. Bell, State senator, visits Washington at my request to confer with you on military matters, more particularly in relation to the recent call for volunteers and the constantly increasing complaints of New York soldiers, who claim that they were enlisted for the unexpired term of their respective regiments.

Very truly, yours,

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

SAINT ALBANS, VT., *July 20, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

If any troops from General Grant's army are retained near Washington I ask that the Vermont Brigade may form part of the force. Their arduous services and their high reputation for bravery and their

heavy losses during the present campaign should entitle them to consideration. They have lost over 2,000 men in the present campaign, and have richly earned a little rest. It would be a personal favor to me, extremely gratifying to the brigade and the State, if this request can be granted. Please answer, and if possible let it be favorable.

J. GREGORY SMITH,
Governor of Vermont.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, July 20, 1864.

His Excellency Governor SMITH,
Saint Albans, Vt.:

Your telegram of this date has been received. The Department cannot yet determine what troops will be retained near Washington. The disposition of the forces is in the province of Lieutenant-General Grant. So far as I can influence his action I shall be happy to conform to your wishes in regard to the Vermont Brigade. I had a conversation on the subject this morning with Mr. Baxter, of your State, but for obvious reasons no assurance can at present be given, further than to recommend it to General Grant's favorable consideration.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, *July 20, 1864.*

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, &c.:

SIR: With reference to my note of yesterday, I have the honor to inclose for your information a copy of a telegraphic message which I have received from the administrator of the Government of New Brunswick in answer to a telegram which I dispatched to him on receiving your note of the 18th instant, relative to information which had reached you that attempts were being made to organize a force in the neighborhood of Saint Johns to commit depredations on the frontier of Maine.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

LYONS.

[Inclosure.]

FREDERICKTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, *July 19, 1864.*

Lord LYONS:

A person calling himself Captain Collins (not Hollins), with two others, were arrested while breaking into Calais Bank. Quite certain that no raid is contemplated from this quarter. My attention has been called to subject from reports put in circulation here day or two since.

J. COLE,
Administrator.

[JULY 21, 1864.—For correspondence between Governors Bradford and Curtin and the President, concerning a volunteer force to be raised and stationed on the border of Pennsylvania and Maryland, see Series I, Vol. XLIII, Part I, p. 755.]

CIRCULAR No. 55. WAR DEPT., ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, July 21, 1864.*

The following is published for the information of all concerned.*

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 21, 1864.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to return the letter of the Provost-Marshal-General of the 15th of July, 1864,† referred to me for opinion upon the several recommendations therein contained. I believe that, with some attention upon the part of the proper officers, it will now be possible to create, at small expense, a very considerable and effective body of trained soldiers, which can be relied upon in case of necessity, to relieve for a time the regular garrison of Washington from all internal guard duty, and also to occupy a considerable portion of the intrenchments. I understand from the note attached to the copy of the order directing General Fry to organize the clerks of the various bureaus of the War Department for the purpose of drill, that it is not the intention of the War Department to interfere with the organization already made by the Quartermaster-General of the clerks of this office, and of the persons employed by this department in the District of Columbia. This organization put 3,000 men on active duty during the late attack upon Washington, and the effect upon the men themselves in awakening a military spirit has been very happy. They now enter into the exercise and drill required of them cheerfully. I trust, therefore, that the organization may remain under the command of the officers of this department. It will make a respectable brigade for drill, or for service in case of necessity, as guards of buildings, depots, or trenches. The clerks of the War Department if joined, as I hope they will be, by the clerks of other departments of the Government can probably furnish another brigade under command of the Provost-Marshal-General, and the emulation between the two will be advantageous. I respectfully inclose a copy of a circular‡ issued by General Rucker, under instructions from the Quartermaster-General, which will show the organization now being carried into effect in the Quartermaster's Department. The battalion of clerks of this office is under command of Captain Dana, assistant quartermaster, and forms a part of General Rucker's brigade. No special armory is needed for this brigade, as the arms are stored in armories at the several large warehouses, which are places of rendezvous for companies or battalions. A special armory for the brigade of clerks of the War and other Departments is, I think, needed, and I recommend that this department be authorized to erect one of wood, in a suitable but temporary style, on the public park south of the President's Mansion, where it would be convenient to the department buildings and also to the drill grounds. I recommend that a forage cap, blouse, and one pair of foot trousers be set aside for each enrolled

* Here follows the proposition of the Governors of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin of April 21, printed on p. 237, and the President's acceptance thereof, p. 238.

† See p. 497.

‡ See Series I, Vol. XXXVII, Part II, p. 385.

member of both brigades, to be checked with numbers corresponding to the number assigned to each member, to remain, as the musket and accouterments, the property of the United States, to be used only when on duty; at all other times to be kept in the armories with the arms and accouterments. Shelter tents, blankets, camp equipage, cooking utensils for as large a force as can probably at any one time be made available, to be kept in depot, not to be issued to the companies unless they are called into the field, in which case they should be placed on the wagon train and follow them to their station. Knapsacks will not be needed. In case they are called upon to march, shoes should be issued to them. Each member of this force to be charged with the articles set aside for his use, to receive a duplicate of the check with which they are marked, and to be held responsible for their return in good condition, ordinary wear and tear excepted.

To enable the Quartermaster's Department to carry out its part of this project I recommend that two experienced and intelligent officers from the Invalid Corps be directed to report to the Quartermaster-General for duty in connection with this force, one to be assigned as assistant adjutant-general of the force, the other as assistant inspector-general and ordnance officer. I propose to appoint agents of this department to act as military store-keepers, and take charge of all the clothing and other articles of equipment set aside for the use of the force.

In conclusion, permit me to suggest the propriety of inviting the loyal citizens of Washington to form companies and join the organization as volunteers, placing them on the same footing as those who are now in the employment of the Government, requiring them to sign an obligation, before admission, to obey all legal orders of the officers who may be appointed over them. Perhaps the militia of the District may, by the good example set them by the force now organizing, be induced to join it. If so, I think that it will be well to equip them as the others. I hope it will be possible, even without the aid of the militia, to train a body of men which will be able to turn out for guard and for the trenches an available force of not less than 5,000 or 6,000 men.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

STATE OF MARYLAND, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Annapolis, July 21, 1864.

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: The repeated raids across the Potomac River made by portions of the rebel army and the extent of the damage they have succeeded so frequently in inflicting have most injuriously affected the people of Maryland and Pennsylvania in the neighborhood of that river, and many of them, it is believed, as the only security against such losses in the future, are seriously considering the propriety of abandoning their present homes and seeking safety at the North. It seems to us that, not merely in this sectional aspect of the case in its national relations, the security of this border line between the loyal and rebellious States is an object justifying and requiring a disposition of a portion of the national force, with an especial view to its defense.

The Potomac River can only be crossed in its ordinary state of water at some five or six fords, and we propose to enlist from our respective States a volunteer force that shall be sufficient, with the aid of the fortifications which the force itself can speedily construct, to effectually guard them all. We ask of the Government that the recruits so raised shall be credited to the quota of our several States on the call last made, and be armed, equipped, and supplied as other volunteers in the service. We are aware that, as a general rule, well-founded objections exist to the enlistment of a force to be exclusively used for home or local defense, but we regard such a service as we now suggest as an exceptional case, and the complete protection of this part of our frontier as of admitted national importance. Soon after the outbreak of this rebellion the importance of a special defense of the region bordering on the Upper Potomac was recognized by the Government, and the Hon. Francis Thomas, of Maryland, was authorized by it to raise three regiments with the view of the protection of the counties on either side of that river. These regiments were raised, but the subsequent exigencies of the service required their employment elsewhere, and they therefore afford at present no particular security to that region beyond other troops in the service. The necessity, as we think, for some such peculiar provision has now become so obvious that we would with great respect, but most earnestly, urge upon Your Excellency the expediency of acceding to the suggestion we have made, and we will immediately set about raising the forces required, and we have no doubt they will be promptly procured.

We have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servants,

A. W. BRADFORD.
A. G. CURTIN.

[First indorsement.]

JULY 27, 1864.

Submitted to the Secretary of War.

A. LINCOLN.

[Second indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
July 28, 1864.

The Secretary of War has directed a reference of this communication to Brigadier-General Fry, Provost-Marshal-General.

JAMES A. HARDIE,
Colonel and Inspector-General.

[Third indorsement.]

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., July 31, 1864.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Respectfully returned.

I think the objections to the proposition within outweigh the advantages likely to arise from its adoption. The object proposed is to "effectually guard" the fords on the Potomac River and provide "complete protection to this part of the frontier" against the "repeated raids across the Potomac made by portions of the rebel army." To accomplish it Governors Bradford and Curtin propose to raise a volunteer force from their respective States to fortify and defend five or

six fords on the Potomac, with the stipulation that said force shall not be required for any other than this special service, and that it shall be "credited to the quota of their several States on the call just made, and be armed, equipped, and supplied as other volunteers in the service." I do not think the law would justify the adoption of this proposition. Section three of the act approved February 13, 1862, says "that no volunteers or militia from any State or Territory shall be mustered into the service of the United States on any terms or conditions confining their service to the limits of said State or Territory or their vicinities, beyond the number of 10,000 in the State of Missouri and 4,500 in the State of Maryland, heretofore authorized by the President of the United States or Secretary of War to be raised in said States." Besides this, to raise and credit troops for special local service violates a principle which both reason and experience show to be important to the success of the recruiting service and to the welfare of the army at large. In this particular case, if the above facts should be disregarded, I don't believe the object could be accomplished in the way proposed. To give "complete protection to this part of our frontier" it would be necessary to guard many more than "five or six" fords. The damage to the people which the Governors speak of may be expected from and has usually been committed by cavalry, and usually in small numbers. To provide against their raids by the use of special volunteers in fortifications, it is plain that it would be necessary to construct and man a line nearly continuous from Great Falls to the upper waters of the Potomac. If the "five or six" principal fords only were defended by the proposed volunteers, they could not prevent the cavalry raids or make any serious opposition to a determined movement of troops of all arms. In fact, it is more probable, in case of such an advance, that these isolated fortifications behind the Potomac, prepared and garrisoned by local volunteers, would be captured and made covers for the enemy, than that they would prevent his operations. I am sure that the object Governors Bradford and Curtin have in view cannot be accomplished by the plan they propose, and that to undertake it would injure the service at large and put the Government to unnecessary expense. If a fortified line is to be held, the best way to accomplish the object will be to raise full quota of troops for general service under the President's last call. I think Maryland and Pennsylvania would be much better protected against invasion and raids by fortifying securely and garrisoning Strasburg, Front Royal, Warrenton, and Fredericksburg, thus removing our frontier from the Potomac, than by fortifying and garrisoning six fords on that river.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

Approved.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
July 21, 1864.

GOVERNOR OF MINNESOTA,
Saint Paul, Minn.:

SIR: You are hereby authorized to raise a regiment of volunteer infantry, under the call of the 18th instant for 500,000 men. The

term of service will be for either one, two, or three years, as recruits may elect. The said regiment [must be] mustered in before September 5, 1864, in order that it may be credited on the quota of the State under the aforesaid call. Should it fail to organize by that date it will be consolidated into a battalion. The recruitment, organization, and musters into service will be in conformity with the requirements of the existing regulations of the War Department. Bounties will be paid in accordance with the provisions of Circular No. 27, current series, from this office.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

By His Excellency the Governor to the people of the State of New Hampshire.

The President of the United States having issued his proclamation calling for 500,000 men, of which number our quota is to be filled by volunteering if we can, by drafting if we must, I desire to call your attention to the following act passed by the Legislature of this State on the 16th day of July, 1864:

AN ACT to facilitate the raising of troops.

State of New Hampshire, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in general court convened:

SECTION 1. The Governor, with the advice and consent of the council, may appoint State agents, not exceeding ten, to recruit in the insurgent States, agreeably to the act of Congress now in force, with power to increase that number to forty, if the experiment prove successful and the interest of the State shall require it. And the men so raised shall be credited to the several cities, towns, sub-districts, and places in proportion to the quota of each city, town, sub-district, and place.

SEC. 2. Said State agents shall receive as pay for their services and expenses twenty dollars for each man by them enlisted and mustered into the service of the United States for the term of one year; twenty-five dollars for each man so enlisted and mustered for the term of two years, and forty dollars for each man so enlisted and mustered for the term of three years.

SEC. 3. The Governor, with the advice and consent of the council, is authorized and empowered to issue his proclamations (and from time to time), offering bounties not exceeding one hundred dollars for one-year's men, two hundred dollars for two-years' men, and three hundred dollars for three-years' men, and in the same proportion for any other term of service, to each soldier who shall be mustered into the service of the United States to fill the quota of this State during the present war, whether such soldier shall have voluntarily enlisted, or volunteered for a substitute for a drafted or enrolled man, or as a representative substitute for any citizen not enrolled, and not exceeding two hundred dollars to each drafted man for one year who shall be mustered into said service to fill said quota during said war, provided that for all recruits enlisted in the insurgent States under the provisions of this act the Governor is hereby authorized to pay a bounty not exceeding the sum of five hundred dollars for a three-years' man.

SEC. 4. Any city may by vote of its city council, and any town or place may at any legal meeting thereof duly notified and holden for that purpose, upon or in anticipation of any call of the United States Government for troops during the present war, raise money and appropriate the same as bounty to each soldier, except those enlisted in or from insurgent States, who shall be mustered into the service of the United States or shall have been mustered into said service since the last call, and prior to the passage of this act, to fill the quota of such city, town, or place,

whether such soldier shall have voluntarily enlisted or volunteered as a substitute for a drafted or enrolled man, such bounty in no case to exceed in addition to the State bounty the sum of one hundred dollars for each one-year's man, two hundred dollars for each two-years' man, and three hundred dollars for each three-years' man, and in the same proportion for any other term of service, and such city, town, or place may make such distinction in the bounties to be paid between volunteers and substitutes of drafted or enrolled men as it may deem expedient; and any city, town, or place in the same manner may raise money and appropriate the same as bounty to each man drafted for one year therefrom who shall be mustered into the service of the United States as part of the quota of such city, town, or place, in addition to the State bounty, a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars.

SEC. 5. The Governor and council and the various towns and places may make such regulations as they may deem expedient in relation to the time and manner of payment of the bounties authorized by this act, provided, however, that in no case shall any of said bounties be paid to any soldier or his order until he shall have been duly mustered into the military service of the United States.

SEC. 6. No city, town, place, or agent shall pay or offer to any drafted man, volunteer, or substitute, any greater sum than that in this act authorized under a penalty not less than one hundred dollars or more than five hundred dollars for each offense, which may be recovered by indictment, one-half to the use of the prosecutor.

SEC. 7. All cities, towns, and places shall be credited on their respective quotas for all men by them furnished or furnished by any inhabitant of such city, town, or place and mustered into the service of the United States in excess of all former quotas and prior to the passage of this act, and upon such excess being duly certified by the assistant provost-marshal-general for the State to the State authorities, the same State bounty as provided in this act for volunteers shall be paid for the men so furnished to the city, town, place, or persons entitled thereto, provided, however, that such bounty shall in no case exceed the sum actually paid for such men, and that any State bounty heretofore paid to the men constituting such excess shall be duly allowed and deducted.

SEC. 8. Whenever there shall be any call by the General Government for soldiers from this State for its service, each city, town, and place shall be called upon for its quota in proportion to the number its enrolled men bears to the enrolled men of the State, and shall be credited with any excess or charged with any deficiency of the men by it furnished up to the time of said call.

SEC. 9. The Governor is authorized to draw his warrants upon the treasury for so much money as may be necessary to pay the bounties and agents, pay provided for by this act, said bounties to be paid to the cities, towns, or places, and to the drafted men, volunteer, substitute, or their assigns.

SEC. 10. This act shall take effect upon its passage; all authority heretofore given to the Governor and council to offer bounties, and to the various cities, towns, and places to raise and appropriate money for bounties, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

WILLIAM E. CHANDLER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

CHARLES H. BELL,
President of the Senate.

Approved July 16, 1864.

JOSEPH A. GILMORE,
Governor.

In consideration of the provisions of this act and the exigencies of the public service, I, Joseph A. Gilmore, Governor of the State of New Hampshire, with the advice and consent of the honorable council, do hereby proclaim that the State will pay to each soldier who shall be mustered into the service of the United States to fill the quota of this State during the present war, whether such soldier shall have voluntarily enlisted, or volunteered as a substitute for a drafted or enrolled man, or as a representative substitute for any citizen not enrolled, and to all recruits enlisted in the insurgent States under the provisions of said act, the highest sums authorized by the provisions of the third section of said act to be paid as bounties to said soldiers, respectively, whether volunteers, drafted men, substitutes for drafted

or enrolled men, representative substitutes for citizens not enrolled, or recruits enlisted in the insurgent States, whenever any soldier of either class above designated shall be duly mustered into the military service of the United States to fill the quota of this State from time to time required.

And I do further proclaim and give notice that I shall in all other respects maintain the requirements and carry out all other provisions of said act in so far as the same shall be found to be in accordance with the laws of the United States, doing all in my power to promptly meet this requisition of the General Government with as little hardship as possible to the people of this State.

I would appeal to the patriotic citizens of New Hampshire to rally to the support of that noble army which for the first time in the history of the rebellion seriously threatens the rebel capital. And I would suggest to the authorities of our towns and cities the propriety of their immediately offering the highest bounties authorized by section 4 of the above act, thus making the aggregate of our State and town bounties $200 for one year's service, $400 for two, and $600 for three, in addition to the bounties offered by the General Government.

Given at the council chamber in Concord, this twenty-first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

JOSEPH A. GILMORE.

By His Excellency the Governor, with advice of council:

ALLEN TENNY,
Secretary of State.

AUGUSTA, *July 22, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Under your authority of the 19th I have ordered enlistments for a year, assuming they are to be allowed on the quota of State, which entitles to State bounty. I can get all the men we need very quick on this basis. I shall use the authority you have granted as sparingly as will be compatible with the public interest. Am I right?

SAML. CONY,
Governor of Maine.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, July 22, 1864.

Governor CONY,
Augusta, Me.:

The authority given you by the telegram of the 19th to raise troops for special service in garrisoning forts within the State of Maine is not designed to diminish the quota for general service, and they cannot be credited on that quota. Such an arrangement would be unfair and unequal to the other States. It is only designed to authorize you to raise a local temporary force at the expense of the General Government for a special service within the State, and must be so limited. Such troops cannot be received as a credit on the quota and the State bounty ought not to be extended to them. If, therefore, the order mentioned in your telegram of to-day, just received, proposes to raise troops for one year to be employed on the special duty of garrisoning forts within the State of Maine, and to be credited on the quota of the recent call made by the President, it is not warranted by the authority

given in my telegram of the 19th, and cannot be sanctioned by the Department, and I would respectfully suggest that it be immediately recalled by you.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, July 22, 1864.

Governor BROUGH,
Columbus:

Your letter of the 14th reached here day before yesterday, having been detained on the road. General Fry has the matter in charge, and I think the matter can be arranged to meet your views. The regulations for recruiting in rebel States have been issued, and were ordered to be sent to you.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, July 22, 1864.

Governor BROUGH,
Columbus:

Your telegram of the 20th in relation to patrol-boats on the Ohio was received, and I have been waiting for your letter, which has not yet arrived. You are hereby authorized to charter six boats for the purpose, on the most reasonable terms they can be procured. The armament will be furnished when required. You are authorized to enlist a sufficient crew and military force, or it will be detailed from forces already enlisted, as may be most advantageous. When your letter reaches me, if any further authority be required it will be given.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
July 22, 1864.

GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS,
Boston, Mass.:

SIR: You are hereby authorized to raise ten new regiments of volunteer infantry under the call of the 18th instant for 500,000 men. The term of service will be for either one, two, or three years, as recruits may elect. The said regiments must be mustered in before September 5, 1864, in order that they may be credited on the quota of the State under the aforesaid call. Incomplete regiments and companies which fail to organize within a reasonable time will be consolidated, so as to form and be mustered in with complete regimental organizations before that date. The recruitment, organization, and musters into service will be in conformity with the requirements of the existing regulations of the War Department. Bounties will be paid in accordance with the provisions of Circular No. 27, current series, from this office. Two of these regiments may be composed of colored men.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
New York City, July 22, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I ask authority to raise a regiment of volunteer artillery to serve in this city and harbor, and not elsewhere, for three years, unless sooner discharged. Such a force is indispensable to the security of the forts and the defense of the harbor. The armaments in several of the forts, and especially in Fort Richmond, are very heavy, and they require well-trained artillerists. I need this force also for the security of the public property in the city. It would be extremely imprudent and unwise to rely on the militia to preserve order. The indications all show that disturbances will be nearly sure to grow out of the coming draft. Nothing but efficient preparation can prevent them. I propose to take measures to insure the enlistment of men who are in every respect worthy of trust, and who will constitute a reliable force to sustain the Government in any emergency.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General.

CIRCULAR No. 57. WAR DEPT., ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 23, 1864.

In future men enlisting or re-enlisting for the Regular Army in the loyal States, or in the District of Columbia, will be allowed to select the place, in the State or district in which they enlist, to which they may wish to be credited, and they will be so credited. Recruiting officers will be particular to indorse on the enlistment papers the places to which the men are to be credited. They will specify the wards, townships, or towns and districts.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GALT HOUSE, *Louisville, Ky., July 23, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Louisville, Ky.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to state that on the 16th instant I received an order from the War Department to report to you for the purpose of consultation in regard to colored troops to be raised in this State. This was at my own request, for the reason that the Secretary of War expressed his purpose of sending me here as a chief superintendent under you to manage the whole business of colored recruits as I had been doing in Maryland. I thought it would be better for me to acquaint myself with the whole subject beforehand, and especially to see you. I find, however, you are absent from the State, and I must return without seeing you. Please, on receipt of this, write me at No. 24 Holliday street, Baltimore, giving me your views. From what I can see and learn here, I have concluded the best interests of the service require:

1. A bureau for colored troops for Kentucky independent of the provost-marshal's department, with one superintendent, who shall

have entire control of colored men and the officers who command them until they are organized and sent to the field.

2. Deputy provost-marshals should act as now, so far as possible, in obtaining recruits, but when mustered in, should be sent, together with drafted and substitute colored men, to rendezvous, to be organized into companies and regiments by superintendent.

3. Large parties of colored troops, under discreet officers, should be sent out with rations, &c., to recruit in different localities, affording protection to recruits who now have to run away and are in danger of capture and violence.

This was my plan in Maryland and we had surprising success. We did more; we had speakers who held public meetings, and we revolutionized the State. I find great hostility here to colored troops. It was thus in Maryland, but not so now. My greatest trouble there was the prejudice of U. S. officers and white Maryland troops, and it was not until I got rid of their interference that I had any success. And I think this is a capital difficulty here.

At all events, I should like to know, before undertaking a matter so delicate and difficult, that I may expect your hearty support, because I would not undertake it against your better judgment, although I know Mr. Stanton desires me to come here in some such capacity.

I regret exceedingly not being able to see and confer with you, but I have not been idle, and believe I understand the subject and its difficulties to some extent.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. M. BOWMAN,
Colonel, &c.

DETROIT, *July 23, 1864.*
(Received 5.10 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I deem it necessary under the present call for troops from this State to raise and organize six or more new regiments of infantry, and I hope you will give me the authority. As the time allowed to do so is so short, please answer as soon as possible.

AUSTIN BLAIR,
Governor.

PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., July 23, 1864.

GOVERNOR OF IOWA,
Davenport, Iowa:

SIR: You are hereby authorized to raise two new regiments of volunteer infantry under the call of the 18th instant for 500,000 men. The term of service will be for either one, two, or three years, as recruits may elect. The said regiments must be mustered in before September 5, 1864, in order that they may be credited on the quota of the State under the aforesaid call. Incomplete regiments and companies which fail to organize within a reasonable time will be consolidated, so as to form and be mustered in with complete regimental organization before that date. The recruitment, organization, and

musters into service will be in conformity with the requirements of the existing regulations of the War Department. Bounties will be paid in accordance with the provisions of Circular No. 27, current series, from this office.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

[JULY 23, 1864.—For Townsend to Rosecrans, authorizing organization of a force of volunteers in the Department of the Missouri, and reply of Rosecrans, see Series I, Vol. XLI, Part II, pp. 358, 504.]

LEXINGTON, KY., *July 24, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Colonel Brisbin, appointed for a colored regiment, has reported to General Burbridge. I am forbidden to organize any colored cavalry regiments, but General Burbridge desires to have two such regiments, to be placed under the command of Colonel Brisbin. His plans to mount such regiments are, to take horses in the country, and give certificates stating that if the owners of the animals continue to be perfectly loyal to the end of the war they may receive compensation, provided the Government so determines. Am I authorized to raise these two regiments, as desired by General Burbridge? I leave for Louisville the 26th instant.

L. THOMAS.

LEXINGTON, KY., *July 24, 1864.*

Brevet Major-General BURBRIDGE,
Commanding District of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.:

GENERAL: I have received your request of this date,* but it is absolutely necessary that I should organize the officers into regiments. This has now been done in the case of fifteen regiments, exclusive of the heavy artillery regiment at Paducah, Ky. In regard to the places where the regiments are to be organized, I leave that entirely with you. You will find on some of the rosters that no places have been designated, and these officers are ordered to report to you. In the organization of these regiments I have taken all the officers reported to me from the boards at Washington, Cincinnati, Saint Louis, Davenport, and Lexington, and a few from Nashville. I have no personal acquaintance with these officers, but have taken them as they have been sent to me, and although you may not know them I think you can depend upon them, especially those from the Army of the Potomac, as I know they have to pass through a most rigid examination, occupying sometimes from one to three days. You will find by an examination of the rosters that there are required to complete them six colonels, fifty captains, about forty first lieutenants, and seven second lieutenants. If you will nominate officers to fill these positions and they pass the Board I will cheerfully appoint them. So, likewise, for two regiments of cavalry, if the Secretary of War will authorize their being raised. These regiments I suppose you would especially desire to officer. Having given rosters for so many regiments, my presence in Kentucky can be spared for a time, and as

* Desiring authority to assign officers to colored regiments.

I have important duties to perform on the Mississippi River I shall proceed thither. During my absence I request that you will take the organization of the colored troops into your hands and fill them up as rapidly as possible, and will, of course, station them at such places as you may think best. I of course include the regiments to be organized at Paducah and Covington, although these places are not within your command. After these regiments are completed I further desire you to organize any additional negroes into companies and regiments, and furnish me with a roster of the officers you may recommend for them, and in all cases where they have passed a satisfactory examination I will give the appointments. General Sherman has desired me to place colored troops at Bowling Green, Clarksville, and on the Tennessee River, say at the terminus of the Northwestern Railroad. Please do this when you can spare the troops. General Rosecrans also desires a regiment at Saint Louis, which would be very useful for recruiting purposes. Should you have a regiment to spare for this purpose, please communicate with that general on the subject.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR No. 28. WAR DEPT., PROV. MAR. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, D. C., July 25, 1864.*

Skilled mechanics and operatives employed in the armories, arsenals, and navy-yards of the United States who shall be drafted, and, on examination, held to service, will not be required to report for duty under such draft so long as they remain in the aforesaid service, provided the officer in charge shall certify that their labor as mechanics or operatives is necessary for the naval or military service.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

ORDERS No. 25.] LEXINGTON, KY., *July 25, 1864.*

I. It is known that many slaves in Kentucky have left their owners without intending to enter the service of the United States, and that they have resorted to the towns, or are roving around the country. In all such cases it is only necessary for the owners of such refugees to report to the provost-marshal and make known their wish for their slaves to be placed in the service, and it will be the duty of the provost-marshal to arrest such fugitives and deliver them for enlistment. The commander of the District of Kentucky will give such further directions as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this order.

II. Information has been received that persons are in the habit of coming with a view of persuading slaves to run away and pass into the free States bordering on the Ohio, where they are enlisted for the bounties, the negroes receiving but a small portion thereof. In such cases the State of Kentucky fails to receive credit on her quota of troops. The military authorities, as well as the provost-marshals in the State, are ordered, and the navy on the Ohio River are requested, to take possession of all such negroes and deliver them to the nearest military commander, in order that they may be enlisted in Kentucky regiments.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

STATE OF MAINE, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Augusta, July 25, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: Your telegram of the 23d instant, saying that men raised for forts and coast defense in Maine will not be allowed on the quota under the late call, as it would be unjust to other States, is received.

In reply allow me to say that heretofore, upon any call of the President for soldiers, Maine has met the full demand upon her. On the day of the President's last proclamation she was, as I hope to be able to substantiate, not less than 3,000 in excess of all calls.

It is a matter of general belief, in which I have participated, that several of the largest States have been and now are deficient; but of this we have never uttered a murmur, and have only endeavored to do our duty. That such a condition of things was unjust to the States doing their duty to the letter is obvious, as it compels earlier and larger calls to supply such deficiencies.

The obligation of the Government to protect all the States is, of course, conceded. The position of Maine is peculiar, so far as its needs for defense are concerned. The danger from our land-side frontier is nothing, but we have a longer coast line, without following its indentations, than any four loyal States, and more fine harbors for shelter than all of them together; adjacent to the provinces of a power whose subjects have manifested a degree of friendliness for our adversaries incompatible almost with neutrality; which has thrown the ægis of its protection over them in numerous instances, whose merchants supply them with the means of protracting the war, and who, as I believe, would hesitate at no step not involving actual hostilities to befriend them and injure us.

It is, indeed, notorious that the rebels have made Saint Johns, New Brunswick, and Halifax, Nova Scotia, places of rendezvous, and there is no day in the year that more or less of them are not there for objects boding no good to the United States. The contiguity of Maine to these provinces cannot fail to suggest it as an assailable point to the active minds of our energetic and malignant foes, and if it did not, the unexplainable hostility of the provincials themselves would make the suggestion. The facility with which vessels can be sent from their ports to be armed outside, and then to pounce upon our unprotected towns, can be seen by an inspection of the map, while pilots in numbers, fully acquainted with all our harbors and their unprotected condition, can be obtained at any moment.

At the time of this present writing we have in Maine forts at Portland, some completed; Fort Popham, at the mouth of Kennebec River, incomplete and without men; batteries at Rockland, at Belfast, at Castine, and Fort Knox, at Bucksport Narrows. These are on Penobscot Bay and River. East of this, at Machiasport, is a battery, and two at Eastport.

At Fort Popham there are no men; of the condition of Fort Knox I am not informed; in the half dozen batteries there are about ninety men all told. Besides these points, insufficiently manned as they are, there are not less probably than thirty quite considerable towns lying on our coast, which a steamer with one or two guns might lay in ashes without the power of prevention on our part. It is true we have not been assailed, but what has not been heretofore attempted is the thing most likely to succeed, and the promise of success would stimulate the attempt.

If we are to be attacked we shall get no notice, for the ocean sends forth no sound of the coming invader, and the first knowledge would be the blow.

I think it is not necessary to argue to you the propriety of manning our forts and batteries and providing somewhat for defense beyond these. If they are not to be garrisoned, then our entire coast, rivers and all, are open to the enemy. If they are to be manned, by whom should it be done, and out of what contingent? I say, by troops furnished by the United States. If so, and Maine furnishes those troops, why should they not be allowed on her quota? The men taken for this purpose exhausts, so far, our numbers of fighting men, and they are employed in performing a duty of the United States.

Although our towns have not been burned, the commerce of Maine has suffered largely by rebel depredations which the Navy of the United States has been unable to prevent, and our ship owners have been driven to sell their ships to foreigners or resort to the humiliation of placing them under the flags of other nations. If the Government cannot protect our property on the ocean, it should surely do so on the land, so far as it can.

Maine has sent her full contingent to the fields of battle, on which, alas, how many of her best and bravest are resting forever. As the lists come in to me of the slain and wounded I confess I am appalled at the frightful carnage of the campaign now in progress. Regiments created since the 1st of February last have gone from this State, which to-day cannot number 200 men for duty. One, having 1,800 men, left the city of Washington after the battle of the Wilderness, and to-day cannot rally 400 muskets. So far as I learn, the proportions are the same in all our others.

Under these circumstances I respectfully submit that it does not properly lie in the mouth of any other State to say that the allowance of 400 or 500 men on the quota of Maine for her own defense and that of the property of the United States is unjust. I trust, Mr. Secretary, that you will reconsider your decision, for I should very much regret to be obliged to say to the people of Maine that this pitiful favor had been refused them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAML. CONY,
Governor of Maine.

AUGUSTA, *July 25, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

May we attempt to raise companies to fill our skeleton regiments in the field, which must be further consolidated? The Fifth and Sixth Regiments now make a battalion of four companies, called the Provisional Maine Battalion. General Russell wants us to send six new companies for it forthwith.

The Twenty-ninth, partly formed from Tenth, will soon lose a company from expiration of term of service.

SAML. CONY,
Governor State of Maine.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
July 25, 1864.

The GOVERNOR OF MAINE,
Augusta, Me.:

This is authority from Secretary of War for you to raise companies to fill regiments reduced and consolidated under Circular 36, current series, from this office. Please advise me how many such companies you desire to raise. It is proper to add that upon the recommendation of the commanding general of the Sixth Corps the remnants of Fifth and Sixth Regiments have been consolidated with your Seventh Regiment. Order for same now on way to you.

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEW YORK, *July 25, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON.

Why not permit regulars on duty in forts and places jurisdiction over which is ceded to Federal Government to re-enlist for the credit of any State at their own election, just like regulars serving in the field or District of Columbia. Now, even Massachusetts citizens, if re-enlisting, must, by accidentally serving in certain forts, be denied to Massachusetts' quota against their will.

JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor.

WASHINGTON, *July 25, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

By a requisition from the President of the United States through you upon Governor Seymour, dated July 5, 1864, he called for 12,000 militia from the State of New York to serve not more than 100 days, to be forwarded by rail or steam-boat to Washington.

Some of these troops are now in Washington and the residue are detained by Governor Seymour in consequence of a dispatch from Provost-Marshal-General Fry, dated July 21, 1864, in which he states "if any officer or soldier in this special service should be drafted, he shall be credited for the service rendered," but is not exempt from draft during such service. This decision of General Fry is believed to be erroneous, and I am directed by Governor Seymour to confer with you on the subject, and to obtain a recognition of the exemption of the officers and soldiers of this force from any draft which may take place in New York whilst they are thus in the service of the United States under the above call.

The tenth section of the amendatory enrollment act, passed 24th of February, 1864, expressly exempts from enrollment and draft "all persons actually in the militia or naval service of the United States at the time of the draft," and the twenty-seventh section repeals so much of the enrollment act as may be inconsistent with this amendatory act.

Under these provisions I respectfully submit that the militia called by you from the State of New York, by direction of the President under the foregoing requisition, are not liable to any draft which may occur whilst they are in the service, and I request that an order may

be issued by you to that effect. I will not dilate upon the evils or difficulties which may result from any disregard of so express an enactment, nor upon the importance of a prompt response to this application.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. W. SANDFORD.

[Indorsement.]

JULY 25.

Referred to the Provost-Marshal-General and Solicitor of War Department for report.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 235. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, July 26, 1864.*

Re-enlistments for one, two, and three years.

I. On and after this date volunteers serving in three-years' organizations who may have at the date of re-enlistment less than sixty days to serve, may re-enlist in the regiments or companies to which they belong for one, two, or three years, as they may in each case elect. The new term will commence from date of re-enlistment.

BOUNTIES.

II. All men re-enlisting will be entitled to the bounty provided by the act of Congress approved July 4, 1864, and promulgated in General Orders, No. 224, current series, from this office, as follows:

For one year	$100
For two years	200
For three years	300

The law provides that one-third of the bounty "shall be paid to the soldier at the time of his being mustered (remustered) into the service, one-third at the expiration of one-half his term of service, and one-third at the expiration of his term of service."

Under the foregoing the first installments of bounty will be paid when the men are remustered, and as follows:

For re-enlistments for one year	$33.33
For re-enlistments for two years	66.66
For re-enlistments for three years	100.00

MUSTERS OUT, RE-ENLISTMENTS, REMUSTERS, AND PAYMENTS.

III. The musters out of service, re-enlistments, remusters, and payments under this authority will be regulated by the general provisions of General Orders, No. 359, series of 1863, from this office.

The following remark will be made on the muster-out roll:

Discharged by re-enlistment for one year (or two, or three years, as the case may be), under the provisions of General Orders, No. 235, of 1864, from War Department.

The following remark will be made on the muster-in roll:

Remustered for one year (or two, or three years, as the case may be), under the provisions of General Orders, No. 235, War Department, series of 1864.

REPORTS OF CREDITS.

IV. Reports of credits (see Circular No. 52, current series, from this office) under the foregoing must be made and kept separate from those for other troops.

FURLOUGHS.

V. To men re-enlisting as herein provided no furloughs will be promised. Commissaries of musters and their assistants will be held responsible that this condition is distinctly understood by all parties concerned.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *July 26, 1864.*

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have now made the arrangements for the enlistment of colored troops in this State. The plan, as may be seen by my Order No. 20,* is to station troops at prominent places in the State to afford protection to the negroes when they come to the camps of instruction, and in addition large detachments will be marched through the several counties to give protection to those who desire to leave their homes and join the army. In this way the negroes will be saved from maltreatment by their masters and others when they attempt to reach a recruiting station, as has too often been the case. I have, exclusive of the regiment of heavy artillery at Paducah, given organizations for two regiments of heavy artillery and thirteen of infantry, some of which are already filled up, and others nearly so. The number of officers is not complete in several cases, because I had not the officers for assignment, but they are sufficiently so for all practical purposes. I think this will be sufficient for the present, and I can safely proceed down the Mississippi River to attend to necessary business, see General Canby, and return to Kentucky before additional organizations may be required. I have, however, provided for this, should I be detained below longer than I anticipate, by authorizing Major-General Burbridge to fill the vacancies as fast as officers who pass the necessary examination are reported to him, and also to make new regiments if required. It will still take a little time to post troops at all the necessary recruiting places, as this must be done by colored troops, and those first raised are required at exposed places—as, for instance, the two regiments first organized at this place have been sent to an extreme point of the State to guard a gap through the mountains from Virginia (Louisa), situated in a portion of the State where there are very few negroes. My estimate of the number of colored troops that could be raised is 20,000. General Burbridge thinks 25,000.

A copy of my letter of instructions to General Burbridge of the 24th instant is inclosed.† Please inform the Secretary of War of these measures.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

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* See p. 429.

† See p. 542.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 26, 1864.*

General L. THOMAS:

The Secretary of War and General Grant both disapprove the raising of any more cavalry regiments. If General Burbridge levies horses in Kentucky they should be used for the cavalry we now have.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

(Copy to General S. G. Burbridge.)

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., July 26, 1864.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: Upon the letter of Maj. Gen. C. W. Sandford, New York militia, dated July 25, referred to me for report, I have the honor to report as follows:

On the 21st of April last the Governors of five Western States offered to the President "infantry troops for 100 days' service" upon certain stipulated conditions, one of which was that the men in their service should not be exempt from draft, but if drafted should be credited with the length of time they had been in the 100-days' service. The legality of this stipulation was passed upon by the Solicitor of the War Department May 9, 1864. He says:

> The acts of Congress alone prescribe who shall and who shall not be drafted. No agreement between the President and the Governors would be lawful if made in violation of these acts. The sixth section of the accepted proposition of the Governors is in conformity with the law and requires the troops mustered for 100 days to continue liable to draft. Although these troops are in the special service of the United States, they are not in that service in any sense contemplated by the acts of Congress which provide for exemption from draft.

The conditions under which these troops were accepted are the same in substance as those which governed in a like case last year. They were printed and circulated and have been generally applied to other 100-days' troops called for since their adoption from other States besides the five specified.

On the 5th of July the President made a call on the Governor of New York for 12,000 militia for service not to exceed 100 days. In communicating his call by telegraph you requested the Governor to send the troops immediately to Washington, and explained the necessity for his doing so. Nothing was said in the dispatch as to the conditions under which the troops were to be accepted, but it was the intention to apply the same rules to them as to others.

On the — of July, and without the knowledge or approval of this department, Major-General Sandford published an order in New York quoting the law and announcing that the 100-days' men would be "exempt from the draft made in September next." On the 19th of July the Governor of New York telegraphed to me asking whether the 100-days' men would be exempt from any draft which might take place while they were in service. I communicated to him the same day your decision that it was the understanding of the Department that they would be governed by the rules applied to the same character of troops from other States, and inclosed him a copy of those rules.

On the 22d the Governor addressed to Major-General Sandford a letter (copy herewith) announcing and commenting on the decision, and on the 22d of July made an order (copy herewith) forbidding his troops to come to Washington under the President's call and suspending their further muster into U. S. service. Such is the history of the case. It is due to the Department that I should invite your attention to some points in it. The act approved February 24, 1864, exempts from enrollment and draft "all persons actually in the military or naval service of the United States at the time of the draft, and all persons who have served in the military or naval service two years during the present war," &c. If the intention of this act, with regard to exemptions and the circumstances under which it was passed, are fairly considered it will be found questionable whether emergency men, who happen to be in service on the day the draft is made, are legally entitled to exemption. At the time this act was passed men were drafted only for three years, and it was the intention of Congress to reduce the number of exemptions from that established unit of service to the smallest possible limit. By the language of the law quoted above it will be seen that two years of service during this war is required as necessary to secure exemption from the draft for three years' service, and the persons "actually in the service" who are thereby entitled to exemption were those who were in for the period of service contemplated by the act. By a subsequent act the term of service under the draft was reduced to one year, but whether entitled to exemption or not, the right to demand it was legally waived by the accepted conditions heretofore referred to.

Your call on the Governor of New York was made July 5. His order forbidding troops to obey it on account of the conditions imposed bears date July 22. During the interval between these dates, when he was not embarrassed by conditions, and when the troops were most needed, the Governor sent forward but one regiment and it did not reach Washington until the 15th of July; one other regiment is said to be on the way, making two in all. This would indicate that the conditions which resulted in stopping the troops from coming were used only as a pretext to carry out a preconceived intention. The Governor of Ohio in twenty days, when there was no pressing emergency, put into service forty-two regiments of 100-days' men with the conditions to which the Governor of New York objects. The militia organization is perhaps no better and the patriotism and willingness of the people no greater in the one State than the other.

The letter of the Governor of New York to Major-General Sandford (appended) conveys the idea that such men in 100-days' service as might be drafted would, in violation of law and personal rights, be thrust forcibly from the 100-days' service into the service for which they were drafted, and that this violence would be effected on account of the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus and the prevalence of martial law. The fact is that the orders of the Department (and the practice has always been in accordance with them) require that when a man in the temporary service is drafted he shall, at the expiration of his temporary service, appear in person before the Board of Enrollment in his district, be examined, and present his claims to exemption the same as any other drafted man, and if held to service he has the same time and opportunity to secure a substitute or prepare to serve in person as he would have had if he had not been in service when drawn.

With the foregoing explanation I recommend that orders be made to waive all conditions and questions as to the liability of the 100-days' men from New York to draft while in the 100-days' service, and to announce that if any of them should be drafted while in such service they will be discharged from liability to service under that draft.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
July 26, 1864.

The GOVERNOR OF MICHIGAN,
Detroit, Mich.:

SIR: You are hereby authorized to raise twenty new regiments of volunteer infantry under the call of the 18th instant for 500,000 men. The term of service will be for either one, two, or three years, as recruits may elect. The said regiments must be mustered in before September 5, 1864, in order that they may be credited on the quota of the State under the aforesaid call. Incomplete regiments and companies which fail to organize within a reasonable time will be consolidated, so as to form and be mustered in with complete regimental organizations before that date. The recruitment, organization, and musters into service will be in conformity with the requirements of the existing regulations of the War Department. Bounties will be paid in accordance with the provisions of Circular No. 27, current series, from this office.

I am, sir, &c.,

JAS. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
July 26, 1864.

The GOVERNOR OF MICHIGAN,
Detroit, Mich.:

You are hereby authorized to raise six new regiments of infantry for twelve months' service, under the call of the 18th instant. Full instructions by mail.

JAS. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
July 26, 1864.

The GOVERNOR OF OHIO,
Columbus, Ohio:

No cavalry will be accepted under the call of the 18th instant—only infantry.

JAS. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
July 26, 1864.

GOVERNOR OF RHODE ISLAND,
Providence, R. I.:

You are hereby authorized to raise one regiment of infantry for twelve months' service, under the call of the 18th instant. Full instructions by mail.

JAS. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

CIRCULAR No. 58. WAR DEPT., ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 27, 1864.

Re-enlistments of 100-days' troops.

I. On and after this date men of the 100-days' forces who may have at the date of re-enlistment less than sixty days to serve will be permitted to re-enlist for one, two, or three years, as they may in each case elect. The new term will commence from the date of re-enlistment.

The re-enlistments for the increased term will be made under the following regulations:

1. Where 700 men re-enlist in the regiment to which they belong, the regimental organization will be maintained, and the officers thereof allowed to retain the rank held by them under the 100-days' term.

2. Should less than 700 men re-enlist in the same regiment, said force will be organized into one or more companies of the legal strength, and officered by such officers as may be selected from the original command by the commanding general of the army or department. Men re-enlisting, should they so desire, will be permitted to select a different regiment and company from the State to which the organization is from. In such cases they will be sent to join the regiment or company so selected. The remainder will be continued under their officers until the expiration of the 100-days' term, and then discharged the service.

MUSTERS OUT OF SERVICE.

3. The muster out or discharge of all men who may re-enlist, and their re-enlistments and consequent remusters, will be under the immediate supervision and direction of the commissaries and assistant commissaries of musters for the respective armies and departments. The said officers will make all musters out of and remusters into the service.

4. All men who desire to take advantage of the benefits resulting from re-enlistment under the provisions of this order will be regularly mustered out of service on the prescribed muster-out rolls. The discharges prescribed by paragraph 79, Mustering Regulations, will be furnished in all cases. A remark will be made on the muster-out rolls, over the signature of the commissary or assistant commissary of musters, as follows: "Discharged from the 100-days' service by virtue of re-enlistment for one year (or two, or three years, as the case may be), under authority from the War Department, 1864."

RE-ENLISTMENTS AND REMUSTERS.

5. Simultaneously with the muster out and discharge, but of the date next following it, the 100-days' troops will be formally remustered

into the U. S. service for one year (or two, or three years, as the case may be). This will be done on the prescribed muster-in rolls (muster and descriptive roll of recruits). These rolls will be made out from the re-enlistments and descriptive lists of the men. (See section 16 of this paragraph.) The following remark will be made on the muster-in rolls, over the signature of the commissary or assistant commissary of musters: "Remustered from 100-days' service for one year (or two, or three years, as the case may be), under authority from the War Department, 1864."

6. Regimental commanders, under the direction of their immediate superior commanders, will select and appoint a recruiting officer for their respective commands, and charge him with the re-enlistment of the men thereof. The re-enlistments will be made in duplicate, and on the blank for "volunteer enlistment." A descriptive roll of the men will be made out at the same time. The duplicate re-enlistments and descriptive roll will be forwarded, or taken, by the recruiting officer to the commissary or assistant commissary of musters who may be in charge of the musters for the organization to which the men belong. The mustering officer will countersign the re-enlistment papers, and file the descriptive roll with the records of his office. One copy of the re-enlistment will be delivered by the mustering officer to the paymaster to assist him in the examination and verification of the accounts; this copy will be forwarded with the said accounts to the proper accounting officer of the Treasury. The second copy of the re-enlistment will be returned by the mustering officer to the regimental commander, and by him forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army with the monthly recruiting return required by paragraph 919, Army Regulations, from superintendents of regimental recruiting service.

BOUNTIES AND PAYMENTS.

7. The bounty provided by law is as follows:

For one year	$100
For two years	200
For three years	300

The first installments of bounty will be paid when the recruit is mustered in, as follows:

To a recruit who enlists in the Army—	
For one year	$33.33
For two years	66.66
For three years	100.00

8. The Pay Department of the Army is hereby charged with all payments (final dues under original enlistments and bounties) of the troops discharged and remustered, as directed in this order. The final payments under the original enlistments will be made on the muster-out rolls.

The amount of the total payment on remuster will be made in accordance with the general principles set forth in General Orders, No. 163, series of 1863. Consolidated receipt rolls, referred to in said order, will be certified to by the commissary or assistant commissary of musters charged with the remuster of the volunteers into service. The payments on discharge and those due on remuster will be made at the same time, and in full, immediately after the men are remustered into the service.

II. Commanders of armies and departments are hereby charged with the faithful execution of this order, and will issue such instructions under it as in their opinion will best secure the object in view. Troops to be discharged and remustered will be reported by the proper commanders, through army or department headquarters, to the Paymaster-General. The reports will be made at a date such as will avoid delay in the payments being made.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LOUISVILLE, *July 27, 1864.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I am satisfied that authority should be given for mounting two regiments of colored troops. They will greatly aid recruiting and act most efficiently against guerrillas.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *July 27, 1864.*

Col. S. M. BOWMAN,
No. 24 Holliday Street, Baltimore, Md.:

SIR: I have received your communication of the 23d instant, dated at the Galt House, at this place. I had previously seen the special order directing you to report to me in person, and of course expected to see you as I had heard of your arrival at this place. How you could have understood that I had left the State I cannot conceive, for I thought it was generally known here that I had gone to Lexington to confer with General Burbridge.

When I was ordered to this State to recruit negroes some friend in Washington recommended you to me as a suitable person to aid me in this important business, and I mentioned your name to the Secretary of War, but at that time I understood you could not be spared. I came here and organized the service, putting it under the superintendence of Brigadier-General Chetlain, a most excellent officer for such purpose. General Burbridge, however, who had commenced the recruiting, desired that he might be permitted to carry it on under my direction, and handed me a letter from Washington desiring such an arrangement. This was contrary to my judgment, as I knew the commander of the District of Kentucky must have enough to do in the affairs of his command; still I yielded to his wishes and relieved General Chetlain, and the recruiting is going on very well. The plan I adopted was, to place at prominent points in the State a regiment, or a very large detachment, so as to give ample protection to all negroes who might come to these places of rendezvous. Likewise, detachments sufficiently strong to protect themselves were from time to time to pass through the entire State, so that the negroes, seeing protection afforded them, would in numbers attach themselves to these bodies of troops. This, you will observe, does not interfere with the system of enlistment by provost-marshals, who still carry on their work, and indeed all negroes gathered by the troops, all to be taken to the provost-marshals for enlistment, in order that the several

counties may get due credit for their men. Also, at my request, assistant provost-marshals have been placed at the main depots to enlist the negroes as they arrive. All the negroes are rapidly coming in and being organized. These prominent places will soon have their troops, and the entire system will soon be in successful operation.

You will see that my plan differs in no important respect from that which you have presented to me, and as it is working well, I do not propose to make any change, but let General Burbridge carry on the operations, assisted by the numerous officers I have placed under his control for the organization of the regiments.

I do not think, therefore, that I will now need your services here.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
July 27, 1864.

The GOVERNOR OF MINNESOTA,
Saint Paul, Minn.:

SIR: In compliance with your request you are hereby authorized to raise two additional companies for Hatch's battalion of cavalry, but without any condition as to place of service. The term of service will be for either one, two, or three years, as recruits may elect. The recruitment, organization, and musters into service will be in accordance with the existing regulations of the War Department. The companies must be mustered in and ready for service by September 5, 1864, in order that the men may be credited on the quota of the State under the call of the 18th instant, and should they not be completed by that date, will be consolidated or assigned to duty with the other companies. Bounties will be paid in accordance with Circular No. 27, current series, from this office.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Trenton, July 27, 1864.

His Excellency A. LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

DEAR SIR: A few months since there was a draft in this State. The exact number of the quota due from each sub-district was drawn, and the persons so drawn were notified to appear. In each sub-district a few were exempted by the Board of Enrollment. During the present month a draft has been had to supply deficiencies. Within a few days it has come to my knowledge that in calculating the deficiency of any sub-district, not only those who were exempted by reason of physical disability, those over or under age, aliens, &c., are considered, but that the drafted men who have failed to report are taken into account, and that others are drafted to take the place of those who have absconded or failed to appear.

I was surprised to hear that there had been a decision to that effect, for it is not only contrary to the previous general understanding on the subject, but is not in accordance with the laws passed by Congress.

The act of enrolling and calling out the national forces, passed March 2, 1863, provides that any person failing to report after due service of notice shall be deemed a deserter and shall be arrested by the provost-marshal. Drafted men are considered in the service from the time of their notification, and it is made the duty of the provost-marshals to arrest all persons called into the service by conscription wherever they may be found.

The injustice of the course that has been adopted is manifest. The law gives the power of arrest to the U. S. officers, and expressly makes it their duty, and yet holds the sub-districts responsible for the appearance of the men.

If the provost-marshal can take another man in the place of him who has been permitted to go away, he will make but little effort to find the one who has absconded. If it is understood that there is to be no effort to find and arrest those who do not report, but few drafted men will appear. Men are thus encouraged to abscond.

I am told that in some districts full one-half of the deficiency is caused by the failure to report of those originally drafted. It may be said that drafted men can at any time hereafter be arrested and treated as deserters or be made to serve in the Army; but in such case the Government will have two men for each one of the deficiency caused by not reporting..

I dislike to trouble you in reference to the details of the draft, but my attention has been called to the gross injustice of the rule now being enforced from so many quarters that I deem it my duty in behalf of the people of this State to bring the subject to your notice, to protest against the continuance of this course of proceeding, and to ask that the persons in this State held to supply a deficiency thus created shall be discharged. This can be done by holding, in the order in which their names were drawn, only a sufficient number to supply the deficiency arising from other causes.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOEL PARKER.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
July 27, 1864.

The GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

In anticipation of an official application from you to raise new regiments, you are hereby authorized to commence raising ten regiments of volunteer infantry under conditions which will be sent you in written authority by mail to-day. If anything further is desired by you upon this subject, please inform me.

JAS. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *July 28, 1864.*

General J. B. FRY:

Will you credit the State of Illinois on her quota with her 100-days' men, as is published has been allowed to New York and Massachusetts?

RICHARD YATES,
Governor.

[JULY 28, 1864.—For Holt to Stanton, relating to authority for General Burbridge to mount two colored regiments, &c., see Series I, Vol. XXXIX, Part II, p. 208.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, July 28, 1864.

Major-General BURBRIDGE,
Lexington, Ky.:

You are authorized to raise two regiments of colored cavalry, to be mounted if you can mount them from horses procured in Kentucky by seizure, giving certificates of payment, payable at the end of the war, to all loyal persons who shall continue to remain loyal during the war. The price not to exceed that paid for horses by the purchasing officers of the Government in Kentucky.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
July 28, 1864.

The GOVERNOR OF MAINE,
Augusta, Me.:

You are authorized to raise thirty companies of infantry to be assigned to regiments which have been reduced. If you wish to raise more, please state number. No artillery or cavalry can be authorized. Major Gardiner can show you Circular No. 36. Written instructions by mail.

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
July 28, 1864.

GOVERNOR OF OHIO,
Columbus:

By circular promulgated this day, 100-days' men who may have at date of re-enlistment less than sixty days to serve will be permitted to re-enlist for one, two, or three years, as they may elect. The new term will commence from date of re-enlistment. Under the same, men re-enlisting will receive the $100, $200, or $300 bounty, according to period of re-enlistment. The circular which will be sent you contains full instructions.

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy to Governors of Indiana, Indianapolis; Illinois, Springfield; Wisconsin, Madison; Iowa, Davenport.)

WHEELING, *July 28, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Will you authorize me to raise one or two new regiments?

A. I. BOREMAN,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
July 28, 1864.

The GOVERNOR OF WISCONSIN,
Madison, Wis.:

You are authorized to raise eight new regiments of infantry. Full instructions by mail. Cavalry and artillery cannot be authorized. The regulations are adverse to detailing officers and men from the field to assist in recruiting new regiments.

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *July 29, 1864.*

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

Does Circular No. 49, current series, War Department, apply to the colored regiments already organized by me? Vacancies of field officers are constantly occurring, and it will be most inconvenient to refer them to department commanders.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
July 29, 1864.

GENERAL COMMANDING ARMY OF THE POTOMAC:

Please cause one commissioned officer from each Michigan regiment of your command to be detailed immediately for recruiting service, with orders to report to the superintendent at Detroit, Mich. Regimental commanders should select good officers for the duty.

By order of the Secretary of War:

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy to generals commanding Departments of the Cumberland, Tennessee, Ohio, and of Washington.)

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *July 29, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I must have a district commander for this State. A large portion of my time is consumed by appeals to put down disloyal desperadoes, against whom the courts are no protection. Numbers of men are now here, driven from their homes by an armed force of 150 men in Fayette County. Shall I place enough of the arms I have on hand into the hands of citizens to defend themselves in the part of the State where the disturbances are taking place? I have suffered as long from complaints of loyal citizens whose rights have been trampled on as is proper for me to, and the Administration is losing the confidence of the people in consequence of these outbreaks.

RICHD. YATES,
Governor.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., July 29, 1864.

Governor YATES,
Springfield, Ill.:

No credits have ever yet been given to any State for men whose term of service was less than six months. Illinois is on same footing with regard to 100-days' men as New York, Massachusetts, and other States.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

INDIANAPOLIS, *July 29, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I desire to raise eleven regiments of one-year's men for the best interests of the State every way.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor.

PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., July 29, 1864.

GOVERNOR OF INDIANA,
Indianapolis, Ind.:

SIR: You are hereby authorized to raise eleven new regiments of volunteer infantry under the call of the 18th instant for 500,000 men. The term of service will be either for one, two, or three years, as recruits may elect. The said regiments must be mustered in before September 5, 1864, in order that they may be credited on the quota of the State under the aforesaid call. Incomplete regiments and companies which fail to organize within a reasonable time will be consolidated, so as to form and be mustered in with complete regimental organization before that date. The recruitment, organization, and musters into service will be in conformity with the requirements of the existing regulations of the War Department. Bounties will be paid in accordance with the provisions of Circular No. 27, current series, from this office.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

STATE OF INDIANA, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Indianapolis, July 29, 1864.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Louisville, Ky.:

DEAR SIR: By direction of the Governor I write to inform you that there are at Jeffersonville, New Albany, and Evansville a number of agents for substitute brokers from the Eastern States engaged in enticing colored men from Kentucky and Tennessee to go with them to points East to be used as substitutes. It has been complained of and our people think it should be stopped. Squads of five to ten pass through the city on the trains daily, and our police and provost-marshals are doubtful as to their duty in the premises. Your orders

of the 24th instant do not seem to meet such cases, and I respectfully suggest that if compatible with the public interests your orders be modified so as to include the class of men referred to. The agents of substitute brokers from Erie, Pa., Buffalo, N. Y., and other places are said to be quietly at work in this city enticing soldiers already in the service to doff their clothes and clothe themselves in citizens' dress and go East to enter as substitutes. Our policemen about the depot report these abuses after the parties have taken the trains and are beyond the limits of the State.

Colored men are brought here as contrabands and then carried off to fill the quotas of other States, because provost-marshals, &c., have no instructions on the subject.

Very respectfully, yours,

LAZ. NOBLE,
Adjutant-General of Indiana.

[First indorsement.]

LOUISVILLE, KY., *August 1, 1864.*

Respectfully referred to Brig. Gen. James B. Fry, Provost-Marshal-General.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

AUGUST 7, 1864.

Send a copy of this to Colonel Baker with orders to correct the abuses if they exist, and, if necessary, arrest the agents who are running off the recruits and enticing the soldiers to desert.

J. B. F.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
July 29, 1864.

The GOVERNOR OF NEBRASKA,
Omaha, Nebr.:

Authority to raise regiments of mounted troops to serve 100 days cannot be granted.

JAS. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
July 29, 1864.

The GOVERNOR OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Wheeling, W. Va.:

You are hereby authorized to raise one new regiment of infantry. Full instructions by mail.

JAS. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

[JULY 30, 1864.—For correspondence between the President, the Secretary of War, and Governor Curtin, with reference to 30,000 or 50,000 men offered for the defense of Pennsylvania, see Series I, Vol. XXXVII, Part II, p. 526.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., July 30, 1864.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Louisville, Ky.:

Circular No. 49, current series, will not apply to colored regiments organized by you, except in so far as you may think proper.

By order:

C. W. FOSTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., July 30, 1864.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Louisville, Ky.:

GENERAL: In addition to the telegraphic reply to your telegram of the 29th instant in reference to Circular No. 49, current series, from this office, I am directed to say, in explanation, that the design of the circular referred to was simply to establish a general system for promotion in those regiments not organized by you.

Upward of forty regiments had been organized under the supervision of this Bureau. Many vacancies are constantly occurring in these regiments and others not organized by General Thomas, and as a consequence many applications for promotion were being received.

It therefore became necessary to establish some general rules governing such promotions. To promote by seniority was not considered judicious for this branch of the service, hence the issue of Circular No. 49.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. W. FOSTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
July 30, 1864.

The GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK,
Albany, N. Y.:

SIR: You are hereby authorized to raise 100 new companies of volunteer infantry under the call of the 18th instant for 500,000 men. The term of service will be for either one, two, or three years, as the recruits may elect. The said companies must be mustered in before September 5, 1864, in order that they may be credited on the quota of the State under the aforesaid call. Should any of the companies fail to organize within a reasonable time they will be consolidated, so as to form and be mustered in as complete companies before the aforesaid date. The recruitment, organization, and musters into service will be in conformity with the requirements of the existing regulations of the War Department. Bounties will be paid in accordance with the provisions of Circular No. 27, current series, from this office.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

FRANKFORT, *July 30, 1864.*

Honorable SECRETARY OF WAR:

Applications are coming in for authority to recruit companies and regiments under the last call of the President. Shall I grant commissions for recruiting companies and regiments? Have you received my dispatch about re-enlisting the twelve-months' troops for three years as cavalry? General Burbridge much desires it, as they are ready mounted and can easily add two more companies to each regiment. Answer.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Governor of Kentucky.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., July 31, 1864.

Governor BRAMLETTE,
Frankfort, Ky.:

Your dispatch of yesterday to Secretary of War is received. In what time do you think you can raise a regiment of infantry for one year; and do you think you can raise more than one regiment before time fixed for draft? Will the twelve-months' troops you refer to re-enlist for three years without any condition as to place of service; or do they desire to serve only in Kentucky?

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SOLICITOR'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., August 1, 1864.

OPINION.

The President of the United States is authorized by the act of July 4, 1864, "to call for any number of men as volunteers for the respective terms of one, two, or three years for military service; and any such volunteer, or in case of draft, as hereinafter provided, any substitute shall be credited to the town, township, ward of a city, precinct, or election district, or of a county not so subdivided, toward the quota of which he may have volunteered, or engaged as a substitute.

"In case any quota or part thereof shall not be filled within fifty days after such call, the President is required immediately to order a draft for one year to fill such quota or part thereof which may then be unfilled."

This act is in addition to, and in amendment of, the prior acts for "enrolling and calling out the national forces," and must be construed in connection therewith.

On the 18th of July, 1864, the President called for 500,000 volunteers, under the provisions of the above-cited act.

Volunteers and drafted men are thus to be introduced into the service for one, two, or three years; whereas, by the prior enrollment laws of 1863 and 1864, the only period of service provided for was three years or during the war, and hundreds of thousands of soldiers are now in the service as three-years' men.

Questions having arisen relating to the settlement of quotas of which the one-year's men are now to constitute a part, a consideration of the objects, principles, and provisions of the enrollment laws has become necessary.

The chief object of these laws is to bring able-bodied men into the military service, and to distribute, as equally as practicable, the burden of supplying them.

In order to equalize the quotas the territory from which troops are to be drawn is required by law to be divided into districts, &c., and each district is to supply its due proportion of men. But as some districts send more and others less than their respective share of troops, and send some soldiers for a longer and others for a shorter term of service, the law requires the President to equalize the quotas of the respective districts by taking into consideration the number of men and the terms of their service in each district.

If the number of men were taken into consideration without regard to the time of their service, it is clear that the grossest inequality would exist in the respective contributions of different districts to the aggregate military service of the country.

If District A furnishes 1,000 men for one year, it contributes only one-third as much to the military service as District B, which furnishes 1,000 men for three years, although for the first year the contributions of A and B are, in mere point of numbers, equal. But during the second and third years of the three-years' term, District B [A] is contributing nothing, and to equalize these districts B [A] must raise 1,000 men for the second year, and 1,000 men for the third year of that term.

Hence the rule of equalization requires that the number of men furnished from each district should be multiplied by the number of years of each man's service. The product gives the amount of years service actually rendered; and it is this product found for each ward, district, &c., which is to form the basis of comparison for equalizing the service required from all the districts respectively.

Such is the requirement of the statute and it embodies practical good sense and even-handed justice.

To apply these principles to the present state of facts, and to the draft to be made on the 5th of September next:

The amount of service rendered by each "district," &c., has been already ascertained by multiplying the number of men by the periods of their respective service, thus settling the old account of such district up to this date in accordance with the principles above stated.

A new call is now made for 500,000 men. This number will be distributed among the "districts," &c., as required by law, in strict proportion to the number of military forces enrolled therein. That distribution having been made, each district will be charged in account with its quota in the first instance.

But in some districts troops have already been furnished in excess of all former quotas. Each district must have its separate account made up, either by crediting the excess or by charging the deficit of years, divided by three (assuming, as the unit of all former quotas, one man rendering three years' service). In other words, in settling and equalizing the old accounts of the different districts, their respective number of years service will be divided by three, and the quotient will give the number of men furnished heretofore by each district, every person being thus reckoned as one three-years' man, and the excess of men over former calls will be deducted from, or the deficiency in former calls will be added to, and constitute part of the respective quotas now to be obtained. All persons volunteering previously to the draft will in like manner be credited.

The call is for one, two, or three years' volunteers; the draft will, according to law, be for one year only.

The question now arises—

First. Whether one three-years' man will under the present call be credited in the quota of a district the same as three one-year's men? In other words, if District A shall be required to furnish 300 one-year men, will the requirements of law and the President's call be satisfied if it should furnish 100 three-years' men?

In considering this question it will be observed that one man engaged to serve three years has been deemed the unit on which military service has been calculated and equalized in administering the former acts of Congress.

It is not material what unit is taken as the basis of equalization if that unit is uniformly the same. It is on the assumption that the mode of calculation heretofore adopted will be continued by the Provost-Marshal-General that the present call has been based.

The call of the President is for the number of individuals actually required, making allowance in the call only for those districts which under the call will be liable to furnish comparatively few troops, by reason of their having previously placed in the field more than their share under all former requisitions.

Each man furnished under the present call, whether his period of enlistment be longer or shorter, should count only one in the quota now required, and each district should furnish the full number of men which shall finally be determined on and called for as its quota.

But if one district shall fill its quota with one-year men, and if another district shall fill its quota with three-years' men, the amounts of service of these districts will not be equal. On making up quotas under a new call one of these districts should be credited with three times the amount of service which should be credited to the other, and the quota of the deficient district should be increased or the quota of the district furnishing the three-years' men should be diminished accordingly under such new call.

At each successive call all accounts of service preceding that call are made up, and the call for quotas should be such as shall equalize the amount of service required from each district in proportion to the persons therein liable to military service.

That district which in the present draft furnishes one-year men cuts up its burden into three parts and shoulders only one part at the present year and leaves the rest to be met at the next call.

That district which furnishes three-years' men now gains at once in its account with the Provost-Marshal-General the same benefit on the quota of the next draft as though it had furnished three times as many men for one year's service.

It is the duty of each district to furnish the full number of men designated as its quota. These men should be received, whether for one, two, or three years' service. Those districts who furnish three-years' men now will be entitled to the full benefit thereof on all future calls.

WILLIAM WHITING,
Solicitor of the War Department.

CIRCULAR No. 60. WAR DEPT., ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, August 1, 1864.*

In pursuance of section 4 of the act of Congress making appropriations for the support of the Army for the year ending 30th of June,

1865, and for other purposes, approved July 4, 1864, all officers commanding regiments, batteries, and independent companies of colored troops, will immediately make a thorough investigation and individual examination of the men belonging to their commands who were enlisted prior to January 1, 1864, with a view to ascertaining who of them were free men on or before April 19, 1861. The fact of freedom to be determined in each case on the statement of the soldier, under oath, taken in connection with the most reliable information that can be obtained from other sources. And when, in view of all the facts in each case, commanding officers are of the opinion that any enlisted men of their commands were free on the date aforesaid, they will upon the next muster-rolls enter the following remark opposite the names of such soldiers, viz: "Free on or before April 19, 1861;" and such soldiers shall be mustered for pay accordingly. Such muster shall be authority for the Pay Department to pay said soldiers from the time of their entry into service to the 1st day of January, 1864, the difference between the pay received by them as soldiers under their present enlistments and the full pay allowed by law at the same period to white soldiers.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FRANKFORT, KY., *August 1, 1864.*

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General:

Your telegram of the 31st ultimo received. We think from letters received in the adjutant-general's office we can raise two or three regiments infantry for one year before the time of the draft. Would like to raise them as soon as possible, as we find a strong inclination to enlist just now. Twelve-months' troops referred to by me desire to re-enlist as cavalry without conditions as to the place of services.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *August 1, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Have been to Cincinnati and arranged for the patrol boats, but the arrangements for manning them are still on my hands. Please answer the following questions: What number of men to handle the armament shall be assigned to each boat? River men recommend thirty to fifty. Will you authorize to require the assistant provost-marshal to assign men who are daily enlisting for gun-boat service to this particular service while it continues and then to be turned over to other boats? An officer with the rank of major should be assigned to the command of the whole and one captain or lieutenant assigned to each boat. I have no officers to assign. Will the Department detail them and furnish me a list. They should report early to Colonel Swords, at Cincinnati.

JNO. BROUGH.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *August 1, 1864—8.30 p. m.*
(Received 10 a. m. 2d.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Doctor Dorsey informs me that you finally determined that men in the National Guard who were drafted under the last draft should be exempted from reporting under it. I would not advise the promulgation of this decision until the present term of service expires, but I request you to telegraph me an order that 100-days' men who were so drafted may enlist for one year, and be thereby released from reporting under the draft. There are about 3,000 of them so situated, and most of them will enlist under such an order.

JOHN BROUGH.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
August 1, 1864.

The GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the joint letter from yourself and the Governor of Maryland dated July 21, 1864, asking authority to raise a volunteer force in your respective States, to be exclusively used for home or local defense, and for guarding the fords of the Potomac. In reply I am directed by the Secretary of War to inform you that the proposition has been fully considered, and that the authority asked for cannot be granted. In this connection please see the act of Congress approved February 13, 1862, as promulgated in General Orders, No. 15, series of 1862, from this office.

I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,
THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Similar letter to Governor of Maryland, Annapolis, Md.)

[AUGUST 1, 1864.—For General Orders, No. 44, Department of the Susquehanna (Couch), directing the organization of "an active force of not less than 15,000 men," see Series I, Vol. XXXVII, Part II, p. 572.]

[AUGUST 1–3, 1864.—For correspondence between Rosecrans and Yates in relation to raising a regiment of volunteers for guard duty at Alton, see Series I, Vol. XLI, Part II, pp. 505, 539.]

CIRCULAR No. 61. WAR DEPT., ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 2, 1864.

It is announced, for the information and guidance of all concerned, that an officer of a three-years' organization who receives a new commission of a date subsequent to that of his original muster into service is held to service for three years from the date of his last muster into service, and not for three years from the date of the original muster in.

No musters in are authorized or recognized by the War Department for the unexpired term of an organization. Musters so made have uniformly been revoked so soon as brought to notice.

When musters have been made by commissaries of musters, or their assistants, for the unexpired portion of a term, and there is doubt as to the position of an officer, the case involved should be forwarded, through the proper commissary of musters, to the Adjutant-General of the Army for decision of the War Department.

Regulations similar to the foregoing apply to organizations mustered into service for a period less than three years, the general rule being that a commissioned officer shall in all cases be mustered in for the period for which his regiment or company was originally so mustered.

If officers of veteran organizations do not desire to secure the advantages of their former commissions and rank, as contemplated by section 2, of paragraph 1, Circular No. 36, current series, from this office, they can decline to be remustered as therein directed, and only serve out the unexpired term of the muster under which they may be acting at the time.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., August 2, 1864.

N. B. BAKER,
Adjutant-General of Iowa, Davenport, Iowa:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 27, 1864, in which you say:

> What I want to know, and distinctly, is this: We have an excess of about 11,000 men, and all three-years' men. I demand that until other States fill their quotas every Iowa three-years' man count as three men.

Your right to make demands upon the War Department is denied, and your communications as adjutant-general of Iowa are entitled to consideration only when made in the name of the Governor of the State, as your commander-in-chief. There is nothing in your letter of the 27th ultimo to show that it was written by the Governor's direction or with his approval, but notwithstanding this fact it is proper for me to inform you that, even if this "demand" had been made in a proper and pertinent manner, it could not have been complied with. The course of action in relation to crediting the three-years' men was briefly but explicitly defined in my telegram to Major Duncan. A full statement of the grounds for the course adopted will be forwarded very soon to His Excellency Governor Stone. I do not know what you mean by your remark that I have adopted the Illinois schedule by counties. Why not adopt ours? There has been no privilege granted to Illinois from this office that will not, under the same state of facts, be granted to Iowa or any other State.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., August 2, 1864.

Governor THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE,
Frankfort, Ky.:

Your telegram of yesterday saying you can raise two or three regiments of infantry for one year's service before the time fixed for

draft is received. You are accordingly authorized to raise two regiments of infantry, the recruitment of the same to be governed by the prescribed Recruiting and Mustering Regulations. Full instructions to you by mail to-day. The question as to re-enlisting the cavalry will be answered in a day or two. How can the cavalry be mounted?

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

[AUGUST 2, 1864.—For General Orders, No. 106, Department of the Gulf (Banks), directing enlistment of all able-bodied men of color between the ages of eighteen and forty years, see Series I, Vol. XLI, Part II, p. 518.]

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
August 2, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF NEW YORK,
Albany, N. Y.:

If the Sixty-fifth Regiment National Guard, after being recruited and organized as required by law for volunteers, will volunteer for one year it will be accepted.

JAS. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

[AUGUST 2, 1864.—For Rosecrans to Fisk and Loan in regard to raising volunteer troops in Missouri, see Series I, Vol. XLI, Part II, pp. 525, 526.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, August 2, 1864.

Governor BROUGH,
Columbus, Ohio:

Yours of last evening just received. An opinion was expressed to Mr. Dorsey that a decision might be made in conformity with your wishes, but no decision has been made or promulgated because I desired further conference with you. I will have the order shaped as desired in your telegram and transmitted to you. Mr. Dorsey has verified my objection to dealing with unauthorized persons verbally by reporting his inferences as an absolute decision.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *August 2, 1864—1 p. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Doctor Dorsey communicates to me about the purport of your dispatch. He did not announce a decision as made. It was not even as strong as your dispatch to me on the same subject received at Philadelphia.

If the order I suggested is made, I want to promulgate it to the men before expiration of service.

JOHN BROUGH.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *August 2, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

There is trouble anticipated in several districts in the State about the time of draft. Several strong organizations are forming, and some arming to resist. We will have men enough of the Guard back for service, but our arms are the French and Prussian muskets, very inferior, and many of them worthless. Can you make a deposit of 10,000 to 20,000 Enfield rifles here with your ordnance officer, to be drawn on in case of emergency? The same thing would be accomplished by allowing the National Guard to bring their arms home and turn them over here.

JNO. BROUGH.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *August 2, 1864—1 p. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The greatest drawback we have in recruiting men is the order not permitting muster until a company organization is complete. Subdistricts cannot pay bounties until after muster. Men refuse to enlist and wait till muster to get their bounty money. Brokers are working among them all the time, creating disaffection. If we fail in raising regiments we may attribute it to this cause. Why cannot this order be modified and men be mustered promptly? This call is a very difficult thing to manage, and we should have all possible facilities granted us in filling it. Try and modify some of the arbitrary rules. You want men. We want to avoid troubles that look formidable in enforcing the draft. It may make the provost-marshal's department a little more labor and trouble, but I assure you the end will more than justify the sacrifice.

JOHN BROUGH.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, August 2, 1864.

Governor BROUGH,
Columbus:

The regulation in respect to not mustering until a company is organized has been in force ever since the commencement of the war and during the Mexican war. In order to avoid complaint and give other systems fair trial, it has been relaxed in two or three instances, but had to be restored again as the only means to secure recruits. Experience has proved the rule to be absolutely necessary. Complaints will be made, and this regulation can as well serve the purpose as any other. You know that this Department is ever ready to modify rules where consistent with the service, and certainly have no ground to complain of want of facilities that can possibly be afforded. Brokers oppose the regulation, for it is the great check upon their fraudulent practice of swearing in the same recruit over and over again. They will, of course, try to create disaffection; but I pray you consider the matter, and you cannot fail to see the frauds that have been and will be perpetrated by relaxing the rule. It is not an arbitrary rule, but one founded in reason and sanctioned by three years experience. You ask me to "try and modify some of the arbitrary rules." I will cheerfully do so if you will point out any that are arbitrary. All rules

may be stigmatized by that name, but you have had experience enough to know that the whole business of recruiting will be chaos if not conducted upon such rules as reason and experience show to be necessary to guard against frauds.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., August 2, 1864.

Governor BROUGH,
Columbus, Ohio:

Your dispatch of yesterday to the Secretary of War is received. Men now in the "100-days' service" from your State, who have been drafted, may, if they desire to do so, enlist for one year as volunteers, their term of service to commence from the date of such enlistment, and when they shall have so enlisted they will be discharged from obligation to report under the draft.

JAMES B. FRY.

CIRCULAR LETTER No. 62. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 3, 1864.

SIR: By direction of the Secretary of War I have the honor to communicate the following regulations relative to the appointment of officers for regiments or organizations of white troops recruited in the rebel States, to govern in lieu of any and all instructions, or authority, heretofore granted:

NEW ORGANIZATIONS.

1. In recruiting new troops, the commanding general who may have received authority to recruit the organization will forward his list of nominations for commissioned officers direct to the Adjutant-General of the Army, when, if approved by the President, the appointments, or, in lieu thereof, authority for the musters in will be issued; the rank and commencement of pay to take effect from the date of muster into service by the duly appointed commissary of musters, or mustering officer, under whose control the regiment or other organization may be. The lists, in all cases of company officers, must give the companies, respectively, with which the intended officers are to serve. No provision herein contained will be construed as authorizing the muster in of an individual unless there is a command for him, as required by paragraph 85, Mustering Regulations.

OLD ORGANIZATIONS.

2. For old organizations, as fast as vacancies occur among the field and staff, or company officers thereof, names of individuals to fill them will be forwarded, by the commanding general of the department in which the organization may be serving, direct to the Adjutant-General of the Army. The applications must state in each case the strength of the command with which the party is to be mustered. In the case of a company officer, the letter of the company must be given. If the nomination is confirmed by the President, notification thereof and authority for the muster in will be issued through the Adjutant-General's Office.

3. No provision herein contained will be construed as doing away with existing regulations governing the subject of musters.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Albany, August 3, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: It is my duty to call your attention to the enrollments made with a view to the draft lately ordered by the President. I find that the quota assigned to New York is much larger than the numbers demanded from other Atlantic States, and that in some of the Congressional districts they are especially excessive and injurious. The average quota in the thirty-one Congressional districts of New York is 2,881; in Massachusetts and New Hampshire they are 2,167; in Pennsylvania, 2,571. It will be seen that the average demand made on every Congressional district in this State is for 310 men per district more than are required in Pennsylvania, and for 714 men per district more than in Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

I name these States, as I have not been able to procure the quotas assigned elsewhere.

There are no differences in the character of the population of these States to account for these discrepancies.

The most oppressive enrollments appear in the Congressional districts made up in the cities of New York and Brooklyn. The average demand made upon these is for 3,855 men each, while in the State of Massachusetts the average demand made upon each district is for 2,167 men. The census returns show that the proportion of aliens and females in the large towns should make their quota less, not greater, than in other sections. These returns are confirmed by the character of their respective populations. Not only are aliens numerous in New York and Brooklyn, but females make a larger proportionate number than elsewhere, as they find more employment in workshops or as domestics.

If a comparison is made between cities of different States the disproportion of men demanded from New York and Brooklyn is still more startling. While in these cities 26 per cent. of the population is enrolled, in Boston only 12½ per cent. (or less than one-half that ratio) are made liable to be drafted.

The ten Congressional districts of Massachusetts are required to furnish under the last call only 21,670 men. The first ten Congressional districts in this State are called on for 35,954, making an excess of 14,284.

It is clear that great injustice is done under these enrollments. I do not mean to find fault with those who made them in the cities of New York and Brooklyn. I know that what they state is true; that it is not possible to avoid the enrollment there of persons who are not liable to be drafted because they are aliens or non-residents. Those whose names are thus erroneously put down have no interest in correcting the lists, while the fact that they swell the enrollment brings grievous burdens upon the districts to which they are charged.

The draft makes a heavy drain upon all parts of our country. In our cities it is a terrible affliction. A great proportion of their inhabitants live upon daily wages, which they must receive with regularity

to enable them to give food, fuel, and shelter to their families. These can only be obtained by cash payments. The pay of a soldier, which is made at irregular times and perhaps at comparatively long periods, will not provide the necessary support to their families in cities like New York and Brooklyn, and they are frequently broken up and ruined. Every consideration of justice and humanity demands that unequal burdens should not be thrown upon them. It is proper I should say that since the beginning of this civil war these cities have not only furnished their full quotas, but are to-day entitled to a credit of about 3,000 three-years' men. It would be an act of justice to count each of these men against three men under the present call for service for one year. But these cities have done more; they have on repeated occasions promptly answered the calls of the War Department in times of peculiar peril.

They have been able to do this because at a great expense they have kept up a well-disciplined militia. The cost of this has been as much for the advantage of the United States as for the city governments. These excessive enrollments also subject to heavy taxation those who have been foremost in filling the National Treasury and giving to the Government the money which has enabled it to pay its soldiers.

I know that you will agree with me that the cities of New York and Brooklyn have strong claims not only upon the equity, but upon the gratitude, of those who are administering national affairs.

In answer to an appeal which I made to you last year to correct a similar wrong, you appointed William F. Allen, of this State, Chauncey Smith, of Massachusetts, and John Love, of Indiana, a commission to examine into the enrollment of 1863. They submitted an able report, showing its great injustice, and you relieved those cities from a great wrong. I urge that some similar plan be adopted now, whereby the quotas of this State, which, especially in the districts I have named (New York City and Brooklyn), appear to be unequal and oppressive, may be adjusted equitably in proportion to the demands made upon other parts of the country.

Since the enrollments were made there has been no opportunity to correct them; neither can this be done in time. While names may be added to the lists, those which were improperly placed there cannot be stricken off. In the large cities the excess of names cannot be detected, as citizens are not familiar with the names and conditions of their neighbors. In the country districts it is otherwise.

Truly, yours, &c.,

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., August 3, 1864.

His Excellency Governor JOHN BROUGH,
Columbus, Ohio:

Mustering of recruits enlisted by agents in rebel States cannot be done in any other way than that prescribed in general orders without producing difficulty and confusion in the matters of bounty, credit, assignment to regiments, equipment, &c. I don't think the rules should be changed, at least at this time.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

CAIRO, ILL., *August 4, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I have just returned from a visit to Paducah, where I found everything progressing satisfactorily. The colored regiments there are not properly sheltered, as the materials for building huts cannot be obtained. I request that as this is a permanent position large-sized tents may be furnished them. At other places I have found the same state of things existing, particularly at Nashville, where the Thirteenth Infantry and some other troops are very poorly provided in this respect. All the lumber the quartermaster can possibly obtain he requires for other and more important purposes. General Paine, at Paducah, understands my views in regard to the colored women and children, and will exercise a judicious policy with them.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 90. HDQRS. DEPT. VA. AND N. CAROLINA, *In the Field, Va., August 4, 1864.*

The recruitment of colored men as soldiers, to be counted in the quotas of the several States, is a settled rule of action by the Government.

There are unfilled regiments in this department sufficient to absorb all the colored men in the department not otherwise in the military service. Most of the colored men of age for military duty have either helpless parents or families dependent upon them, who in the absence of the labor of the soldier must be supported by the Government directly from the Treasury.

All the States provide in some form by law, either as "State aid" or by bounties, for the families of their soldiers, or at worst they must be supported in county or State almshouses.

This burden of supporting the families of colored soldiers, by the act of enlisting men in this department, is thrown directly upon the United States, whose wards and charge, by the action of the war, the negroes have become.

The military administration of this department in enlisting colored recruits has heretofore undertaken to see to it that their families shall not suffer, and this aid is thus made a part of the pay of the soldier. But these soldiers have enlisted without bounty.

Now, however, the States enlist the recruit and throw the burden, which ought to have been borne by themselves, upon the United States, and are at the same time paying large bounties to the enlisted man, and in some cases, in fact, buying him as a substitute.

What guarantee shall the United States have for the good of the service of the recruit obtained by large rewards, or that his family shall be provided for hereafter?

To show that this is no inconsiderable a matter it is necessary to recur to a few statistics seen in the report of the superintendent of negro affairs in this department. There are now 71,253 negroes in this department, of which 20,457 draw rations in whole or in part from the Government, of which one-third are in the families of colored soldiers, 8,343 of whom have been enlisted in this department.

By a wise regulation the bounties paid by the Government to white soldiers have been put in installments to assure—

First. That a recruit shall not be swindled out of his bounty by the broker, as only one-third is paid when he can get hold of it.

Second. That the whole bounty shall not be paid if not fairly earned by the soldier; and

Third. To enable the soldier to provide for his family by payments from time to time of the installments of bounty.

All this is lost by the system of recruitment of the negroes for the State quotas.

With all the guards which the utmost vigilance and care have thrown around the recruitment of white soldiers it is a fact, as lamentable as true, that a large portion of the recruits have been swindled of part, if not all, of their bounties. Can it be hoped that the colored man will be better able to protect himself from the infinite ingenuity of fraud than the white?

Therefore, to provide for the families of the colored recruits enlisted in this department, to relieve the United States as far as may be from the burden of supporting the families, and to insure that at least a portion of the bounty paid to the negro shall be received for his use and that of his family, it is ordered:

I. That upon the enlistment of any negro recruit into the service of the United States for three years by any State agent or other person not enlisting recruits under the direct authority of the War Department, a sum of $100, or one-third of the sum agreed to be paid as bounty, shall be paid, if the amount exceeds three times that sum, into the hands of the superintendent of recruiting, or an officer to be designated by him, and in the same proportion for any less time; and no mustering officer will give any certificate or voucher for any negro recruit mustered into the service of the United States, so that he may be credited to the quota of any State, or as a substitute, until a certificate is filed with him that the amount called for by this order has been paid, to the satisfaction of the superintendent of recruiting of the district wherein the recruit was enlisted; but the mustering officer will, in default of such payment, certify upon the roll that the recruit is not to be credited to the quota of any State, or as a substitute.

II. The amount as paid to the superintendent of recruiting shall be turned over on the last day of each month to the superintendent of negro affairs, to be expended in aid of the families of negro soldiers in this department. The certificates filed with commissary of musters will be returned to said superintendent of negro affairs on the first day of every month, so that the superintendent may vouch the accounts of the superintendent of recruiting for the amounts received by him.

And the superintendent of negro affairs will account monthly to the financial agent of this department for the amounts received and expended by him.

III. As there are unfilled colored regiments in this department sufficient to receive all the negro recruits therein, no negro male person above the age of sixteen years shall be taken out or attempted to be taken out of this department, either as a recruit, as officer's servant, or otherwise, in any manner whatever, without a pass from these headquarters. Any officer, master of transportation, provost-marshal, or person who shall aid, assist, or permit any male negro of the age of sixteen years or upward to go out of this department in contravention of this order will be punished, on conviction thereof before the provost court, by not less than six months' imprisonment at hard labor under the superintendent of prison labor at Norfolk, and if this offense is committed by or with the connivance of any master of steam-boat, schooner, or other vessel, the steam-boat or other vessel shall be seized and sold, and the proceeds paid to the superintendent of negro affairs for the use of the destitute negroes supported by the Government.

IV. The several recruiting rendezvous in this department will be camps of instruction and discipline.

Recruits will be instructed during their continuance in camp in the school of the soldier and of the company, and will be forwarded from time to time, upon requisitions, to such regiments as they may be ordered. Weekly reports will be made to these headquarters by the superintendent of the number of men in camp fit for duty and the States to which they are credited.

Whenever details are made to join regiments the men longest in camp will be sent.

Officers will be detailed from time to time, upon application to these headquarters therefor, for the purpose of instructing these recruits.

By command of Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler:

R. S. DAVIS,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPRINGFIELD, *August 4, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

This morning, upon what I believed urgent necessity, I made requisition upon Lieutenant Arnold for 100 stand of arms to send to the Union forces in Montgomery County, which he says, according to his instructions, he cannot let me have. Will you please send him an order to answer my requisition for arms as I may deem it best to make them? Also, please authorize him to place such guard as I may direct around the arsenal, containing arms and considerable ammunition and valuable property, as they are constantly in danger. Please answer me immediately.

R. YATES.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, August 4, 1864—10 p. m.

Governor YATES,
Springfield, Ill.:

Your telegram just received and orders issued as requested.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *August 4, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Several of my telegrams are unanswered, especially those in relation to men and officers on Ohio River patrol-boats, in regard to local camps of rendezvous, and also in relation to efficient arms for home protection.

JNO. BROUGH.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, August 4, 1864.

Governor BROUGH,
Columbus, Ohio:

Your telegram respecting the officers and men for patrol-boats has remained unanswered until I learned what number of boats were

obtained, and when they would probably be ready, as on this point depends in some measure the source from which the force can be supplied. Colonel Swords was directed to confer with you. Has he done so? The Springfield arms can be placed in your arsenal, to be distributed as you may need them; but it was my design to let your troops take their arms home and there turn them over. This seemed to be satisfactory to you, and no answer was deemed necessary.

The question as to local camps of rendezvous is under General Fry's consideration and he has not yet reported. I think the objections are insuperable to having a rendezvous in each Congressional district, but if it be possible, without serious injury to the service, the effort will be made to conform to your wishes. If it be done in one State it will be claimed in all, even without any reason, and this circumstance renders special arrangements impossible. Such regulations only can be made, and such modifications of general regulations permitted, as can be executed consistent with the service in every State. Every Governor claims some specific arrangement for himself, and insists because some other Governor has been indulged. Only yourself and one or two others seem willing to conform to anything but their own notions.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

[AUGUST 4, 1864.—For correspondence between Stanton and Boreman relating to measures for the protection of West Virginia, see Series I, Vol. XLIII, Part I, pp. 681, 682.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 260. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, August 5, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

11. A board to consist of—

Maj. Gen. E. A. Hitchcock, U. S. Volunteers; Brig. Gen. W. S. Ketchum, U. S. Volunteers; Brig. Gen. Richard Delafield, Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army; First Lieut. A. W. Kroutinger, Second U. S. Infantry, recorder, is hereby constituted to make a thorough examination of the subject of management and military control of the U. S. general hospitals. The Board will assemble at such times and places as it may agree upon, and is authorized and directed to inspect as many of the general hospitals, in whatever locality, as it may deem proper. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the members of the Board with such transportation, by spring wagons or otherwise, as it may make requisition for. All officers of the Medical Department are hereby directed to give the members of the Board every facility and all information they may require. After the requisite inspections have been made the Board will return to this city, carefully examine the law and regulations governing the whole subject, and will report fully upon the existing system, and also a plan, if any different from the present one be deemed necessary or proper, for the control, management, and accountability of hospitals.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE,
Washington, August 5, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: In compliance with your instructions I proceeded from Kentucky to Missouri, where I had full conference with Major-General Rosecrans, Colonel Sanderson, provost-marshal of the State, and others well instructed in regard to the condition of our military affairs in that district of country. As the result of these conferences and inquiries I have the honor to submit the following observations:

The recruiting of colored troops in Missouri may be regarded for the present as virtually closed. Between four and a half and five regiments have already been enlisted. When to these is added the large number of able-bodied men who have escaped to Kansas, or have been carried by their masters into the disloyal States, it is not estimated that more than the material for a single regiment capable of military duty remains; and from the very high price of labor and the extraordinary efforts made to retain them in agricultural pursuits, these, with limited exceptions, are not likely voluntarily to enter the military service.

Guerrilla bands have recently been unusually active throughout a large part of this State. They are more numerous and far more destructive and sanguinary than corresponding bands in Kentucky. Every endeavor possible with the forces at their disposal is being made by the military authorities for their suppression. Had the policy of Major-General Burbridge, referred to in my former communication to yourself,* been adopted at an early day in this State it would no doubt have been followed by the best results. That, however, the terrible necessities of the times is enforcing a somewhat analogous policy may be inferred from the fact that but few, if any, prisoners of war of this class are taken. Guerrillas are upon the land what pirates are upon the sea. They are *hostis humani generis*, and are entitled to no quarter. Of these outcast robbers and murderers it is estimated that seventy were killed during the month of June and eighty during the month of July past.

It is a noticeable fact, and one which I cannot press too earnestly upon your consideration, that of these roving cut-throats, thieves, and incendiaries, the proportion of those who have taken the amnesty oath is, as in Kentucky, at least nine-tenths. This estimate is not conjectural, but is fully warranted by the proofs. This condition of things affords another of the ever-multiplying evidences of the utter demoralization of the rebellion and of those supporting and sympathizing with it. These traitors recognize no obligation, human or divine, and the experiences of Missouri and Kentucky show that it is a mockery, if not an absolute insult to God, to administer an oath to the perjured miscreants or their allies in arms against our Government. In view of these facts General Rosecrans is most anxious that the amnesty proclamation shall be suspended in his department, which I would urge as a pressing necessity, in regard to which the loyal men and authorities of the States named are fully agreed.

Urgent as are the reasons for this step in Kentucky, they are believed to exist in still greater force in Missouri. The spirit of the rebellion has been in nothing so faithfully typified as in the atrocities

* See Series I, Vol. XXXIX, Part II, p. 212.

of these house-burners, assassins, and thieves. They are entitled to no forbearance, but, like the great crime against humanity, of which they are the legitimate representatives, they should be struck whenever and wherever found, unsparingly and without any of that mercy which they so constantly refuse to their helpless victims.

The treasonable organization to which allusion was made in my letter to you from Saint Louis has been the subject of diligent examination in the State of Indiana, as is shown by the report of Brigadier-General Carrington to Governor Morton, which has recently appeared in the Western papers. The researches of this vigilant and faithful officer have laid bare in a manner too distinct for future question the intensely disloyal nature and revolutionary aims of this association. For months past Colonel Sanderson, provost-marshal of Missouri, has been actively pursuing the same line of investigation, and his labors have been crowned with complete success. In two elaborate reports made by him to the President on the 12th and 22d of June past will be found a résumé of the course of inquiry pursued by him and of the conclusions reached, accompanied by a voluminous mass of testimony.* In a few days a supplemental report will be submitted by him embodying the written confessions of the grand commander, deputy commander, and grand secretary of the order in Missouri. They fully confirm the views previously entertained of the treasonable spirit and purposes of the order. It may be remarked in passing that these men all occupy high social positions. The grand commander (Hunt)—being Belgian consul at Saint Louis—when arrested denied under oath not only all connection with but all knowledge of the existence of this association. Their present frank avowals, not only of membership but of official station in the association, prove what had before been sufficiently established—that perjury is but one of the every-day phases of a traitor's life.

The testimony thus brought to the notice of the Government is of an entirely reliable character, consisting as it does of the depositions of detectives who were present at meetings of the conspirators and of numerous members of the order, some forty of whom have been arrested by General Rosecrans and are now held in confinement. The papers referred to as before the President justify the following observations:

This order, now styling itself The Sons of Liberty—the gibberish of which designation is strikingly apparent when it is remembered that one of the leading objects of the association is the perpetuation of human slavery as a divine institution—may be regarded as a successor to the Knights of the Golden Circle, with a very large increment of malignity and practical treason. In Missouri it is the immediate successor of the Corps de Belgique, organized by Price as a substitute for the Knights of the Golden Circle, whose grips and passwords had become too generally known to serve their original purposes of concealment. This order (which until the recent assumption of its present name was known as the O. A. K., or Order of American Knights) is secret and oath-bound. Its platform of principles, if it be allowable to use such a word in such a connection, discloses a direct antagonism to the fundamental features of the Federal Union, and a complete sympathy with the rebellion, which it holds to be justified and rightful. Its hostility is aggressive and seeks the overthrow of the Government. To this end its members are required to hold themselves armed and in readiness to strike the

* See Series II, Vol. VII, pp. 228, 314.

Government whenever a favorable opportunity shall arise. There is no doubt but that at least two armed risings of the order, one in March and one on the 4th of July last, were planned, but were frustrated by the course of events, which, though understood, need not be here explained. A primary obligation resting on the members is to give every possible aid and comfort to the rebellion. Hence, the association has been known in the West as the active patron and protector of all rebel spies, mail-carriers, and recruiting agents. In the programme of its operations two points are specially worthy of note:

First. The steady persistence with which it introduces its members into Government and other offices, where, by a betrayal of the information confided to them, they can best serve the interests of the public enemy.

This policy has probably been attended by far greater success than is generally supposed. In the telegraph and U. S. offices in Missouri quite a number of these traitors have been found, identified, and expelled from the service. Careful inquiries would, no doubt, disclose them under similar circumstances throughout the country.

The second point referred to is the inculcation of the assassination of U. S. officers whenever it can be safely accomplished. The association is not yet strong enough to venture upon a general enforcement of this hellish feature of their programme. That, however, this injunction of assassination has been extensively and zealously obeyed in Missouri the experience and judgment of the military authorities sufficiently attest.

During the two weeks immediately preceding my visit to Saint Louis eight U. S. officers had been secretly murdered in Missouri, and there is no explanation of these and previous similar assassinations but that which is found in the teachings of this conspiracy.

It remains to add that this order exists alike in the North and in the South, Vallandigham being its head in the loyal and Price its head in the disloyal States.

It is stated in the testimony that these conspirators are in constant correspondence with each other. The order is numerous in Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Ohio, Kentucky, and New York, and exists in several of the other States. In Saint Louis it is estimated that the membership amounts to 5,000; in the State to some 40,000 or 50,000. In Indiana and Illinois a strength much beyond this is assigned to it. It is understood that Governor Brough supposes 25,000 of the order to be armed in Ohio. They are believed to be armed in large proportion in Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, but in less proportion in Kentucky, New York, &c.

Upon these astounding developments, the result of a patient and impartial investigation, it is unnecessary to offer any comment. They unveil a conspiracy as atrocious as that of Catiline, and one whose loathsome criminality is unredeemed by a solitary palliation.

It is for the Government to determine whether, consistently with its own safety or with its duty to the country, it can longer endure this knife of the domestic traitor at its throat, while it is straining every nerve to confront and destroy the public enemy on the battle-field.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HOLT.

ALBANY, N. Y., *August 5, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. JAMES B. FRY:

The provost-marshal of the Nineteenth District of New York telegraphs me as follows:

What mode or means is there of preventing persons enrolled and liable to draft from leaving the district or State before being drafted? A stampede is going on that threatens to be serious unless checked. I know of no remedy. Can they be stopped on the border of the State? Are there any means of checking this exodus? Answer immediately, by request of towns interested.

FREDERICK TOWNSEND,
Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., August 5, 1864.

Lieut. Col. FREDERICK TOWNSEND,
Actg. Asst. Provost-Marshal-General, Albany, N. Y.:

There is no provision for checking exodus in Nineteenth District other than is contained in Circular 47, of 1863.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
August 5, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

One-year companies may be attached to three-years' organizations to make up deficiency in number of companies.

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[AUGUST 5, 1864.—For Couch to Stanton with reference to calling out and equipping Pennsylvania militia, see Series I, Vol. XLIII, Part I, p. 706.]

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *August 5, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Colonel Swords and Captain Brooks of New Albany met me at Cincinnati, and acted very promptly. They undertook to prepare six boats inside of two weeks from last Friday and to provide the armament. I was to confer with you as to detailing the officers and men. I have not heard from them since. Will ask their progress by telegraph this morning.

JNO. BROUGH.

COLUMBUS, *August 5, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Colonel Swords telegraphs that two boats are fitting up at Cincinnati; one more will arrive there to-day. Captain Brooks is fitting up

three at Pittsburg. All the boats will be ready next week. May be delayed a few days for guns and carriages.

J. BROUGH.

CIRCULAR No. 63. WAR DEPT., ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, August 6, 1864.*

Men of the Signal Corps who may have enlisted from June 25, 1863, to January 5, 1864, entitled to the $402 bounty, being enlisted for three years, will be paid their bounty by installments, as arranged in General Orders, No. 66, of 1864.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 6, 1864.*

HORACE GREELEY,
New York:

Yours to Major Hay about publication of our correspondence received.* With the suppression of a few passages in your letters, in regard to which I think you and I would not disagree, I should be glad of the publication. Please come on and see me.

A. LINCOLN.

GEN. HDQRS., STATE OF ILLINOIS, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE, *Washington, August 6, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. J. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General, Washington:

GENERAL: I am instructed by His Excellency Governor Yates to respectfully inform you that disturbances of a serious character have broken out between loyal and disloyal citizens of Illinois residing or living in the counties of Fayette and Montgomery, and unless immediately checked by the military authorities of the Government it is his opinion that civil war will soon be inaugurated in that State.

We have no adequate militia organization in that State, and but a very few arms belonging to the State with which to arm loyal citizens in case of rebellious or insurrectionary movements there.

To provide against threatening danger, and to the end that the Federal Government may be able at any time to suppress rebellious or insurrectionary movements and give prompt and adequate protection to the persons and property of Union citizens of Illinois as well as to be able to enforce a draft in case one should be ordered there, I am instructed by Governor Yates to respectfully and urgently request that the State of Illinois may be declared a military district and an officer of proper rank be assigned to its command.

I am also directed to respectfully request that Governor Yates be authorized to raise one regiment of infantry or cavalry for Government service for one year, to be credited to the State on the late call and to serve in said State as long as it may be necessary.

I have the honor, general, to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALLEN C. FULLER,
Adjutant-General of Illinois.

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* Not found.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
August 6, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge your instructions of 28th ultimo directing me to report in regard to gunpowder and saltpeter, and in compliance therewith have to state that the whole amount of gunpowder of all kinds purchased by this department from the 1st of January, 1861, to the 30th of June, 1864, amounts to 185,691 barrels, or 18,569,100 pounds, and the price paid for it was, per pound: For the year 1861, 18 cents; for the first half of 1862, 18 to 20 cents; for the last half of 1862, 20 cents; for the first half of 1863, 20 to 22 cents; for the last half of 1863, 24 cents; for the first half of 1864, 24 cents, and the present price is 30½ cents. The amount of saltpeter now in store at the arsenals is—crude, 4,819,648; refined, 4,490,031. Total, 9,309,679 pounds, the cost of which was as follows: That which was purchased in 1845, 1846, and 1847 was refined and delivered at 87½ cents a pound. The stock purchased since that time was procured in 1862. Mr. Sanford purchased in Europe 1,246,625 pounds, which cost Government 16.52 cents a pound in bond, and the Messrs. Du Pont furnished 4,542,127 pounds at 8.475 cents a pound. The former was refined, the latter crude.

The present market value of saltpeter is reported to be 20 to 28 cents for crude and 25 to 28 cents for refined.

In reply to that portion of your instructions which requires me to give an opinion as to whether it is not advisable to increase the stock of saltpeter in the hands of the Government, and if advisable to do so, what measures should be taken for the purpose, and the reasons upon which my opinion is based, I have the honor to report that it is my opinion the stock should be increased, perhaps, to the extent of 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 pounds, but the measures to be adopted to that end should be well considered. I am clearly of the opinion that it would be highly detrimental to the public interest for the Government to go into the market at once and buy all the supply of saltpeter upon which powder manufacturers rely to supply us with powder. The best plan, in my opinion, would be to negotiate for the future delivery of the supply we require, say in six to eight months from date of agreement. This would not very materially interfere with the supply now in market, and would be in ample time for our wants.

From the previous remarks it will have been observed that we have purchased in the period since the war began 18,659,100 pounds of gunpowder, which is at the rate of 5,305,452 pounds per annum; but we have not consumed all this powder, as most of our fortifications are well supplied with that material, and we have large quantities of ammunition on hand. Besides this, much of the expenditure of ammunition in the early stages of the war has been due to reckless waste, which is now in a great degree checked by the present better organization and discipline of the Army, and I have it from General Grant that he has given to this subject his particular attention. But supposing that we consume powder at the rate of 5,500,000 pounds per annum, our present stock of saltpeter will make powder for a supply of upward of two years, and if increased as suggested, for very nearly three years. The price of powder has certainly become dear, and will doubtless still increase in value, but it has not increased in a greater proportion than other manufactured articles, and I have no reason to believe that the manufacturers of this article have any desire to take advantage of our necessities, as they find it to their advantage

to retain so good a customer for the product of their capital and industry. I am firmly of the opinion that we should continue to purchase powder of the private manufacturers until we can manufacture our saltpeter into gunpowder at our own works. I know not why the manufacture of this essential article of war by the Government has never been considered. The establishment of such works would, I have no doubt, be greatly to the advantage of Government, as in such case all the materials would be purchased and worked up by its own agents. This necessity is strongly sustained by the facts that no two mills make powder alike, and a great want of uniformity exists in that made at the same place. Powder is at times condemned for causes often apart from bad materials, and a case has recently occurred where the condemnation was made on account of impure saltpeter when that article had before manufacturing been ascertained to be of official purity. This fact alone would suggest doubts as to the expediency of transferring our saltpeter to private manufacturers, except in case of the most urgent necessity; for after being made up, should the powder prove bad, it would have to go through an expensive process to restore it to its pristine condition. It may not be out of place here to state that when it was first determined to buy up stores of saltpeter in time of peace it was in reference to wars that might happen in Europe to affect the exportation of that article. At the present time quite a large quantity of saltpeter is manufactured in this country from nitrate of soda, a natural product of Peru, and found in extensive plains some 150 miles south of Callao. This material is being largely worked up, and the Navy Department is now procuring a supply of it from the New Hampshire Chemical Works. In addition to this, large deposits of saltpeter, more or less pure, have been discovered in California, New Mexico, and Texas, from which last place it is known the rebels have obtained large supplies, and it is believed in case of absolute need we could, after a short time, procure the article independent of Europe.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Ordnance.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
August 6, 1864.

GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY,
Frankfort, Ky.:

SIR: Under the authority for the re-enlistment of the twelve-months' regiment Kentucky mounted infantry as cavalry for three-years' unconditional service, as per telegram* of this date, the following regulations will govern, viz: The recruitment of the two additional companies for each regiment required to bring them up to the cavalry standard will not be commenced until the present companies are of the minimum strength. When there are a sufficient number of men in the regiment to form eight full companies of the minimum strength the second major can be mustered in, and when the regiment is completed, the third. Bounties will be paid in accordance with existing regulations.

I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*Omitted.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, August 7, 1864.

Major-General DIX,
New York:

The Provost-Marshal-General has directions to forward you authority to raise the regiment spoken of and referred to in your note.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
August 7, 1864.

Major-General BURBRIDGE,
Louisville, Ky.:

Your communication by General Holt and your telegram received. Your proceedings against disloyal persons in your command are approved. Your telegram has been forwarded to Major-General Heintzelman.* The whole State of Kentucky is constituted a military district of the Department of the Ohio and placed under your command, with authority of a departmental commander, except in matters which by law are vested in department commanders. The orders will be transmitted by mail. You are also authorized to establish your headquarters at Louisville, or wherever you deem expedient. You may re-enlist for general service for one year all the cavalry you can mount. General Grant suggests that new organizations, white and black, shall be enlisted as infantry, and mounted if you wish to use them as cavalry, which would avoid trouble in dismounting them when needed for infantry.

The promotion you ask for Lieutenant-Colonel Fairleigh would be cheerfully given, but the law authorizing the appointments of additional aides has been repealed, so there is no power to do more than give him a brevet appointment of colonel, which gives no additional pay. Your mode of mounting cavalry by seizing horses of disloyal persons is approved, and you are authorized to seize all you can lay hands on; and if you do not need them yourself, turn them over to the Quartermaster's Department for general service.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
August 7, 1864.

The GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK,
Albany N. Y.:

Major-General Dix has been authorized to raise a regiment of heavy artillery or infantry, as he may elect, in the State of New York. He will confer with you as to appointment of officers, and it is respectfully requested that you will commission the persons he may nominate. Copy of authorization in full by mail.

JAS. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

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*See Series I, Vol. XXXIX, Part II, p. 282.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 8, 1864.*

HORACE GREELEY,
New York:

I telegraphed you Saturday. Did you receive the dispatch? Please answer.

A. LINCOLN.

INDIANAPOLIS, *August 5, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

The condition of affairs in Southern Indiana demands that the militia be immediately made efficient and especially few companies of artillery; officers of that arm are much needed. Capt. John W. Day, First Indiana Heavy Artillery, is here to-day en route for his regiment at New Orleans, his veteran leave having expired. Will you please order him to report to me for sixty days' duty; this of great importance and my application, not his.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, August 7, 1864.

Governor MORTON,
Indianapolis:

I have directed an order to issue to Captain Day to report to you for duty.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 242. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, August 8, 1864.*

RELATING TO THE AMNESTY TO INSURGENT ENEMIES.

I. The attention of commanding officers of departments, districts, military posts, and detachments is called to the following paragraph in the proclamation of the President dated the 26th of March, 1864, defining the cases in which insurgent enemies are entitled to the benefits of the amnesty proclamation of the 8th of December, 1863:

> It (the amnesty) does apply only to those persons who, being yet at large and free from any arrest, confinement, or duress, shall voluntarily come forward and take the said oath, with the purpose of restoring peace and establishing the national authority.

From various departments and districts information has been received by this Department that insurgent enemies in the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri have endeavored fraudulently and treacherously to obtain the benefits of the President's amnesty, by taking the prescribed oath, without any "purpose of restoring peace and establishing the national authority," but with the purpose of preserving their property from the penalty of their crimes, or of screening themselves from punishment for the commission of arson, robbery, treason, and murder. All commanders of departments, districts, posts, and detachments, and all officers in the military service,

are directed to use the utmost diligence in detecting and bringing to punishment all insurgent enemies who have been or may be guilty of fraudulently and treacherously taking the oath prescribed by the President's proclamation for any other purpose than that of "restoring peace and establishing the national authority;" and they will treat such oath, when fraudulently and treacherously taken, as not entitling the guilty parties to any clemency, but as being in itself a substantive offense against the Government, and as affording no protection to the individuals by whom it has been or may be taken, either in their persons or property, and as depriving them of all claim to immunity, protection, and clemency.

II. Commanders of departments and districts are also authorized to prescribe such rules and regulations in respect to the administration of said oath, in future, as may be needed to prevent the improper administration of said oath to persons taking it for any other than the "purpose of restoring peace and establishing the national authority." To all persons who have or shall voluntarily come forward and take the oath, "with the purpose of restoring peace and establishing the national authority," full protection and all the benefits of the amnesty proclamation will be extended.

III. Commanders and all military officers will exercise strict vigilance within their respective commands, in order to detect and bring to punishment any officers, civil, military, or naval, who knowingly and willfully have administered or shall administer the said oath to any person or persons except the insurgent enemies who are, by the proclamation of the 26th of March, entitled to the benefits of said amnesty proclamation, by reason of their taking the oath for "the purpose of restoring peace and establishing the national authority."

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, *August 8, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo directing me to report immediately the action of this Bureau in relation to certain matters propounded therein, and which I shall take up seriatim.

First. The Secretary of War directs that you report immediately what are the general plans of the Ordnance Bureau for improving the manufacturing capacity of the arsenals upon which the appropriation for $2,000,000, granted by Congress at its last session, and now available, was predicated.

I find upon examination that since the breaking out of the war circumstances have rendered it inexpedient, if not impracticable, to continue the custom formerly in vogue of requiring plans and estimates of proposed permanent improvements at each post to be furnished by the commanding officer in time to embody them, if approved, in the general estimate submitted annually to Congress through the Secretary of War. (See paragraph 29, Ordnance Regulations, 1852, and paragraph 1442, Army Regulations of 1863.) The records of my predecessor show that for the past two years no special appropriations on account of arsenals were estimated for or made; but a general appropriation of $500,000, founded on the probable wants of the department in this respect, and not on any specific plans or data,

was asked for or granted. Such was the state of affairs and practice of this office when on the 15th of September, 1863, I assumed, by order of the Secretary of War, the control of the Ordnance Department. By reference to the records of this office I find that the annual estimate was transmitted to the Secretary of War on the 23d of October following, and was doubtless prepared some days before. Entering so unexpectedly, and without any solicitation on my part, upon duties of such magnitude and grave responsibility, I was compelled for the time being to be borne along by the current and established routine of business which I found claiming my attention on all sides, and to acquiesce and confide in the experience and faithfulness of those assisting me until I could fully acquaint myself with the duties of my position, and be able to decide intelligently upon such matters as came before me. The duty of preparing the annual estimate devolved upon my principal military assistant, and relying upon his knowledge, integrity, and zeal, I approved his action in the premises, not doubting that the estimate was prepared with care, and that it was based upon the well-matured wants of the service, and upon such a basis as the experience of the past and the prospects of the future best afforded. As already intimated, I did not at the time, nor do I now, know of any "general plans for improving the manufacturing capacity of the arsenals upon which this estimate was predicated," as its preparation was entirely intrusted to my principal assistant. Upon referring this portion of your letter to Captain Balch, he informs me that he did not put any plans he may have had on this subject in writing when he prepared the estimate, and as they therefore do not form part of the archives of the office, the presumption is that they were of such an indefinite character as did not render them of sufficient interest to preserve, which latter course would have been the proper procedure if matured plans had been devised. My understanding of the matter, however, is, and always has been, that it was proposed to enlarge and extend the scale of operations at the principal arsenals so as to render these establishments as productive and profitable as possible to the Government, and the sum requested was roundly stated as the amount that would probably be required to carry out this purpose, leaving it to the future to determine what would be the best application of the money if Congress should see fit to appropriate it.

Second. You will state upon what specific data these plans are based, the nature of the data, and how they have been obtained, and the general principles which have governed the Bureau in assigning under these plans to each arsenal its appropriate work.

As I have already shown as the reason for the enlargement of this appropriation the existence only of a purpose or general principle, and not of any programme or matured and well-defined plan of action, it follows necessarily that no specific data existed at the period when this estimate was prepared; otherwise I would have been derelict in duty in not having submitted them for the consideration of the Secretary of War along with the estimate; for the law requires estimates of appropriations to be as specific and explicit as the circumstances of the case admit of. From the Statutes at Large I cite as follows:

That it shall be the duty of the several heads of Departments in communicating estimates of appropriations to Congress to specify as nearly as may be convenient the sources from which such estimates are derived and the calculations upon which they are founded.

(Section 14, act of August 26, 1862.)

Again:

Whenever the usual items of such estimates vary materially in amount from other appropriations ordinarily asked for the object named, and especially from the appropriation granted for the same object for the year next preceding, the estimates shall be accompanied by minute and full explanations setting forth the reasons and grounds upon which the amounts are required.

(Section 2, act of June 17, 1864.)

If such data had been obtained they were never communicated to me, and as I find no official record of any, and as Captain Balch informs me it is impossible for him to reply to these questions, I think it may be safely taken for granted that the amount of the estimate and its contemplated application were based upon other considerations than specific data.

Indeed, is it reasonable to suppose that I could have investigated and so thoroughly acquainted myself with the entire wants of the Ordnance Office, even if I had devoted myself exclusively to its accomplishment, as to have encompassed and made provision for all its deficiencies, and to have prospectively assigned and concentrated at each post its most appropriate work in the limited period which elapsed between my taking charge of the Ordnance Bureau and the transmission of this estimate?

Third. You will also state what progress has been made in the detailed statement and estimates for the necessary shops, laboratories, and store-houses, and what means have been adopted to secure to the Government for its use in these shops and laboratories the benefit of the valuable experience in manufacturing material of war gained during the past three years.

In reply to this question, the following summary exhibits what has been done up to the present time:

Manufacture of copper cartridge cases.—Major Laidley, commanding the Frankford Arsenal, was directed October 3, 1863, to prepare plans and estimates for a rolling-mill and buildings of sufficient capacity to manufacture 20,000,000 copper cases for the self-priming cartridge, 3,000,000 friction-tubes or cannon-primers, and 259,000,000 percussion caps per annum. These instructions were subsequently modified so as to increase the number of cartridge cases to 100,000,000 and the number of caps to 450,000,000. Major Laidley forwarded the revised plan and estimate May 21, 1864. They were submitted for your approval June 25, and were returned approved June 27, 1864. The elevations have not yet been fully decided upon. Major Laidley's capacity at present for manufacturing these articles is as follows: Friction-tubes, 2,500,000 per annum; percussion caps, 115,000,000 per annum; copper cases—expects in one week from date to manufacture 10,000 per day, in a month 25,000 per day, and as soon thereafter as the necessary machinery can be procured 100,000 per day, or 31,000,000 per annum, which will be the limit until the new shops are erected.

Manufacture of muskets.—On the 31st of September, 1863, Major Dyer was directed to prepare plans and estimates for an armory capable of making 500 muskets per day of ten hours, based on the experience gained at the Springfield Armory during the war. The drawings and estimates were received at this office on the 6th of February last. The elevations have been intrusted to an experienced architect, but have not yet been completed.

On the 3d of June last I had the honor to call your attention at length to the importance and propriety of establishing another national armory in the West, at Rock Island, Ill., not only for the

manufacture of muskets, but for the manufacture and alteration of carbines and pistols. Your final action and directions have not yet been communicated to this office.

Field, siege, and sea-coast carriages.—On the 27th of February, 1864, Major Rodman was directed to furnish the Bureau with detailed plans and estimates of shops capable of turning out 400 field and siege and 400 sea-coast carriages per annum, based on his large experience in such matters. This estimate has not yet been received, but is expected daily. On the same day Lieutenant-Colonel Hagner was directed to prepare the plans and estimates of the shops necessary to make the corresponding implements, equipments, &c. The final estimate of Lieutenant-Colonel Hagner on this subject was received at this office July 18, 1864.

Artillery harness irons.—On the 23d of February, 1864, Mr. Daniel Reynolds, of Springfield, Mass., who has been in the employ of this department for the past three years inspecting wrought-iron work for artillery harness, was directed to get up full estimates and plans for an establishment capable of turning out sixty complete sets per day, based on his experience. Mr. William Dennison, a mechanical engineer, was associated with him in this work, as authorized by you February 24, 1864. Their final report, with the accompanying papers, was received at this office on July —, 1864.

Cavalry saddle-trees.—On the 23d of February last Mr. E. Waters, of Troy, N. Y., who is engaged in the business of making saddle-trees, and who has furnished them in large quantities to this department, was requested to prepare a detailed statement showing the manner in which he proposed to execute all this kind of work by machinery, and prepare plans and estimates of shops capable of making 250 trees per day of ten hours. Mr. William Dennison has recently gone to Troy to assist Mr. Waters in executing this work, and a full report is soon expected.

Horse brushes.—Major Laidley was directed on the 29th of October, 1863, to prepare plans and estimates for a brush factory capable of turning out 1,000 horse brushes per day for the artillery and cavalry service. His report was received April 22, and was approved by you June 29, 1864.

I would remark on this question in general that as Chief of Ordnance it is not expected that I should give my personal attention to all the details of the business going on in my department, but I am expected and do depend for the proper execution of such duties upon the experience, ability, and fidelity of those who are associated with me, and upon whose earnest, honest co-operation greatly depends the preservation of that system of harmony and division of labor so indispensable to the prompt and correct dispatch of business. To Captain Balch, above all others, as my principal assistant, I have given a carte blanche, only restricted, of course, by my approbation. In the department of improvements at arsenals he has selected his own architects, draughtsmen, and other assistants, such as Mr. Reynolds, of Springfield, and Mr. Waters, of Troy, of whom I personally know nothing, and I cannot but hope that with such resources as he himself had provided this preparatory work has been executed with all desirable accuracy.

Fourth. You will further report at what arsenals improvements under these plans are now in progress; when they may be expected to be completed, and also when all the improvements contemplated will be so far completed as to make this appropriation available for and contribute to meeting the immediate military wants of the country.

In reply to your last interrogatory I have to say that but two of the proposed improvements have been matured, viz, the rolling-mill and brush factory. The plans and estimates were approved by you on the 27th of June last, and the time which has elapsed since that date has been occupied in settling certain preliminaries as regards the style of the buildings, which have not yet been fully determined upon. Major Laidley informs me that it will require eighteen months to complete the rolling-mill on the proposed scale. He has not advised me how long it will take to get the brush factory in full operation. The other improvements are progressing as detailed in my answers to the third question. I feel confident that with the hearty assistance of the able and experienced officers composing this department the appropriation in question will be expended to the entire satisfaction of the Honorable Secretary and with the greatest possible advantage to the service and the country.

As reference is made in the closing paragraph of your letter to meeting the immediate military wants of the country, I would say, in conclusion, that I look upon the possession by the Government of establishments for supplying its own wants as chiefly desirable from economical considerations, and feel almost sure that the private manufacturers engaged at present in supplying the Government with the supplies which it is proposed to make itself will be able to meet as heretofore our current wants, without detriment to the service, until our means will enable us to effect the same end at a reduced cost.

I append herewith a statement showing the probable expenditure of this appropriation for arsenals so far as disposed of:

Appropriation for arsenals.

CR.

July 1, 1864, balance on hand from former appropriations	$300,000
July 9, 1864, amount appropriated for 1864 and 1865	2,000,000
Total	2,300,000

DR.

Regular expenditures for repairs and improvements, and for machinery at all the arsenals, as derived from former expenditures	$500,000	
Rolling-mill at Frankford Arsenal, as per estimate approved by the Secretary of War	476,000	
Brush factory at Frankford Arsenal, as per estimate approved by the Secretary of War	61,000	
Indianapolis Arsenal, for continuing the erection of the arsenal, as per estimate of Capt. T. J. Treadwell, commanding officer	314,000	
Rock Island Arsenal, for continuing the erection of this arsenal, in addition to balance of special appropriation, as per estimate of commanding officer	100,000	
Columbus Arsenal, for continuing the erection of this arsenal, in addition to balance of special appropriation on hand	100,000	
Benicia Arsenal, for erecting barracks, laboratory, &c., in addition to amount included in first item, as per estimate of commanding officer	50,000	
Total		1,601,000
Balance not disposed of applicable to improvements in progress, including armory at Rock Island		699,000

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. D. RAMSAY,

Brigadier-General and Chief of Ordnance.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
August 8, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. DIX,
Comdg. Department of the East, New York City, N. Y.:

GENERAL: You are hereby authorized to raise one new regiment of infantry or heavy artillery, as you may deem best, under the call of the 18th ultimo for 500,000 men. The term of service will be for either one, two, or three years, as recruits may elect. The said regiment must be mustered in before September 5, 1864, in order that it may be credited on the quota of the State under the aforesaid call. Should the regiment fail to organize within a reasonable time, it will be consolidated into a battalion and be mustered in before that date. The recruitment, organization, and musters into service will be in conformity with the existing regulations of the War Department. Bounties will be paid in accordance with the provisions of Circular No. 27, current series, from this office. His Excellency the Governor of New York has been requested to commission the officers for the organization, upon your nomination. Please see telegram of the 7th instant, copy herewith.* So soon as the regiment, or any part thereof, is mustered in, you will place it on duty under your command until further orders.

I am, general,

JAS. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

(Copy of foregoing authorization sent to Governor of New York and one to General Hays.)

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., August 8, 1864.

His Excellency J. T. LEWIS,
Governor of State of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.:

SIR: I have respectfully to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2d instant asking authority to raise a colored regiment in the rebel States and appoint the officers for the same. In reply thereto I am directed to inform you that a system for the organization of the colored recruits that may be obtained in the rebel States has already been established, contemplating their assignment to old regiments reduced by battle and other causes. Such assignment is absolutely demanded by the interests of the service and precludes the granting of your request.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully,

C. W. FOSTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 243. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 9, 1864.

CONCERNING MUSTER OF RECRUITS FOR NEW ORGANIZATIONS.

The restriction preventing mustering officers (including provost-marshals of enrollment districts) from mustering in recruits for new

* See p. 584.

organizations is removed, and such recruits will be mustered in by mustering officers as provided for recruits for old organizations, and will be sent to the same rendezvous, and guarded and provided for in the same manner. The regiment or independent organization for which the men are mustered in must be designated on the muster-in rolls (the four copies of which are disposed of as usual), but the recruits will be organized into companies by the commanding officer of the general rendezvous at which the regiment may be assembled. As soon as organized into companies the commanding officer of the general rendezvous will make out muster and descriptive rolls, by companies (the field and staff on a separate roll), of the whole regiment, which will be signed and certified to by him, showing that all the men have been duly mustered in, and are organized as required by orders and regulations, and giving the amount of bounty, advance pay, &c., each man has received. These rolls will be made in quadruplicate, and disposed of as provided for muster-in rolls. These rolls of the regiment will contain the names of all men rejected, died, discharged, &c., so as to be a complete and full record of the regiment; they will be evidence of muster in and proper organization.

Advance bounty will not be paid by the United States until these company rolls are made out, so that payment can be entered on them. The attention of all mustering officers is invited to paragraph 85, Mustering Regulations. Company officers will not be mustered in until companies are organized, and the field and staff not until the regiment is organized, as explained in that paragraph.

The muster in of each man will be from his date of enlistment, and he will be discharged at the expiration of the period for which he is mustered in.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, *August 9, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge your instructions of 30th ultimo, directing me to report—

First. What number of carbines and rifles using the copper cartridge are now in service, stating the number of the different kinds, &c. Also, the number of these arms the department now has contracts for, and the aggregate of all that it may be expected will be delivered in each month until the contracts are completed.

Second. The number of cartridges per gun which should be kept on hand for each arm, and the estimated allowance per gun for six months of war; also the number of cartridges on hand, the outstanding orders for such, the names of the manufacturers, the capacity of each establishment per week, and how far the actual supply now received per week will meet the weekly demand based on the estimated wants of the service; and

Third. What measures have been taken by the Bureau to manufacture this kind of cartridge at the arsenals; the actual condition of progress in this matter at present; when it is expected the Bureau will be able to produce any of this ammunition; how rapidly that progress will be increased, and when it is anticipated that the depart-

ment will be entirely independent of private manufacturers now employed in the business.

To the first question I have the honor to reply that we have purchased since the 1st of January and up to the 1st of August, 1864, as follows:

Spencer repeating carbines	20,182	
Spencer repeating rifles	11,470	
Henry repeating rifles	2,000	
		33,652
Pollard carbines, single-shooter	6,006	
Joslyn carbines, single-shooter	4,260	
Sharps & Hankins carbines, single-shooter	2,000	
Warner carbines, single-shooter	1,000	
Wilson carbines, single-shooter	1,150	
		14,416
Ballard rifles, single-shooter		685
Total single-shooters		15,051
Grand total		48,703

The number of these arms now contracted for is as follows:

Spencer repeating carbine	77,100	
Ball repeating carbine	1,000	
		78,100
Ballard carbines, single-shooter	1,850	
Palmer carbines, single-shooter	1,000	
Remington carbines, single-shooter	1,000	
Joslyn carbines, single-shooter	7,000	
		11,850
Total repeaters and single-shooters		89,950

And they are expected to be delivered as follows:

Repeaters:		
August, 1864	1,500	
September, 1864	3,200	
October, 1864	4,200	
November, 1864	5,200	
December, 1864	7,000	
January, 1865	7,700	
February, 1865	6,700	
March, 1865	7,500	
April, 1865	6,700	
May, 1865	7,500	
June, 1865	6,700	
July, 1865	6,700	
August, 1865	7,500	
Total		78,100
Single-shooters:		
August, 1864	5,450	
September, 1864	3,450	
October, 1864	1,450	
November, 1864	450	
December, 1864	50	
January, 1865	1,000	
Total		11,850
Grand total		89,950

To the second question I have to state, as the opinion of this department, deduced from past experience, that 500 rounds of copper cartridges for the single-shooter and 1,000 for the repeater is an ample annual allowance. The quantity of these cartridges of various makes on hand at this time is 6,924,709, and we have outstanding contracts as follows:

Crittenden & Tibballs, Ballard cartridges	500,000
New Haven Arms Company, Henry cartridges	2,000,000
Sharps & Hankins, their own cartridges	700,000
Spencer cartridges:	
Crittenden & Tibballs	1,000,000
Sharps & Hankins	1,000,000
C. D. Leet	2,300,000
D. C. Sage	2,000,000
J. Goldmark	9,000,000
C. D. Leet, Warner cartridges	1,000,000
Total	19,500,000

The weekly deliveries under these contracts are as follows:

D. C. Sage	150,000
C. D. Leet	230,000
Crittenden & Tibballs	300,000
Sharps & Hankins	6,000
Total	686,000

After the 10th of September this weekly delivery will be increased 300,000 by J. Goldmark; after the 20th of September, 150,000 by D. C. Sage, and after the 6th of October, 300,000 by J. Goldmark, so that after that date the weekly reception from contractors will be 1,450,000.

The present weekly demand, based upon the assumed annual allowances, as before stated, is 792,500 cartridges. The product being but 686,000, there will be a deficiency in the supply of 106,500. During the next month (September) the product from contractors alone will be more than the demand, so that we shall be able to meet all calls after that time.

To the third inquiry I have the honor to state that as far back as October, 1863, the subject of making copper cartridges had been considered by this department, and on the 3d of that month Major Laidley, commanding Frankford Arsenal, was instructed to have prepared plans for shops and detached buildings necessary to the manufacture of 250,000,000 percussion-caps, 3,000,000 friction-primers, and 20,000,000 copper cases for cartridges per annum.

In pursuance of these instructions he transmitted plans and estimates on the 26th of December last for a rolling-mill for copper and brass. On the 19th of February, after the plan had been considered at this office, he was instructed to prepare, in addition, plans for an establishment to make from ingot copper 100,000,000 metallic cases per annum. On the 21st of May he transmitted the additional plan and estimates, which were considered, and are essentially those which received your approval on the 27th of June. It has taken considerable time to arrange the details of an establishment such as this is intended to be, and hence the building is not yet commenced; but Major Laidley will proceed with it as soon as possible and hurry its completion with the least delay, but it is very doubtful whether it will be in full operation before near the close of the ensuing year.

In the meantime, however, Major Laidley has not been idle, but has been making arrangements in his shops by which he will be enabled in the course of about ten days from date to make 10,000 cases a day, which will be increased in one month after to 25,000, and after that date the quantity will be increased in somewhat the same proportion, unless delay should be caused in obtaining the necessary presses. Much delay has already occurred in obtaining such as were wanted, and it is not safe to rely too much upon the promises of makers of machinery on account of the great demands made upon them for the product of their manufactures; but Major Laidley feels confident of being able before long of bringing the product of his shops up to 100,000 cases per day. This will be about the utmost capacity of the arsenal until the new establishment shall be ready for operations. Until that time, therefore, we shall have to depend upon private manufacturers for such a quantity of these cartridges as we shall require over 600,000 per week. I would remark that the operation of placing the fulminate in the case is a very delicate one, upon which the successful explosion of the cartridges depends; therefore we may not at first urge too rapidly the manufacture, but must feel our way with caution to prevent calamitous accidents.

I would beg leave in this connection to call your attention to the fact that the contemplated new establishment is on a very extensive scale, and, connected with the manufacture of percussion-caps, it involves an expenditure of $176,000, according to the approved estimates, and it may well be supposed that many grave considerations are embraced in the erection of such a structure and the procurement of the necessary machinery, and must in a great degree have reference to prospective rather than immediate wants.

In conclusion, from the best information before me I am forced to the opinion that, if the war should continue that long, we shall not be able to dispense entirely with private manufacturers of copper cartridges until about the end of the ensuing year.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Ordnance.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Before Atlanta, Ga., August 9, 1864.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I would respectfully call your attention to the following facts and suggestions relative to the U. S. colored infantry service and the plan adopted and pursued by Col. R. D. Mussey, superintendent for organization of colored troops, *i. e.*, that of the formation of new regiments exclusively, to the neglect and prohibition of securing recruits for regiments already in existence, and which have not reached the maximum of their organization.

By the formation of new regiments the army is called upon to furnish officers necessary to the efficiency of such organization, and thereby unnecessarily depriving commands already in the field of their officers, or else taking from the ranks men whose services can illy be spared, whereas by the filling up of those regiments already in existence and fully officered this drain upon the army would be removed.

There are undoubtedly large numbers of colored recruits to be obtained both in the States of Tennessee and Kentucky, and I hold that, next to the duty of their enlistment, they should be so disposed of as would conduce to the best interests of the service, as well as to their efficiency as soldiers. This for obvious reasons would, I believe, be more fully secured by first filling up organized regiments, and afterward if there be a surplus, giving attention to the formation of new ones.

I submit the above for your consideration, requesting that such instructions may be given Colonel Mussey as will effectually prevent any interference on his part with any endeavor that may now or hereafter be made toward securing recruits in the States of Kentucky and Tennessee for the colored regiments belonging to this department.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *August 9, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

There are numerous agents from New York and other States recruiting in Illinois for other States. As it is questioned whether there is any civil power to arrest and punish such, will you not immediately issue a military order. This course will prevent injustice and serious trouble.

RICHARD YATES,
Governor.

STATE OF IOWA, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Davenport, August 9, 1864.

The adjutant-general of the State of Iowa claims that he has the same right to demand as the Provost-Marshal-General at Washington has to grant.

The letter of Provost-Marshal-General Fry of the 2d instant takes exception to the word demand. The adjutant-general of Iowa will demand what he believes to be right at any time and of any man. The letter of the Provost-Marshal-General is supercilious and arrogant, but will not deter the adjutant-general of this State from his duty. If the Provost-Marshal-General wrote the letter of the 2d instant I have been much mistaken in the officer.

Iowa has done her duty, and she asks no special favors of the Provost-Marshal-General's Department, and, least of all, does the adjutant-general ask for insulting letters during the absence of the Governor on a mission of mercy to our troops in the field. The adjutant-general takes no exception to the point which the Provost-Marshal-General makes that the adjutant-general's letter was not signed by order of commander-in-chief or Governor; but the adjutant-general was not aware that it was necessary to notify the Provost-Marshal-General or any other officer or individual that the Governor was absent at Atlanta, Chattanooga, Nashville, Louisville, or anywhere else, to aid our wounded and sick soldiers. If you want a new "demand" signed "by order of Governor," you shall have it, unless the undersigned is removed from office.

It is freely granted that your Department has paid due attention to requests of this department, and has, as a general rule, accorded to Iowa her just rights.

As to Illinois' "point," I inclose copy of an extract from Adjutant-General Fuller's circular, of that State, and from which this department has every reason to conclude that the point has been conceded to Illinois.

I have the honor to be,

N. B. BAKER,
Adjutant-General of Iowa.

[Inclosure.]

Copy from circular of Adjutant-General Fuller, of Illinois, dated February 1, 1864.

* * * * * * *

5. The number of volunteers in Illinois regiments furnished prior to October 1, 1863, by other States (exclusive of Missouri). This number is believed to be about the same as those furnished by this State to regiments of the same States. A settlement with such States will be made at the earliest practicable period.

In submitting said tabular statement it is proper to add that in reply to a telegram of yours of the 16th ultimo, inquiring whether the War Department propose to ascertain and determine the number of volunteers furnished by each county prior to the last call, or whether it would adopt the adjustment with each county, made by you, the Provost-Marshal-General, under date of the 18th ultimo, states that the "War Department does not propose to attempt the ascertainment of the number of volunteers furnished by each county in Illinois prior to the last call, as no account prior to the last call was kept by the War Department with counties, the record being kept only with the State at large."

Expressing the opinion that on account of the hurried manner in which volunteers rushed to arms in the early stages of the rebellion, no State can ascertain the number furnished by each county and locality prior to the last call, the Provost-Marshal-General adds that "there is no doubt that it would be more just and satisfactory if it could be done," and that if the State can show what proportion of all men furnished by it prior to the last call properly belongs to each county, he presumes the "War Department would adopt your report on this subject." Prior to the last call the law did not require the War Department to keep a record of the residence of volunteers at the time of their enlistment; neither by any law or regulation except my own was I obliged to keep such a record. Anticipating, however, that this information might be interesting to the people of the State, if not indispensably necessary to protect a portion of them from contributing more than their just proportion of volunteers in prosecuting the war, I have attempted to keep such a record. For more than thirty months I have endeavored to perfect it. Regiments which had taken the field prior to my appointment, and of many of which, on account of the hurried manner in which they were ordered away, not even a muster-in roll was on file.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
August 9, 1864.

The GOVERNOR OF MICHIGAN,
Detroit, Mich.:

The authority to recruit civilized Indians for the First Michigan Sharpshooters is hereby renewed, and you can raise one or two com-

panies for that regiment and to recruit for the one in service as requested. Please send a copy of this to Colonel Hill, and it will be his authority to muster the men.

JAS. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
August 9, 1864.

GOVERNOR OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,
Concord, N. H.:

You have authority from the Secretary of War to raise four companies of heavy artillery for general service. Full authorization by mail to-day.

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

COLUMBUS, *August 9, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Is there an order of the War Department that manufacturers of the Henry rifle shall not fill private orders while manufacturing for the Government. I have heard something of the kind. Agents for manufacturers are all over this State selling these arms to men who are organizing to resist the draft. Such an agent is selling heavy rifles here; sold thirty yesterday. The transactions are private, and civil process will not prevent it. Do you hold the manufacturers under such control that you can stop for ninety days the shipment or furnishing of arms by them for private sale?

The evil is a serious one. Can it be reached?

JNO. BROUGH.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, August 9, 1864—5 p. m.

Governor BROUGH,
Columbus, Ohio:

Your telegram just received. I will ascertain what the arrangement is in regard to the Henry rifle. The evil is one readily reached by seizing the arms and taking possession of the manufactory.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

COLUMBUS, *August 9, 1864—9.30 p. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Prompt measures should be taken in regard to the rifles; over fifty have been sold here in the last forty-eight hours to go into one copperhead county. I have no doubt the agent knows the purpose for which they are purchased, but I cannot bring home this knowledge to him by proof. He says he has large orders and is getting more every day. I have traced over 200 of these arms into one county. Advise me of your actions.

JNO. BROUGH.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *August 9, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Recruiting progresses slowly. There will be a heavy draft, and strong organizations are making to resist its enforcement. There is no sensational alarm in this. Force, and a good deal of it, will be required to overawe the resistance party. What is your view in regard to it? Where and by what means is that force to be raised? Many regiments of the Guard are asking to have their time extended sixty to one hundred days. That, of course, is to jump the draft under the New York decision. This I would be willing to see done; but I have not favored it, because I cannot consent to have them longer out of the State. How would you regard a proposition to extend the time of such men as would accept for ninety days in the U. S. service, to be kept in the State for home service, or repelling invasion on the border? Could this extension be made without remuster? Must it be done by regiments, or can part go out of regiments and others take their places? If it is acceptable I want to get at it by as simple a mode as possible. There must not be less than 10,000 to 15,000 men under arms in Ohio in September if the draft is enforced.

JNO. BROUGH.

COLUMBUS, *August 9, 1864.*

J. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General:

The Ohio State agent at Nashville in charge of agents for recruiting in rebel States writes me that Governor of Connecticut has assistants in the field, duly commissioned, to whom the Provost-Marshal-General has given passes, but will permit none of our assistants to go without they are commissioned by you. I have given commissions to one agent from each Congressional district. They have all asked for assistants—some one, some five or six. Under your regulations can I commission such assistants; and if so, to what number for each district? A prompt answer by telegraph is requested, at my charge.

JNO. BROUGH.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., August 9, 1864.

His Excellency Governor JOHN BROUGH,
Columbus, Ohio:

The orders of the Department do not limit the number of agents you may appoint to recruit, under the law, in rebel States. The suggestion is that the number shall not be large; but if you find that five or six, as you state, from each district are necessary, you are not prevented by this Department from commissioning them at once. No commissions have been issued from this office, and there is no authority for distinction you speak of as having been made at Nashville.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

[AUGUST 9, 1864.—For Governor Curtin's message to the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in regard to measures for the armed protection of the State, and other matters of "vital public importance," see Series I, Vol. XLIII, Part I, p. 751.]

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., August 10, 1864.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter to you from His Excellency Horatio Seymour, Governor of New York, dated August 3, 1864, and by you referred to me. It is represented in this communication that an excessive enrollment has recently been made in New York, and that State, in consequence, called upon for an unduly large proportion of troops. The letter does not differ essentially from one on the same subject addressed in August last by Governor Seymour to His Excellency the President, which was answered by one on the 10th of August, 1864 [1863]. Statements and arguments then presented are now renewed, as if they had not heretofore been fully explained and refuted. For a proper understanding of the general subject I refer to these communications. In my letter I showed that competent and honest officers had faithfully performed their duties under the law in making the enrollment. Since that time everything practicable on the part of the U. S. authorities has been done in New York, as well as elsewhere, to revise and perfect the enrollment lists. (See orders on the subject appended and marked A, B, and C.*)

Speaking of the enrollments, Governor Seymour says:

> In some of the Congressional districts they are especially excessive and injurious. The most oppressive enrollments appear in the Congressional districts of New York and Brooklyn.

It is true that the enrollment (and consequently the quota) is larger in these than in many other districts, but the population of these districts is more dense, and there are actually more men liable to enrollment in them than in others. This is a matter of fact carefully ascertained, and it seems to me it would be "oppressive and injurious" to other districts to reduce the quotas in New York because they are larger there than in others where there are not so many men liable to duty. In fact, such a course involves the abandonment of justice and equity in the apportionment of quotas. But even if the enrollment and quotas in New York and Brooklyn are unduly large, the claim that "the inhabitants of those cities are thereby subject to oppressive and injurious burdens, and their families broken up and ruined," is not a good one, for it is a fact that the bulk of foreign emigrants to the United States arrive in New York, and they are actually used by New York and Brooklyn to fill a large proportion of the quotas assigned to those cities.

The State of New York forbids all other States from having access to these recruits. No other State has this source of supply to such an extent, and many are entirely without it.

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* Not found with this paper and not otherwise identified.

Governor Seymour says:

The average quotas in thirty-one Congressional districts of New York are 2,881; in Massachusetts and New Hampshire they are 2,167; in Pennsylvania 2,571. It will be seen that the average demand made in every Congressional district in this State is 310 men per district more than is required in Pennsylvania, and for 714 men per district more than Massachusetts and New Hampshire. There are no differences in the character of the population of these States to account for these discrepancies.

The "character of the population" is not the point to look to to account for these discrepancies; it is a mere question of fact as to the number of men of certain ages and condition in the different districts. That fact is ascertained by making the enrollment, as explained in detail heretofore, and generalization as to the character of the population, the census, or the vote does not affect it. It must be admitted, however, that the character of the enrollment may be affected by the "character of the population." Where the "population" takes an interest in securing a just administration of the law by aiding the U. S. officers in making and correcting the enrollment, lists more nearly perfect are obtained. In New York they have not done this as assiduously as they have in Boston and in some other places.

The Governor says further:

If a comparison is made between cities of different States the disproportion of men demanded from New York and Brooklyn is still more startling. While in these cities 26 per cent. of the population is enrolled, in Boston only 12½ per cent. (or less than one-half of that ratio) are liable to be drafted.

I am unable to see by what mode of calculation this "startling" disproportion is arrived at. The population of New York City and Brooklyn by the last census is 1,092,791; the enrollment in those cities is 184,925.

The percentage of the population which has been enrolled is, therefore, 16.92. I cannot discover how the Governor can make it 26. The percentage in Boston is correctly given at 12.50. Instead of the ratio of enrolled men to population in Boston being "less than one-half" the same ratio in New York and Brooklyn, it appears that there is a difference of but one-quarter between the two. The "startling" disproportion, therefore, seems to be founded not altogether upon fact, but partially, at least, upon an error in calculation.

The Governor says:

The ten Congressional districts of Massachusetts are required to furnish under the last call only 21,670 men. The first ten Congressional districts in this State are called upon for 35,954, making an excess of 14,284. It is clear that great injustice is done by these enrollments.

It is to be observed that the first ten Congressional districts in New York include the closely-populated cities of New York and Brooklyn, and the ten in Massachusetts take the whole State—cities, towns, and counties. The comparison is evidently unfair, unless it is assumed that the whole territory of Massachusetts is as densely populated as the cities of New York and Brooklyn. The discrepancy might have been made more "startling" by comparing the first ten districts in New York with ten districts in some more sparsely-settled region.

I repeat that the enrollment is a mere question of fact. It is the ascertainment of the number of men of a certain description in defined areas. It was made with care, and has been revised with pains on the part of the U. S. officers, and there is no force in the comparisons instituted by the Governor of New York, except so far

as they show that the interest taken by the population in perfecting the enrollment is greater in some places than in others.

It is further said:

I do not mean to find fault with those who made them (the enrollments) in New York and Brooklyn. I know what they state is true; that it is not possible to avoid the enrollment there of persons who are not liable to be drafted because they are aliens or non-residents. Those whose names are thus erroneously put down have no interest in correcting the lists, while the fact that they swell the enrollment brings grievous burdens upon the districts to which they are charged. Since the enrollments were made there has been no opportunity to correct them: neither can this be done now. While names may be added to the lists, those which are improperly placed there cannot be stricken off.

If it is a fact that there are aliens and non-residents on the enrollment lists to a grievous extent, it is fair to assume that the fact of alienage or non-residence is known to somebody in the district, and all that is required (see orders herewith) is, that the fact shall be shown to the Board of Enrollment. It is not necessary that "those whose names are erroneously put down" and "who have no interest in correcting the lists" should appear in the matter. All that is necessary in any case is for any good citizen to show the Board the fact as to the alienage or non-residence of any enrolled man and his name will be immediately stricken off. The orders herewith show this to be so, and show also that the Governor is inaccurate in stating that "since the enrollments were made no opportunity has been given to correct them." On the contrary, special opportunities have been afforded for this purpose, commencing as long ago as November 17, 1863. (See Circular No. 101, herewith.*) The Governor of New York was informed of these opportunities, and has, in one instance at least, recognized them, for on the 27th of May he issued a circular letter, as follows, to wit:

GENERAL HDQRS., STATE OF NEW YORK, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE,
Albany, May 27, 1864.

The following communications from General Fry, Provost-Marshal-General, are sent to you for the information of the public:

(Telegram.)

"WASHINGTON, *May 19, 1864.*

"Brig. Gen. WILLIAM HAYS,
"Maj. FREDERICK TOWNSEND, and
"Maj. A. S. DIVEN,
"*Acting Assistant Provost-Marshals-General:*

"Confer with State authorities and endeavor to get the different districts and sub-districts to commence raising men at once, with a view to the new call referred to in dispatch of yesterday from Secretary of War. It will be greatly to the advantage of the different towns, counties, and wards to save time by commencing immediately on assumed quotas. Spare no efforts to achieve the revision of enrollment at earliest possible day. The exact new quotas will be based upon it. I want it reported to me by 10th of June.

"JAMES B. FRY,
"*Provost-Marshal-General.*"

(Telegram.)

"WASHINGTON, *May 18, 1864.*

"Brig. Gen. WILLIAM HAYS,
"Maj. FREDERICK TOWNSEND, and
"Maj. A. S. DIVEN,
"*Acting Assistant Provost-Marshals-General:*

"Let the revision of the enrollment be pushed to completion at the earliest possible day, and make known to the people that it is plainly for the interest of each town, ward, &c., to have stricken from the lists all names improperly enrolled, because an excess of names increases the quota called from such town, ward, &c.

* Vol. III, this series, p. 1074.

"It is equally for the interest of each person enrolled in a given town or ward to place upon the list all persons in his town or ward liable to do military duty, because the greater the number to be drawn from the less chance that any particular individual will be drawn. As it is the personal interest of every enrolled man that the quota in which he is concerned shall not be made too large, and that his own chance for draft shall not be unjustly increased, and as both these objects will be attained by striking out the wrong names and putting in the right ones, there can be no serious difficulty in securing the co-operation of citizens for the purpose of making a correct enrollment.

"JAMES B. FRY,
"*Provost-Marshal-General.*"

Secretary Stanton's dispatch to General Dix states that a call will be made at once and that a draft will be ordered from the 1st of July next. The quotas of the several districts and sub-districts will probably be the same as under the call of October 17, 1863, for 600,000 men, from New York.

JOHN T. SPRAGUE,
Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the Provost-Marshal-General. It has been the special care of this office to keep the Governor advised of all movements in which he may be possibly concerned.

FREDK. TOWNSEND,
Lieut. Col. Ninth U. S. Infantry, Actg. Asst. Provost-Marshal-General.

On the 25th of June, 1864, the Governor's office was furnished with a copy of Circular No. 24, from this office, prescribing how the revision of the enrollment should be conducted, and providing "that any person enrolled may appear before the Board and claim to have a name (that is, any name) stricken from the list." This order recites that the "revision and correction of these lists is a continuous duty to which the labors of all the boards must be directed." The opportunity to make corrections in New York, heretofore neglected, is, therefore, still open, and this can be done in time, if the people interested will aid in it.

The claim to have each three-years' man in excess from the cities of New York and Brooklyn counted as three men is answered by the opinion of the Solicitor of the War Department on the subject, dated August 1, 1864 (herewith*).

The Governor further says:

These excessive enrollments also subject to heavy taxation those who have been foremost in filling the National Treasury, &c.

The taxation referred to results from the payment of bounties to volunteers raised toward the quotas based upon the enrollment; it has been voluntary on the part of the people. I do not know how the wealth of New York City and the amount it has been taxed for bounties will compare with the wealth of the rural districts of New York and elsewhere, and the amounts they have taxed themselves for the same purpose; but I doubt whether such a comparison would justify a claim on the part of [the] city to liberality surpassing the rural districts of the State on this point.

The Governor says finally:

In answer to an appeal which I made to you last year to correct a similar wrong, you appointed * * * a commission to examine the enrollment of 1863. They submitted an able report, showing its great injustice, and you relieved these cities from a great wrong. I urge that some similar plan be adopted now whereby the quota of this State, which, especially in the districts I have named, including

*See p. 562.

New York City and Brooklyn, appear to be unequal and oppressive, may be adjusted equitably in proportion to the demands made upon other parts of the country.

If there is any wrong in the quotas of New York, the only proper and practicable way to remedy it is to correct the enrollment on which the quotas are assigned. That can only be done by the boards of enrollment, aided by the people.

A commission can be of no service whatever in the matter. This is confirmed by the history of the Commission referred to above, which met in 1863 and which failed to establish any rule or principle useful for the administration of the law. The Commission stated as follows:

> Justice to the enrolling officers requires that it should be distinctly stated that their fidelity or integrity is by no means impeached by any inaccuracies that may exist in the enrollment, They were the necessary results of the execution of the law under the circumstances. The Commission were unable to devise any means to correct the enrollment. Whatever might be done in this direction would necessarily be estimates and calculations, and these would be founded upon some assumed data, so that there would be nothing reliable in any result that should be attained. At best, the estimate would be the result of a guess, or proceed upon some assumed arbitrary rule which it might be supposed would equalize the enrollment of the State of New York with that of other States.

The comparisons instituted in the letter of Governor Seymour between the quotas of different districts have not been carried far enough by him to give correct ideas on that subject.

The Governor says the average quotas in the thirty-one Congressional districts of New York are 2,881; in Massachusetts and New Hampshire they are 2,167; in Pennsylvania, 2,571. Carrying the comparison no further, he infers injustice to New York. If carried on the following facts appear: The average quotas in the Congressional districts of New Jersey are 3,178; Indiana, 3,248; Illinois, 4,004; Michigan, 3,047; Wisconsin, 3,172; Missouri, 2,964; the average in each of these States being much larger than in New York. In the New England States the average is much smaller. The average quota per district under the last call throughout the United States is 2,777. The average quota of districts in New York being 2,881, it appears that New York is but 104 per district above the average throughout the United States. The following table shows the quotas assigned to the districts in New York City and Brooklyn under the respective calls of October 17, 1863, and February 1, 1864, and July 18, 1864, based in both cases upon the enrollment:

	Districts.								
	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.	Sixth.	Seventh.	Eighth.	Ninth.	Total.
Quotas of 500,000 men under the call of October 17, 1863, and February 1, 1864, based on the enrollment.	4,821	4,119	6,409	4,403	5,198	4,794	5,125	3,192	38,061
Quotas of 500,000 men under call of July 18, 1864, based on the enrollment.	4,126	3,574	4,071	3,971	3,485	4,239	4,346	3,028	30,840
Excess of quota under calls of October 17, 1863, and February 1, 1864, for 500,000 men, over call of July 18, 1864, for same number of men a.	695	545	2,338	432	1,713	555	779	164	7,221

a This excess results from the fact that the enrollment has been reduced since last year by revision and correction.

From this table it will be seen that the quota under the late call is less than that of last year.

It is true that the quotas of last year, after having been assigned on the basis of enrollment, in New York as in other States, were arbitrarily reduced upon the report of the Commission; but that fact cannot properly be used as a reason for a similar reduction this year. Since that reduction was made a law has been passed (February 24, 1864) which absolutely requires that the quotas shall be based on the enrollment, and the enrollment has been revised and corrected. Hence, even if it was legal and proper to reduce the quotas last year, it is not so this.

The enrollment is the legal (see opinion of Solicitor War Department herewith *) as well as the best basis for the assignment of quotas. To abandon it, or suspend the assignment of quotas and raising of troops on account of its alleged imperfections, would be no more justifiable than it would to suspend the political rights based upon the census tables in the States or districts, or to forego the collection of internal revenue on account of assumed imperfections and inequalities in the assessment rolls.

In making the assignment of quotas I see no reason why the law should not be applied to New York as well as to the States; nor, if the law would permit it, do I see any sufficient reason for an arbitrary reduction of the quotas in New York or elsewhere, either through the instrumentality of a commission or otherwise.

The facts presented in this letter cover the points in the letter to me, dated August 2, 1864, from Orison Blunt, chairman of New York County bounty committee, and will serve as an answer to that communication.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
August 10, 1864.

Mr. HENRY DU PONT,
Wilmington, Del.:

SIR: You are hereby authorized to recruit a company of volunteer infantry for the term of one, two, or three years' service, as the men may elect, under the following conditions:

First. The officers will be commissioned by His Excellency the Governor of Delaware.

Second. The recruitment, organization, and musters must conform to the existing regulations of the War Department. These will be fully made known by Major Judd, chief mustering officer, Wilmington, Del.

Third. The troops will be equipped, clothed, and armed by the United States.

Fourth. No bounties will be allowed the men recruited under this authorization.

Fifth. So soon as mustered in the service and the fact reported to the War Department the company will be assigned to duty by the War Department for service in guarding Du Pont's Powder Mills, near Wilmington, Del.

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* Of August 1, p. 562.

Sixth. The organization will not be paid by the United States unless specially ordered out by the War Department for duty, with the condition of being paid.

I am, sir, &c.,

J. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

(Copy to Major Judd, Wilmington, Del.)

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
August 10, 1864.

The GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS,
Boston, Mass.:

You are authorized to recruit fourteen companies of volunteers for one year's service on the same terms as the new organizations under recent call. When they are recruited and organized they will be placed under the command of General Dix until further orders, for service in the forts. Troops cannot be authorized or accepted on conditions confining their service to the limits of any State. See the law promulgated in General Orders, No. 15, of 1862, from the Adjutant-General's Office.*

JAS. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *August 10, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

The assessor and collector of Cincinnati are issuing licenses to men as brokers to deal in substitutes and recruits. Under color of this these men are perpetrating gross frauds alike on soldiers and citizens. Several have been arrested, plead the license, and been discharged. There is bitter feeling on the subject. Ask the Secretary of the Treasury to suspend this action, if not repeal it, as a measure of policy, if not of principle.

JOHN BROUGH,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, August 10, 1864.

Governor BROUGH,
Columbus, Ohio:

The Government has no contract for the Henry rifle. Let me know the name of the agent, where he is, and where his arms are.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *August 10, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

It is called the New Haven Arms Company, New Haven, Conn. The man here has been before me to-day. He is not an agent, but is selling on commission. He gives me a list of his sales, and agrees to deposit in the arsenal his rifles on hand; protests his loyalty, and that

* This in reply to Andrew, of August 10, Series I, Vol. XLIII, Part I, p. 767.

he has not knowingly sold to disloyal men. He says rifles are coming into the State through other men, but he does not know who they are.

JNO. BROUGH.

OFFICE ACTG. ASST. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
WESTERN DIVISION OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Harrisburg, August 10, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to make the following report:

In several counties of the Western Division of Pennsylvania, particularly in Columbia and Cambria, I am credibly informed that there are large bands of deserters and delinquent drafted men, banded together, armed, and organized for resistance to the U. S. authorities. This organization in Columbia County alone numbers about 500 men; in Cambria it is said to be larger. These men are encouraged in their course and assisted by every means by the political opponents of the Administration. The provost and assistant provost marshals are powerless to effect anything, having no force.

The result of this state of things is a constantly increasing boldness and defiant spirit on the part of the opposers of the Administration, and a growing despondency and indisposition to exert themselves on the part of its friends. The Union men are overawed by the organized power of the malcontents, while many who have heretofore been supporters of the policy of the Government, preferring their comfort to their principles, are going over to its enemies. Several deputations and committees have called upon me, representing these facts in the strongest light.

In my opinion the most serious consequences are to be apprehended should this state of things exist when the next draft takes place. In order to avoid these the Government must act immediately and with vigor. Small detachments of troops have been stationed in the disaffected districts, which have so far only tended to excite the indignation and contempt of the organized malcontents. It will, in my opinion, be folly to undertake to break down all these organizations at once. The attempt would have to be made by so inadequate a body of men as would encourage the opponents of the Administration to commence a rebellion.

My plan is to enter one county with a force sufficiently strong not only to put down but to overawe resistance; to remain in that county until every deserter, delinquent drafted man, and abettor of rebellion be arrested or run out of the county. When that is done, proceed to another. By this means bloodshed, in which there is the greatest danger, will be avoided, and the moral effect of the complete and bloodless subjection of the county will render success in every other county more certain and easy. One regiment of Invalids, under the command of a competent and discreet officer, and placed exclusively under my control, will, I believe, enable me to carry this point to a perfectly satisfactory conclusion.

I therefore respectfully request that a regiment be sent me without delay, that at least one county may be disarmed before the draft commences.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. I. DODGE,
Capt., Eighth U. S. Infantry, Actg. Asst. Prov. Mar. Gen.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
August 11, 1864.

GOVERNOR OF COLORADO TERRITORY,
Denver City, Colo. Ter.:

SIR: You are hereby authorized to raise a regiment of volunteer infantry for 100 days' service. The recruitment, organization, and musters into service will be in conformity with the requirements of the existing regulations of the War Department. The term of service of all the companies will date from date of muster in of the last company. No bounty will be paid. So soon as mustered in the regiment will be reported to the commanding general Department of Kansas for assignment to duty in Colorado until further orders.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

(Copy to superintendent recruiting service, Denver City, Colo. Ter.)

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
August 11, 1864.

GOVERNOR OF CONNECTICUT,
Hartford, Conn.:

SIR: You are hereby authorized to raise not exceeding thirty new companies of volunteer infantry under the call of the 18th of July for 500,000 men. The term of service will be for either one, two, or three years, as the recruits may elect. The said companies must be mustered in before September 5, 1864, in order that they may be credited on the quota of the State under the aforesaid call. Should any of the companies fail to organize within a reasonable time they will be consolidated, so as to form and be mustered in as complete companies before the aforesaid date. The recruitment, organization, and musters into service will be in conformity with the requirements of the existing regulations of the War Department. Bounties will be paid in accordance with the provisions of Circular No. 27, current series, from this office.

I am, &c.,

J. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

(Copy to Col. F. D. Sewall, superintendent volunteer recruiting service, Hartford, Conn.)

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, August 11, 1864.

His Excellency SAMUEL CONY,
Governor of Maine, Augusta, Me.:

SIR: Your letter of July 25 was duly received and has been carefully considered by this Department. As an executive officer charged simply with the execution of the act of Congress and the orders of the President in regard to the raising of troops, I do not feel that it is my province to enter into any discussion upon the various topics mentioned in your letter. Under the authority of the act of Congress the President has made a call upon the loyal States for troops "to

recruit and keep up the strength of the armies in the field, for garrisons, and such military operations as may be required for the purpose of suppressing the rebellion and restoring the authority of the United States Government in the insurgent States," and it is made by law the duty of this Department to assign the quotas to be furnished by the respective States for that purpose, and for that purpose only. The quota of your State has been communicated to you by the proper officer of this Department. A short time ago, at your request, authority was given you to call out certain additional forces for certain specific purposes, expressed in your letter of request and in the response of this Department. The Secretary of War has, in my judgment, no authority to change the purpose of the President's call. Whatever force the arguments presented in your letter might have upon the question of giving up the contest and ending the war, by acknowledging the independence of the rebel States and the inability of the Government to suppress the rebellion, they do not, in my judgment, afford any lawful reason for the Department to make any allowance on the quota of the State of Maine for the purpose stated in your letter. I have no reason to doubt that if the certain contingency mentioned by you should occur, the Federal Government will be under obligations to provide means of defense for the State of Maine. That contingency does not now exist, and no fact is known to the Department which indicates any reasonable ground of apprehension that it is likely to occur. Other States are exposed to the same dangers, and the whole force called for by the President might, with equal reason, be absorbed in guarding against dangers not now impending. Our armies in the field are rapidly diminishing from casualties in battle and other incidents of a fierce and extensive war. Strong places captured from the enemy require to be immediately garrisoned to prevent their reconquest. Other points held by the rebel army require operations for their reduction. These are existing, imminent, and indispensable necessities, upon which the national existence depends. They are the purpose for which the troops have been called and to which the law and the President's proclamation require that they should be applied and credited. What you ask is not a "favor" within the power of this Department to bestow. Whether you will "say to the people of Maine that this pitiful favor has been refused them," or whether you will appeal to their patriotism and paramount interest in the national existence to answer the President's call and afford him the means to put an end to the war that has cost them so much blood and so much treasure, is for your own judgment to decide.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., August 11, 1864.

His Excellency JOEL PARKER,
Governor of New Jersey, Trenton, N. J.:

SIR: Your letter of July 27, 1864, to His Excellency the President of the United States, remonstrating against men being drafted and held to fill the vacancies occasioned by the drafted men who fail to report and become deserters, has been referred to this office. In reply, I have the honor to inform you that the point of law involved in this

question was brought up in September, 1863, and the opinion of General Joseph Holt, Judge-Advocate-General of the Army, was rendered on it and adopted by the War Department. A copy of that opinion and the orders on the subject are herewith inclosed.* They have been in force since September 7, 1863. A careful examination of the laws passed subsequent to the one on which General Holt rendered his opinion fails to disclose any modification or repeal of that law. Your decision of the justice of the practice has been carefully examined. It seems to me you overlook some points in the case which will occur to you when you examine the opinion of General Holt. It is true that "any person failing to report after due service of notice shall be deemed a deserter and shall be arrested by the provost-marshal." The provost-marshals do all in their power to secure the arrest of these criminals for punishment as deserters, but in the meantime the Government must have a certain number of soldiers for military duty, and the men who become deserters without ever appearing or coming under Government control cannot be construed as obtained as soldiers. If a man chooses to expatriate himself, committing the crime of desertion because his country is at war, that fact, it seems to me, is not sufficient reason for leaving the institutions of the country to fall for want of sufficient available military defense. To take an extreme case, suppose all the men drafted in a district on the Canada frontier should cross into the British Provinces. Could it be said that in the letter and spirit of the law the Government wants in that district had been satisfied, and she had obtained the number of soldiers required for military service? You say, "If it is understood that there is to be no effort to find and arrest those who do not report, but few drafted men will appear. Men are thus encouraged to abscond." That is true, but it is not to be so understood. On the contrary, every possible effort is made to arrest the deserters; but this may take a long time, and in the meanwhile the Government cannot forego its efforts to "obtain" soldiers because it is required to seek for absconding criminals. These criminals, if found, may or may not be fit for duty. At best, they will not strengthen the Army as required by law and demanded by the public exigency, and hence their places are filled by others. If, after their arrest, they are held for service, they will be credited to their proper districts, and at most the effect can only be to put these districts a few men in excess of their present quotas. Moreover, desertions are generally in proportion to the number of men drawn in the several States and districts, and therefore the losses which result from desertion to any one State or district are relatively no greater than the losses which any other State or district suffers.

If it is understood that a district has done its duty in regard to furnishing soldiers when the names of men have been drawn, and they abscond without ever appearing, it seems to me that both encouragement and facility to abscond will be the result. But, on the contrary, if the requirements of the law, namely, to obtain the quota of men, are observed, the people, as well as the Government officers, will try to make every man do his duty in answering the call of his country.

Hoping the construction of the law by the Judge-Advocate-General may, on further examination, prove satisfactory to you,

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

*See Circular No. 80 and Holt's opinion, Vol. III, this series, pp. 777, 784.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, August 11, 1864.

His Excellency HORATIO SEYMOUR,
Governor of New York, Albany, N. Y.:

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 3d instant I have the honor to submit the report of the Provost-Marshal-General,* which I trust will satisfy you that the objections which you have made against the quotas assigned to the State of New York are not well founded.

Your communication contains no specification of unfaithfulness, neglect, or misconduct by any enrolling officer, nor that any errors or mistakes exist in the enrollment but what are unavoidable in making an enrollment or taking a census. The opportunity for the interested localities to revise and correct the draft under the provisions of the law has been afforded and will continue down to the time of the draft. A commission was appointed last year with a view to ascertain whether any mistakes or errors had been made by the enrolling officers, but the commissioners bore their testimony to the fidelity with which the work was done.

They were of opinion, however, that the basis or principle for the assignment of quotas operated unequally in New York, and, with a view to harmony, the President directed a reduction in some districts, but without the increase of others recommended by the commissioners. The basis for the assignment is now fixed absolutely by act of Congress, and this Department has no power to change it.

In your letter of the 3d instant it is stated that you "do not mean to find fault with those who made them (the enrollments) in New York and Brooklyn."

It is plain, then, that a commission could do no more than substitute some other basis of assigning the quota, as was done by the Commission of last year; and this course would now be contrary to the terms of the statute. A commission, therefore, would only operate to hinder and delay the Government in strengthening the armies in the field, enable the enemy to protract the war, and expose our arms to disaster and defeat. I do not, therefore, feel authorized to appoint a commission.

First. Because there is no "fault found" by you with the enrolling officers, nor any mistake, fraud, or neglect on their part alleged by you requiring investigation by a commission.

Second. The errors of the enrollment, if there be any, can readily be corrected by the Board of Enrollment established by law for the correction of the enrollment.

Third. The Commission would not have, nor has the Secretary of War or the President, power to change the basis of draft prescribed by the act of Congress.

Fourth. The Commission would operate to postpone the draft and, perhaps, fatally delay strengthening the armies now in the field, thus aiding the enemy and endangering the National Government.

Every facility will be afforded by this Department to correct any error or mistake that may appear in the enrollment; and no effort will be spared to do justice to the cities of New York and Brooklyn, and apply the law with equality and fairness to every district and in every State.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

* See August 10, p. 600.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., August 11, 1864.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK,
Albany, N. Y.:

SIR: Lieut. Col. F. Townsend, acting assistant provost-marshal-general, represents that there are 100 men in Saratoga County, N. Y., over forty-five years of age, who desire to enter the service for garrison duty. These men will be accepted as a company of volunteer infantry. They will be mustered into service for one, two, or three years, as they may elect, and receive pay and allowances as infantry soldiers, but no bounty will be paid.

So soon as organized and mustered into service the company will be reported to Maj. Gen. John A. Dix, commanding Department of the East, for duty until ordered elsewhere for other garrison duty.

Attention is invited to the act of Congress promulgated in General Orders, No. 15, 1862, from the War Department, forbidding troops from being mustered into service on terms or conditions confining their service to the limits of any State.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 245. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 12, 1864.

The following act of Congress is published for the information and government of all concerned:

PUBLIC—No. 178.

AN ACT to provide for the efficiency of the Navy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person enlisted in the military service of the United States who shall apply to the Navy Department to be transferred to the Navy or Marine Corps shall, if his application be approved by the President of the United States, be transferred to the Navy or Marine Corps to serve the residue of his term of enlistment therein, subject to the laws and regulations for the government of the Navy: *Provided*, That such transfer shall not release the transferred person from any indebtedness to the Government, nor, without the consent of the President of the United States, from any penalty incurred for a breach of military law.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That any seaman or mariner, or person who may have served as such, drafted into the military service, may, by order of the President of the United States, be transferred to the naval service, to serve therein, subject to the laws and regulations for the government of the Navy, for the term or residue of the term for which he was drafted.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all enlistments into the naval service or Marine Corps during the present war shall be credited to the appropriate township, precinct, or district, in the same manner as enlistments for the Army.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That persons hereafter enlisted into the naval service or Marine Corps during the present war shall be entitled to receive the same bounty as if enlisted in the Army. And the resolution approved February twenty-four, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled "A resolution relative to the transfer of persons in the military service to the naval service," is hereby repealed: *Provided, nevertheless*, That such sums as may have been paid as bounty to persons transferred from the military to the naval service or Marine Corps shall be charged to and paid out of the proper naval appropriation, or appropriation for the Marine Corps.

Approved July 1, 1864.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *August 12, 1864.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point:

GENERAL: I have just received General Heintzelman's report on General Burbridge's telegram in regard to arresting certain persons in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. General Heintzelman does not deem it prudent to make arrests at the present time, as a rescue would probably be attempted, and his force is not sufficient to put down an insurrection. He thinks there will be a forcible resistance to the draft, and greatly fears disturbances before that time. He does not deem the prisoners of war as secure, and thinks a combination has been formed to release them and seize the arsenals. To provide against this he wants 10,000 men in each of the States of Indiana and Illinois and 5,000 in Ohio.

General Pope and the provost-marshal-general of Wisconsin report that there will be armed resistance to the draft in that State, and that as all the troops there have been ordered into the field, they will have no means to enforce it.

Apprehensions of a rebel raid from Canada into Michigan and New York, to burn towns, are reported.

There is also much uneasiness in West Virginia on account of the discharge of the Ohio 100-days' men, which they say leaves them nearly defenseless.

The Governor of Colorado makes a requisition to-day for 10,000 men, to be sent immediately to General Curtis to put down Indian insurrections.

General Carleton reports that his California volunteers will not re-enlist, and that troops must be sent to New Mexico and Arizona to replace them.

Add these requisitions to those from New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, and I think we can dispose of a few hundred thousand men, if you can spare them from the James River.

Seriously, I think much importance should be attached to the representations of General Heintzelman in regard to the condition of affairs in the West.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D.C., August 12, 1864.

Maj. J. W. T. GARDINER,
Actg. Asst. Provost-Marshal-General, Augusta, Me.:

The Secretary of War has forbidden the recruiting of men in one State to be credited to another, except as provided by the act of July 4, 1864, for recruiting in States in rebellion. He directs that you see to the execution of this order in your State, and, if necessary, arrest recruiting officers and agents who may be found violating it.

Make this known to the Governor.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

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* For reply, see August 15, Series I, Vol. XLII, Part II, p. 193.

(Operator will send similar dispatch to following acting assistant provost-marshals-general: Capt. William Silvey, Concord, N. H.; Brig. Gen. T. G. Pitcher, Brattleborough, Vt.; Maj. Francis N. Clarke, Boston, Mass.; Capt. Wesley Owens, Providence, R. I.; Col. F. D. Sewall, Hartford, Conn.; Brig. Gen. William Hays, New York City; Lieut. Col. Frederick Townsend, Albany, N. Y.; Maj. A. S. Diven, Elmira, N. Y.; Col. R. C. Buchanan, Trenton, N. J.; Maj. C. C. Gilbert, Philadelphia, Pa.; Capt. R. I. Dodge, Harrisburg, Pa.; Col. N. L. Jeffries, Baltimore, Md.; Col. John Ely, Wheeling, W. Va.; Maj. W. H. Sidell, Louisville, Ky.; Col. E. B. Alexander, Saint Louis, Mo.; Col. J. H. Potter, Columbus, Ohio; Col. Conrad Baker, Indianapolis, Ind.; Lieut. Col. James Oakes, Springfield, Ill.; Lieut. Col. B. H. Hill, Detroit, Mich.; Maj. Thomas Duncan, Davenport, Iowa; Lieut. Col. Charles S. Lovell, Madison, Wis.; Lieut. Col. John T. Averill, Saint Paul, Minn.; Capt. Sidney Clarke, Leavenworth, Kans.; Col. Thomas C. English, Portland, Oreg.; Brig. Gen. J. S. Mason, San Francisco, Cal.)

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 246. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, August 13, 1864.*

The following "Rules and regulations for preventing collisions on the water," published in General Orders, No. 34, of May 4, 1864, from the Navy Department, will be immediately adopted on all vessels owned or chartered by the Quartermaster's Department of the Army:

The provisions of the following act "fixing certain rules and regulations for preventing collisions on water," to take effect on the 1st day of September, 1864, are adopted for the naval service of the United States from this date. As most of the collisions occur from the non-observance of article 16, it is particularly enjoined upon commanding officers in approaching another vessel to slacken and stop in time to prevent the possibility of collision:

AN ACT fixing certain rules and regulations for preventing collisions on the water.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after September first, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, the following rules and regulations for preventing collisions on the water be adopted in the Navy and the mercantile marine of the United States: *Provided*, That the exhibition of any light on board of a vessel-of-war of the United States may be suspended whenever, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Navy, the commander-in-chief of a squadron, or the commander of a vessel acting singly, the special character of the service may require it:

REGULATIONS FOR PREVENTING COLLISIONS ON THE WATER.

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ART. 10. Fog signals.

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ART. 11. Two sailing ships meeting.
ART. 12. Two sailing ships crossing.
ART. 13. Two ships under steam meeting.
ART. 14. Two ships under steam crossing.
ART. 15. Sailing ship and ship under steam.
ART. 16. Ships under steam to slacken speed.
ART. 17. Vessels overtaking other vessels.
ART. 18. Construction of articles 12, 14, 15, and 17.
ART. 19. Proviso to save special cases.
ART. 20. No ship under any circumstances to neglect proper precautions.

PRELIMINARY.

ARTICLE 1. In the following rules every steamship which is under sail, and not under steam, is to be considered a sailing ship; and every steamship which is under steam, whether under sail or not, is to be considered a ship under steam.

RULES CONCERNING LIGHTS.

Lights.

ART. 2. The lights mentioned in the following articles, and no others, shall be carried in all weathers between sunset and sunrise.

Lights for steamships.

ART. 3. All steam vessels when under way shall carry—

(*a*) At the foremast head a bright white light, so fixed as to show an uniform and unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of twenty points of the compass, so fixed as to throw the light ten points on each side of the ship, viz: From right ahead to two points abaft the beam on either side, and of such a character as to be visible on a dark night, with a clear atmosphere, at a distance of at least five miles.

(*b*) On the starboard side a green light, so constructed as to throw an uniform and unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of ten points of the compass, so fixed as to throw the light from right ahead to two points abaft the beam on the starboard side, and of such a character as to be visible on a dark night, with a clear atmosphere, at a distance of at least two miles.

(*c*) On the port side, a red light, so constructed as to show an uniform unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of ten points of the compass, so fixed as to throw the light from right ahead to two points abaft the beam on the port side, and of such a character as to be visible on a dark night, with a clear atmosphere, at a distance of at least two miles.

(*d*) The said green and red side lights shall be fitted with inboard screens, projecting at least three feet forward from the light, so as to prevent these lights from being seen across the bow.

Lights for steam tugs.

ART. 4. Steamships, when towing other ships, shall carry two bright white masthead lights vertically, in addition to their side lights, so as to distinguish them from other steamships. Each of these masthead lights shall be of the same construction and character as the masthead lights which other steamships are required to carry.

Lights for sailing ships.

ART. 5. Sailing ships under way, or being towed, shall carry the same lights as steamships under way, with the exception of the white masthead lights, which they shall never carry.

Exceptional lights for small sailing vessels.

ART. 6. Whenever, as in the case of small vessels during bad weather, the green and red lights cannot be fixed, these lights shall be kept on deck, on their respective sides of the vessel, ready for instant exhibition, and shall, on the approach of or to other vessels, be exhibited on their respective sides in sufficient time to prevent collision, in such manner as to make them most visible, and so that the green light shall not be seen on the port side, nor the red light on the starboard side.

To make the use of these portable lights more certain and easy, they shall each be painted outside with the color of the light they respectively contain, and shall be provided with suitable screens.

Lights for ships at anchor.

ART. 7. Ships, whether steamships or sailing ships, when at anchor in roadsteads or fairways, shall, between sunset and sunrise, exhibit where it can best be seen, but at a height not exceeding twenty feet above the hull, a white light in a globular lantern of eight inches in diameter, and so constructed as to show a clear uniform and unbroken light visible all around the horizon, and at a distance of at least one mile.

Lights for pilot vessels.

ART. 8. Sailing pilot vessels shall not carry the lights required for other sailing vessels, but shall carry a white light at the masthead, visible all around the horizon, and shall also exhibit a flare-up light every fifteen minutes.

Lights for fishing vessels and boats.

ART. 9. Open fishing boats and other open boats shall not be required to carry side lights required for other vessels; but shall, if they do not carry such lights, carry a lantern having a green slide on the one side and a red slide on the other side, and on the approach of or to other vessels such lantern shall be exhibited in sufficient time to prevent collision, so that the green light shall not be seen on the port side, nor the red light on the starboard side. Fishing vessels and open boats when at anchor or attached to their nets and stationary, shall exhibit a bright white light. Fishing vessels and open boats shall, however, not be prevented from using a flare-up in addition, if considered expedient.

RULES GOVERNING FOG SIGNALS.

Fog signals.

ART. 10. Whenever there is a fog, whether by day or night, the fog signals described below shall be carried and used, and shall be sounded at least every five minutes, viz:

(*a*) Steamships under way shall use a steam whistle, placed before the funnel, not less than eight feet from the deck.

(*b*) Sailing ships under way shall use a fog horn.

(*c*) Steamships and sailing ships, when not under way, shall use a bell.

STEERING AND SAILING RULES.

Two sailing ships meeting.

ART. 11. If two sailing ships are meeting end on, or nearly end on, so as to involve risk of collision, the helms of both shall be put to port, so that each may pass on the port side of the other.

Two sailing ships crossing.

ART. 12. When two sailing ships are crossing so as to involve risk of collision, then, if they have the wind on different sides, the ship with the wind on the port side shall keep out of the way of the ship with the wind on the starboard side, except in the case in which the ship with the wind on the port side is close-hauled, and the other ship free, in which case the latter ship shall keep out of the way. But if they have the wind on the same side, or if one of them has the wind aft, the ship which is to windward shall keep out of the way of the ship which is to leeward.

Two ships under steam meeting.

ART. 13. If two ships under steam are meeting end on, or nearly end on, so as to involve risk of collision, the helms of both shall be put to port, so that each may pass on the port side of the other.

Two ships under steam crossing.

ART. 14. If two ships under steam are crossing so as to involve risk of collision, the ship which has the other on her own starboard side shall keep out of the way of the other.

Sailing ship and ship under steam.

ART. 15. If two ships, one of which is a sailing ship and the other a steamship, are proceeding in such directions as to involve risk of collision, the steamship shall keep out of the way of the sailing ship.

Ships under steam to slacken speed.

ART. 16. Every steamship, when approaching another ship so as to involve risk of collision, shall slacken her speed, or, if necessary, stop and reverse; and every steamship shall, when in a fog, go at a moderate speed.

Vessels overtaking other vessels.

ART. 17. Every vessel overtaking any other vessel shall keep out of way of the said last-mentioned vessel.

Construction of articles 12, 14, 15, and 17.

ART. 18. Where, by the above rules, one of two ships is to keep out of the way, the other shall keep her course, subject to the qualifications contained in the following articles:

Proviso to save special cases.

ART. 19. In obeying and construing these rules due regard must be had to all dangers of navigation, and due regard must also be had to any special circumstances which may exist in any particular case rendering the departure from the above rules necessary in order to avoid immediate danger.

No ship under any circumstances to neglect proper precautions.

ART. 20. Nothing in these rules shall exonerate any ship, or the owner or master, or crew thereof, from the consequences of any neglect to carry lights or signals, or of any neglect to keep a proper lookout, or of the neglect of any precaution which may be required by the ordinary practice of seamen, or by the special circumstances of the case.

Approved April 29, 1864.

Should a collision unfortunately take place, each commanding officer is required to furnish the Department with the following information:

1. His own report, that of the pilot, the officer of the deck, and other officers who witnessed the occurrence. These reports and statements are to be exemplified by a diagram, and must contain the courses steered, the point at which the vessel was first seen, the bearing, the time when the engine was slowed, when the vessel was stopped, whether in motion, and if so, at what speed at the moment of collision, the direction of the wind, the condition of the weather and atmosphere, what lookouts were placed, what lights were exhibited by both vessels, whether either vessel deviated from the above rules and regulations, whether any blame can attach to any one, and if so, to whom, and any and all other facts bearing upon the subject.
2. Written statements and estimate of damage from officers of the vessel with which the vessel of the United States Navy collided, if they can be obtained.
3. Survey of the injury to both vessels by United States officers.
4. If the vessel is in charge of a pilot, and the collision has occurred from his acting in violation of the above rules and regulations, the fact must be established in the report, and no pilotage paid to him.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
August 13, 1864.

The GOVERNOR OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,
Concord, N. H.:

A company of artillery will be accepted from your State for not less than one year without regard to place of service. This authority is granted at request of Hon. Daniel Clark. Formal authority by mail.

JAS. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, *August 15, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I have the honor to acknowledge your instructions of this day "to state whether the supply of gunpowder and small-arm ammunition is adequate to the present wants of the service, and whether such arrangements have been made for future supplies as will be equal to the probable future wants of the service. Also whether there is a deficiency in the supply of any kind of ammunition," and to report as follows:

We have on hand at this time, or rather on the day of the last weekly statements received at this office, the 6th instant, viz: Musket cartridges, 159,000,000; pistol cartridges, 18,000,000; copper cartridges, 6,924,709. We have an ample supply of cartridges for carbines of other descriptions to meet all calls. The demand for carbine cartridges is principally for Sharps, Burnsides, and Spencers. For Sharps we have on hard 7,817,000, and orders and contracts for 4,764,650. Sharps to be delivered at the rate of 325,000, and Burnsides 180,000 per week. For Spencer and other copper cartridge carbine besides those on hand we have outstanding contracts and orders for 23,500,000, which are now being delivered at the rate of 250,000 per week. After the 7th proximo this rate will be increased to 280,000, after the 25th to 580,000, and after that time to 880,000. Besides these Frankford will in a few days produce 10,000 daily, to be increased to 100,000 as fast as possible.

In addition to the foregoing Mr. J. Goldmark had accepted an offer to make 9,000,000, but declined when he ascertained that his bond would have to equal the value of his contract. He, however, accepted order for 1,000,000, and I have written to ascertain if he would fulfill the contract first offered if the penalty of the bond was greatly reduced. If he accepts, our supplies of these cartridges will be greatly in advance of the probable demand.

Of gunpowder we have on hand 13,000 barrels of all kinds, and outstanding contracts for 5,156 barrels more. Owing to the excessive drought of this season, and to the explosion of some of the mills, our receipts have been considerably reduced, and the great consumption of musket and mortar powder has greatly reduced our stock of these two kinds; but of cannon powder we have an ample supply, and the inspector of powder has been instructed to urge the manufacturers to increase the delivery of powder of these kinds—mortar and musket.

Of artillery ammunition we have an ample supply on hand to meet all probable requisitions, and have been able to meet all calls, with the exception of that for Coehorn mortars. Of this kind but little had been used during the war previous to the operations before Petersburg. The call for the siege train embraced only 8,000 of these, which were duly provided; but many more have been supplied, and the present demand is more than we can supply, but the contracts recently awarded for 24-pounder shells will, I trust, in a few days enable us to supply all that will probably be needed.

Of lead we have an ample supply.

If it were possible to have any approximate data upon which to base the supply of ammunition for the Army, the duty would be both simple and satisfactory; but such has been the wanton waste as to defy all calculation. This subject has now attracted the serious

attention of generals commanding in the field, and I can but trust that we shall profit by it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Ordnance.

CIRCULAR.] WAR DEPT., ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 15, 1864.

To enable the Provost-Marshal-General to carry out fully the instructions of the Secretary of War in relation to organization and drill of the clerks serving in bureaus of the War Department, the chiefs of bureaus will promptly report to the Provost-Marshal-General the names of new clerks and messengers who may from time to time be employed in their offices, and of those who resign or are discharged.

Clerks or messengers who resign or are discharged will not receive final payments until they have accounted for the arms, uniforms, &c., issued to them as members of the military organization.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

STATE OF NEW YORK, NORTHERN DIVISION,
OFFICE ACTG. ASST. PROV. MAR. GEN.,
AND SUPT. VOLUNTEER RECRUITING,
Albany, August 15, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose the refusal of Governor Seymour to authorize the organization for garrison duty of the 100 men of Saratoga County, who are over forty-five years of age, and to ask whether these men may not be enlisted and mustered independently of the action of the Governor. Governor Seymour's letter needs no comments at my hands.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FREDK. TOWNSEND,
Lieutenant-Colonel Ninth U. S. Infantry,
Actg. Asst. Prov. Mar. Gen., and Supt. Vol. Recruiting.

[Inclosure.]

STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Albany, August 13, 1864.

Lieut. Col. F. TOWNSEND,
Actg. Asst. Provost-Marshal-General, Albany, N. Y.:

SIR: I have received the communication of the Provost-Marshal-General of August 11 in relation to raising 100 men in Saratoga County, over forty-five years of age, who desire to enter the service for garrison duty only, and I have been requested to issue the necessary authorization for recruiting such persons.

I have declined giving such authorizations, as in my judgment it would be impossible to do so under the provisions of Order No. 15, 1862, forbidding troops from being mustered into service on terms or

conditions confining their service to the limits of any State, and the act of Congress set forth therein, without its causing perplexing questions as to the liabilities of such men to be ordered into other service than that they anticipate when they enlist. These doubts and questions create discontent and complaints, while the enlistment of any number of men upon any terms and conditions other than those applying to the whole body of the service makes great confusion and difficulty in recruiting troops.

Yours, truly, &c.,

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., August 15, 1864.

Ordered, That in case the Governor of Ohio should deem it expedient to call out any military force for the purpose of repelling any invasion of said State or preserving the peace therein against disloyal persons who may incite or attempt to incite or raise insurrection against the Government, or preventing any resistance to the draft, or preserving the peace and protecting the persons and property of citizens of the State during the present war, the troops so called out shall be armed, transported, subsisted, and paid by the United States in the same manner as troops in the service of the United States during the time that it shall be necessary to keep said troops in the service for the purposes aforesaid, or either of them, and that on notice to this Department orders for that purpose will be issued to the proper staff officers of the Ordnance, Quartermaster's, and Commissary Departments. The troops aforesaid are not to be mustered into the U. S. service and are to be subject to draft.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
August 15, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

Men serving in three-years' organizations will be discharged to accept positions of commissioned officers in one-year commands.

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., August 16, 1864.

Capt. R. I. DODGE,
Eighth U. S. Infty., Actg. Asst. Prov. Mar. Gen., Harrisburg, Pa.:

CAPTAIN: I telegraphed you to-day that the Sixteenth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps has been ordered to report to you; four companies have left here for that purpose, the other six are at Elmira, N. Y. I have received your communication in reference to the difficulties with drafted men and deserters in Cambria and Columbia Counties, and hope you will so use this force as to secure a thorough administration

of the law without unnecessary collision. Every deserter from the late draft should, if possible, be arrested before the September draft commences. Report to me the arrival of troops and the disposition you make of them.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant

JAS. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 119. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, *Hilton Head, S. C., August 16, 1864.*

In view of the necessities of the military service, the want of recruits to complete the unfilled regiments in this department, the great numbers of unemployed colored men and deserters hiding about to avoid labor or service, and in consideration of the large bounties now paid to volunteers by the Government, General Orders, No. 17, dated headquarters Department of the South, Hilton Head, S. C., March 6, 1863,* is hereby amended to read as follows:

I. All able-bodied colored men between the ages of eighteen and fifty, within the military lines of the Department of the South, who have had an opportunity to enlist voluntarily and refused to do so, shall be drafted into the military service of the United States, to serve as non-commissioned officers and soldiers in the various regiments and batteries now being organized in the department.

II. Whenever any laborer shall be taken from any of the departments of the army their places shall be filled from those who are exempted by the surgeons as unfit for military duty by the superintendent of volunteer recruiting.

III. Deserters from regiments organized in this department who shall give themselves up on or before the 10th day of September, 1864, shall receive full pardon and be restored to duty.

IV. The owners or superintendents of plantations, and all other persons throughout the department not in the military service, are hereby authorized and required to arrest and deliver to the local provost-marshal of the nearest military post all deserters in their employ or loitering about their plantations, and if it be necessary for a guard to make the arrest, it shall be the duty of such person or persons knowing of the whereabouts of any deserter, or person by common reports called a deserter, to report the fact to the nearest military commander, and also to render him all assistance in his power to cause the arrest. Any person found guilty of violating this section shall be severely punished.

V. District provost-marshals are hereby directed to cause the arrest of all idle persons, and all persons within the military lines of their respective districts, either white or black, who have not proper and visible means of support, and to turn them over immediately to the general superintendent of volunteer recruiting service or his agents for conscription.

The Provost-Marshal-General and general superintendent of volunteer recruiting are charged with a strict enforcement of this order.

By command of Maj. Gen. J. G. Foster:

W. L. M. BURGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*See Series I, Vol. XIV, p. 1020.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
August 17, 1864.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR OF DELAWARE,
Wilmington, Del.:

SIR: You are hereby authorized to raise a regiment of volunteer infantry under the call of the 18th ultimo for 500,000 men. The term of service will be for either one, two, or three years, as recruits may elect. The said regiment must be mustered in before September 5, 1864, in order that it may be credited on the quota of the State under the aforesaid call. Should the regiment fail to organize within a reasonable time it will be consolidated into a battalion, so as to form and be mustered in before that date. The recruitment, organization, and musters into service will be in conformity with the requirements of the existing regulations of the War Department. Bounties will be paid in accordance with the provisions of Circular No. 27, current series, from this office.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

(Copy to Col. N. L. Jeffries, superintendent, &c., Baltimore, Md.)

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
August 17, 1864.

GOVERNOR OF DELAWARE,
Wilmington, Del.:

SIR: You are hereby authorized to raise two regiments of volunteer infantry for general service wherever required. The term of service will be 100 days, reckoning from the date of organization and muster into service of each regiment with minimum regimental organization. The troops will be organized and mustered according to the regulations of the War Department. They will be clothed, armed, equipped, subsisted, transported, and paid as other U. S. infantry volunteers. No bounty will be paid the aforesaid troops.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
August 17, 1864.

GOVERNOR OF DELAWARE,
Wilmington, Del.:

SIR: You are hereby authorized to raise a company of cavalry for two-years' service. The recruitment, organization, and muster into service will be in conformity with the requirements of the existing regulations of the War Department. The organization must be complete within thirty days from this date. Bounties will be paid in accordance with Circular No. 27, current series, from this office. When the company is completed and mustered into service it will be assigned to the Second Battalion of the First Delaware Cavalry.

J. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

(Copy to Col. N. L. Jeffries, superintendent volunteer recruiting service, Baltimore, Md.)

STATE OF MAINE, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Augusta, August 17, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: It is with great regret that I address you, knowing your multiplied perplexities, but the subject of this letter is of such importance and involving such consequences I do not feel at liberty to refrain from troubling you.

The Provost-Marshal-General has decided, as I am informed by authority here (Maj. J. W. T. Gardiner, acting assistant provost-marshal-general of this State), that enrollments may be corrected, but quotas must stand unchanged; that is, the basis may be altered, but not so substantial results.

In a number of sub-districts in this State the enrollment lists are manifestly erroneous, and though this may be corrected, yet, by order of General Fry, the assignment of the present quota, based on the erroneous enrollment, cannot be altered.

To illustrate: I have before me from one small town a list of 200 names improperly entered on the roll. Many over age, some aliens, some dead, some killed in service, others in service. That town has been assigned thirty or forty more than its just quota in consequence of these names being improperly added to the list.

According to the ruling of General Fry the enrollment may be corrected, but the quota founded on it must stand. This may be very military, but it is, to say the least, very illogical, not to characterize it by any stronger terms.

This is by no means a solitary instance. I appeal to you to know if something cannot be done to have these matters set right. If there is any reason for correcting an enrollment, good sense dictates that it should be carried out, and the quota which is, so to speak, the fruit of the enrollment, should be altered to conform to that.

I know delays are incident to making the corrections which, doubtless, will be called for in all parts of the country, and, as has been said to Governor Seymour, may defeat the call. A single suggestion on this point. To obviate the objection as to delay, order the draft to be made for a portion only of the 500,000 at first, leaving a margin sufficiently large for the correction of quotas. You will get a good many men in this way at an early day, time will be allowed for correcting the enrollment, and after this is done then let the draft proceed.

There are other considerations of a grave character which imperatively demand that the conscription act should be enforced in a spirit of justice and equality. Conscriptions have always been unpopular—I had almost said hateful—in all communities, and we have plenty of men who will avail themselves of every opportunity and every possible circumstance to irritate and prejudice the people. A draft so enforced as to produce a political revolution would be useless; and worse, the men could hardly be got to the field before they would be ordered back. I do not deem it necessary to say any more than that far more improbable events have happened than a political whirlwind in this country at the ensuing elections which will sweep everything before it.

I do not find fault because measures are adopted which seem to me untimely, but am ready at all times to do the best I can under any circumstances.

The Government needs the troops and ought to have them. To get them by volunteering, if possible, is the true way. If they are not to be had so, then the inexorable draft comes in; but unless this is conducted in a spirit of fairness and justice, in a popular government the people will be very likely, in the exercise of their political power and in the frenzy of a canvass, to do what might prove a source of endless and useless regret.

You may have thought that I was overanxious in regard to our liability to attack on the sea-board. I have had the same apprehension in regard to the destruction of our coast commerce, and as early as May 27 called the attention of the President to the subject and subsequently the Secretary of the Navy.

The Tallahassee seems to be running riot along the coast among our defenseless vessels, though I hope the latest reports are exaggerated.

Senator Morrill informs me that you will, by detailing the company I was authorized to raise for manning Fort Popham and the defense of Kennebec River, substantially grant the request I preferred. This was as much as I expected, though my mode of expression may have led you to think differently.

From my own position I can readily see the manifold annoyances to which you are subject. Yours is no bed of roses, and God forbid that I should plant a single thorn in your pillow. My intercourse with you has ever been agreeable, and I regretted to learn from Mr. Fessenden that I was misapprehended by you in relation to that company.

You very generously granted me authority to raise still other companies, but I felt it would be an abuse of confidence to proceed to do that which I did not feel was imperatively demanded. Therefore I did not move beyond this single company.

Yours, very respectfully,

SAML. CONY,
Governor of Maine.

[First indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
August 23, 1864.

Referred to the Provost-Marshal-General for report.

By order of Secretary of War:

JAS. A. HARDIE,
Colonel, &c.

[Second indorsement.]

AUGUST 24, 1864.

Respectfully returned with report as required.

The Governor is mistaken as to my having decided that "enrollments may be corrected, but quotas must stand unchanged." I have decided and ordered just the reverse, to wit, that if corrections are made in the enrollment, corresponding corrections shall be made in the quotas, the draft, however, not to be deferred for the purpose of correction. I see no other point in the letter on which I should report.

I have telegraphed Governor Cony on the subject.*

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

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*See August 24, p. 688.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., August 17, 1864.

THOMAS WEBSTER, Esq.,
Chairman Supervisory Committee,
1210 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.:

SIR: I am directed by the Secretary of War to inform you that you are hereby authorized to raise one regiment of infantry, to be composed of colored men, to be mustered into the service of the United States for three years or during the war. The regiment will be known and designated as the One hundred and twenty-seventh U. S. Colored Troops.

The instructions heretofore given in regard to organization, musters, &c., will govern in this case.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, &c.,

LEG. BENEDICT,
Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers.

CIRCULAR No. 65. WAR DEPT., ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 18, 1864.

The Secretary of War directs that enlisted men now in the Veteran Reserve Corps, who, upon examination, are found to be unfit for duty in the First Battalion, may be discharged if they so elect, and that men who have served two years (continuously) in the Army or Marine Corps of the United States, and have been honorably discharged by reason of expiration of term of service, or otherwise, and are thus by law exempt from draft, may be enlisted in the First Battalion of the Veteran Reserve Corps (for three years), without bounty from the United States.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
New York City, August 18, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: The authority given me by General Fry's letter, of the 8th instant, to raise a regiment for duty here until further orders will prove entirely inadequate to the purpose. Unless I am authorized to raise a regiment to serve in this city and harbor, and not elsewhere, I cannot get the men. I desire to refer to my letter of the 22d of July. Although there are no outward evidences of an intention to create disturbances when the approaching draft takes place, it is well known that there is a wide-spread feeling of hostility to the measures of the Government which is liable on the slightest pretext to break out into open violence. Neither the State nor the city authorities can be counted on for any aid in enforcing the draft; and while I impute no such designs to them, there are men in constant communication with them who, I am satisfied, desire nothing so much as a collision between the State and General governments and an insurrection in the North in aid of the Southern rebellion. I have no apprehension for the interior if tranquillity can be maintained in this

city, but I do not think it safe to rely exclusively on the State troops to preserve order. There should be at least 2,000 additional troops in the service of the United States on duty here, half to be stationed on the Battery, near Wall street, and half in the upper part of the city. I consider such a preparation demanded by every consideration of prudence, not only to enforce the draft but to protect the public property, which is very large both in quantity and value.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General.

DENVER, *August 18, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Give me authority to raise one company of colored soldiers for 100-days' regiment.

JNO. EVANS.

TRENTON, *August 18, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Can authority be given me to raise two or more regiments for one-year's service, the volunteers to be deducted from our quota on the next draft?

JOEL PARKER,
Governor of New Jersey.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, August 18, 1864.

Governor PARKER,
Trenton, N. J.:

The Provost-Marshal-General has been directed to forward you authority to raise two or more regiments of infantry for one-year's service, to be credited on the quota of your State if raised before the draft takes place. If the regiments are not completed by that time, the credit to be given for such as may have been enlisted, and they to be placed in New Jersey regiments in service.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, *August 19, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: As the present receipt of heavy cannon by this department is insufficient for meeting the wants of the country, I desire to present for your consideration certain facts connected therewith, showing the propriety and importance of increasing the supply up to the maximum capacity of our iron foundries. As communicated to you in my letter of the 31st of December, 1863, the number of 8-inch, 10-inch, and 15-inch Rodman guns required for the proper armament of our fortifications on the coast and frontier is estimated, from the best data attainable, at 4,218. The capacity (Army share) of our foundries

for this class of guns, in addition to their other work, was stated in the same letter at 612 for the year 1864, at which rate it would take seven years to produce the quantity required.

The following table exhibits the deficiency in the number of these guns expected to be received in the present year to date, and based on the estimated capacity of the founders engaged in the manufacture:

From January 1 to August 15, 1864.	Rodman guns.			
	15-inch.	10-inch.	8-inch.	Total.
Anticipated receipts	70	260	65	395
Actual receipts	55	93	26	174
Deficiency	15	167	39	221

This deficiency is chiefly attributable to the fact that in consequence of the high prices asked by Messrs. Charles Knap & Co., C. Alger & Co., the principal founders, it was not deemed advisable by the War Department in March last to accede to their terms, and such guns as they have delivered in the present year were due on order given prior to January 1, 1864.

Messrs. Seyfert, McManus & Co., of Reading, Pa., accepted a contract for seventy-five 8-inch and 10-inch guns at 10½ cents per pound, which they have nearly filled. We are now paying 13 cents a pound for 8-inch siege mortars and howitzers.

I inclose a memorandum from the Navy Ordnance Bureau showing the prices now being paid by them for heavy guns. As the magnitude of the work is such as will require years to execute it, and as its accomplishment is of vital importance to the defense of our harbors and sea-ports, I think no time should be lost in expending the money appropriated by Congress for the armament of fortifications, in order to avoid any further rise in the price of material and labor; and I request that I be authorized to make contracts for a definite number of guns to be delivered in specified times, and on the most favorable terms I can negotiate after due investigation, to be approved by you. As the want of a Government establishment of this kind makes us entirely dependent upon private parties, whose capital and experience enables them to exercise a monopoly of this kind of work, I consider the interests of the Government will suffer far more from the interruption in the supply of guns than from any dubious excess in the gains of the manufacturers.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Ordnance.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, August 19, 1864.

Governor EVANS,
Denver:

Authority to raise a company of colored troops for 100 days cannot be given.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CONCORD, *August 19, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Give us the privilege of raising one more battalion of heavy artillery for the northern part of the State, if you possibly can.

J. A. GILMORE,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
August 19, 1864.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,
Concord, N. H.:

SIR: You are hereby authorized by the Secretary of War to raise a battalion of heavy artillery, to consist of four companies for garrison service. The term of service will be for either one, two, or three years, as the recruit may elect. The recruitment, organization, and musters into service will be in uniformity with the requirements of existing regulations of the War Department. Bounties will be paid in accordance with Circular No. 27, current series, from the office of the Provost-Marshal-General of the United States.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, August 19, 1864.

Hon. E. D. MORGAN.
Hon. L. M. MORRILL.
Hon. THOMAS M. HOWE:

GENTLEMEN: With a view to stimulate the recruiting service and increase the efficiency and diligence of the officers of the Government engaged therein, and also to secure uniformity and promptness in the draft, this Department has deemed it expedient to appoint a commission of three persons of distinguished character and patriotism, having the confidence of the country, to visit the New England States and the States of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, to inspect the operations of the recruiting officers and boards of enrollment and provost-marshals in those States, and has appointed you to that position, urgently requesting you to assume the labor of performing that duty. In order to guide you, the following points are indicated:

First. You will please to visit the capital of each State and the principal recruiting divisions established by the provost-marshal therein, so far as you may deem expedient, and will see and converse with the assistant provost-marshal and the Board of Enrollment, and ascertain what may be the state of their respective operations. You will ascertain, first, whether their enrollment has been made and corrected, and the preliminary steps taken for the draft; second, whether they are diligent in receiving, examining, and mustering into the service volunteer recruits as they present themselves or are presented by local authorities or committees, or whether there is any delay, neglect, or fraud practiced by those officers, or that might,

with due diligence on their part be corrected, either in delaying the examination and muster in, or in receiving and mustering in incompetent and unfit persons.

Second. You will ascertain whether an adequate number of examining surgeons, mustering, and disbursing officers are at the respective posts which you may visit or in the districts, and whether their duties are performed negligently or with due diligence, having regard to the present urgent need for efficient action by every officer connected with this duty. Complaints have been made that mustering and examining officers devote but few hours per day to the performance of their duty, to the great hindrance and obstruction of recruiting. To this point you will please direct careful attention, ascertaining how many hours the officers are engaged in their duties, and whether they are in the habit of leaving their work undone instead of closing it up each day.

Third. You will please examine whether proper precautions are used after men are mustered into service to prevent their desertion, and whether they are with sufficient promptness and diligence forwarded to their proper place of rendezvous, and report any neglect or misconduct that may come to your knowledge in this respect.

Fourth. You will please confer with the executive authorities of the respective States, informing them of the nature of your mission and of the duties which you are required to perform, asking for their co-operation, and for any information which they may have in respect to neglect or inefficiency by recruiting or drafting officers [in] the performance of their duties, to the end that the evil may be promptly corrected by this Department.

Fifth. You will impress upon the State authorities, and upon all loyal and patriotic citizens with whom you may have intercourse, the urgent necessity of filling up our armies without delay.

These points, it is believed, will, in general terms, comprehend the whole scope of service required of you; but you will embrace in your investigation and report any other matters which may come to your knowledge, or which in your judgment may be material for the correction of abuses, the removal of complaints, and the efficiency of the service. Transportation, your necessary expenses, and the usual compensation paid by the Department to special commissioners, to wit, $8 per day, will be allowed for your services during the time you may be employed upon these duties.

You will communicate by telegraph with this Department whenever you may deem it necessary to do so.

Your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

STATE OF NEW YORK, NORTHERN DIVISION,
OFFICE OF ACTG. ASST. PROV. MAR. GEN.,
AND SUPT. VOLUNTEER RECRUITING,
Albany, August 19, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JAMES B. FRY,
Prov. Mar. Gen. U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

MY DEAR GENERAL: I had a conversation with the Governor last evening upon official business, in the course of which, in answering his question whether the draft was to be executed on the 5th of Sep-

tember, that it was, and that every step was being taken by me to have it done promptly on that day, he remarked that if such were the case we should have a fearful riot everywhere; that, however, he should not be here, as he had to go to the West anyhow; that he had gone through one riot and he never wished to see another. I remarked that perhaps instead of sending any more troops to the Valley of the Shenandoah they would be sent in large numbers to the State of New York. He then said, "Well, they will have the bloodiest fight they have ever yet had." Thus you perceive, general, how brave and loyal our Governor is. I wrote you once before that he was a coward; all such men are who play with the tools of conspiracy. It is their deluded followers who use them. Of this class the State of New York is full. I have long been satisfied in my own mind that the draft cannot be successfully executed anywhere in the State of New York without the presence at the headquarters of each provost-marshal of a large military force. If the draft be executed consecutively in the various districts of my division, a battery and 2,500 men will suffice; but if it shall occur simultaneously, pretty much the whole of this force will be requisite for Albany alone. It does seem to me that the Government stands wonderfully in its own light in ordering the draft at this time—just in the midst of a political campaign, with the whole country wild with the excitement of stump speeches, rum, roman candles, and bonfires. Indeed, should this draft, which allows of no commutation, occur at any other time the presence of a military force will be necessary, certainly in all of the large cities, and at a time like the approaching one a very large force is the *sine qua non;* besides, will not the draft at present work great prejudice to the success of the Union cause in the canvass. Matters have materially changed since last year. The draft of 1863 succeeded the victories of Vicksburg and Gettysburg, and the people were buoyant and hopeful, and the draft served to discover who were loyal and who were copperheads. Now the questions need vastly more delicate handling or the peacemongers will succeed. In my own mind I am certain that if the draft be enforced before the election, a so-called Democratic President will occupy the White House the next four years.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FREDK. TOWNSEND,
Lieutenant-Colonel Ninth U. S. Infantry.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., August 20, 1864.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Commanding Department of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that your letter of the 9th instant relative to filling up the colored regiments serving in your department has been received, and an official copy of the same referred to Col. R. D. Mussey, commissioner for the organization of colored troops in Tennessee, with the following indorsement, viz:

Official copy respectfully referred to Col. R. D. Mussey, One hundredth U. S. Colored Troops, commissioner for the organization of colored troops, Nashville, Tenn., who is desired to conform his action as nearly as possible to the views expressed by Major-General Thomas.

Colonel Mussey will please report any objection that may exist to the plan proposed herein.

An official copy of your letter and the above indorsement has been referred to Brig. Gen. L. Thomas, Adjutant-General U. S. Army, at Louisville, Ky., for his action, if necessary.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
Springfield, Mass., August 20, 1864.

His Excellency JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor, Boston:

DEAR SIR: From present indications I believe it will be impossible for this city to fill its quota under the last call of the President by volunteers from its own citizens. We shall, however, I trust, do a good deal in this way in the course of the next ten days.

A large proportion of our enrollment is made up of unmarried men who are employed directly and indirectly by the United States Government. More or less of these men are now leaving the city daily to avoid the draft, and as the 5th of September approaches the number leaving will be largely increased. I am informed by those most competent to judge that in all probability by the time of the draft more than 500 of the ablest bodied young men who are on our enrollment will have left. Such being the case, and if we cannot fill our quota by volunteers, the draft will bear peculiarly hard upon the permanent residents here and others who have not yet parted with all their patriotism.

Now, what we want, and what I hope we may yet accomplish, is to get men from abroad to go as volunteers. I have, I think, a reasonable prospect of procuring 300 men (foreigners) to apply on our quota; but to get them here will require six or seven weeks, and they will avail us nothing unless some arrangement can be made with the War Department, so that the notification to men who may be drafted can be temporarily suspended.

If Your Excellency is so disposed and will intercede for us at Washington for the purpose of obtaining permission to our Board of Enrollment to suspend these notices, in case of a draft, for a limited period, I shall feel greatly and personally obliged, and the obligation will be one which our citizens will appreciate in an eminent degree.

I remain, with great respect, your obedient servant,

H. ALEXANDER, JR.,
Mayor.

[Indorsement.]

AUGUST 22, 1864.

Respectfully forward to the Honorable the Secretary of War this letter of the mayor of Springfield, Mass.

The men offered are trained soldiers, who have seen foreign service, of real merit and value. I hope the Department will go to the verge of its powers in enabling the mayor to reach and secure them, by agreeing to their substitution in the manner proposed.

JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor of Massachusetts.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
August 20, 1864.

The GOVERNOR OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,
Concord, N. H.:

This is authority from Secretary of War to raise one battery of heavy artillery additional to the four authorized yesterday, and on same conditions as to recruitment, musters, and service.

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy by mail for Captain Silvey.)

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
August 20, 1864.

The GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK,
Albany, N. Y.:

SIR: I am directed by the Secretary of War to inform you that, subject to your approval, Edwin S. Jenney, esq., of Onondaga County, is hereby authorized to raise a regiment of volunteer infantry under the call of the 18th ultimo for 500,000 men.

* * * * * * *

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copies to Lieut. Col. F. Townsend, U. S. Army, and Maj. A. S. Diven.)

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, *August 20, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: For the first time in my varied and extensive official correspondence with you I ask a reduction of the military forces you demand from Ohio. It is an unpleasant task for me, and of necessity must be equally unpleasant to you. A sense of duty, arising from my former connection with the militia forces of Ohio, is my apology for troubling you.

I am aware that it was distinctly understood between yourself and Governors Brough, Morton, and Yates that the acceptance of the 100-days' troops tendered by them should in no way affect the draft then pending; but in view of the fact that Indiana and Illinois substantially failed to furnish the men promised from those States, and that Ohio furnished more than her quota, and mainly from the loyal districts, and exclusively from the loyal men of the State, and that the service itself was far more onerous than expected, either by the Government or the men themselves, I ask that the several districts, townships, and wards which actually furnished these men be credited with the service, and that the men themselves who may be drafted in the coming draft be credited for the time actually served by them. To show the justice of this request I have but to state that this township furnished 200 men for the 100-days' service, and the township adjoining did not furnish any. Our men went to the extreme front, where they yet are—the living and well ones. Now, is it not right

that we ask that our township be credited with the service of these men, and thus reduce our quota, say fifty, and the men themselves, if drafted, be credited with the time they have already served? In no other way can the burdens of this war be equally distributed.

The call for the 100-days' men of Ohio was extraordinary and unequal in its operation upon the people of the State, and unless remedied in the mode I propose, or some other equally just method, will produce a feeling highly prejudicial to your Department, and to the future militia service of the State.

Please give the subject your profound consideration and advise me of your actions herein.

Very truly, yours,

DAVID TOD.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *August 21, 1864.*

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

The State of Illinois had an excess of 35,875 three-years' men July 1, 1864.

The law of Congress requires, in adjusting accounts with States, that the time of service shall be computed. Our quota under the call of July is 52,057. If, therefore, we had no excess, 52,057 one-year's men would fill our quota. Now, therefore, I insist that this State is not liable to a draft under the present call, because adjustments should be made with States when the calls are made. Universal dissatisfaction exists at the threatened draft under these circumstances.

RICHARD YATES,
Governor.

CIRCULAR No. 66. } WAR DEPT., ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, August 22, 1864.*

The Secretary of War forbids the recruiting of men in one State to be credited to another, except as provided by the act of July 4, 1864, for recruiting in States in rebellion.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
August 22, 1864.

GOVERNOR OF INDIANA,
Indianapolis, Ind.:

SIR: You are hereby authorized to raise a new battery of light artillery. The term of service will be for either one, two, or three years, as recruits may elect. The recruitment, organization, and musters into service will be in conformity with the requirements of the existing regulations of the War Department. Bounties will be paid in accordance with the provisions of Circular No. 27, current series, from this office.

J. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

(Copy to superintendent recruiting service.)

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
August 22, 1864.

The GOVERNOR OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,
Concord, N. H.:

You are authorized to raise one new regiment of infantry. Full instructions by mail.

JAS. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Albany, August 22, 1864.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: It was my purpose not to answer your communication of the 11th instant with regard to the quota of this State. While it caused regret and disappointment, I felt that your decision was final, and that further discussion might lead to irritation of the public mind upon a subject upon which it was already deeply excited.

Upon reflection, I feel that it would be inferred from silence on my part that I acquiesce in that decision, as you state in your letter that you submit the report of the Provost-Marshal-General, "which you trust will satisfy me that the objections which I have made against the quotas assigned to the State of New York are not well founded." Perhaps I should do injustice to the people of this State and to myself if I did not enter my protest against the decisions of your Department, based upon the reports of the Provost-Marshal-General and the Solicitor of the War Department. It is not unnatural that they should tenaciously defend their own decisions and actions in regard to questions which have excited so much interest and feeling. I regret that the tone of their reports should create perhaps an unjust suspicion that they have unconsciously become prejudiced against those who are injuriously affected by the quota of the State.

I do not propose to use further arguments or bring forward further facts to show that the enrollments do not comply with the acts of Congress, which provide that they shall be "in proportion to the number of men resident in the counties or subdivisions thereof liable to render military service." The report of the Provost-Marshal-General itself proves that the enrollment is wildly erroneous. The following statement, taken from the tables in that report, show that they do not approximate the correct results:

In New Hampshire the average quotas are 2,167; Illinois, 4,004; Michigan, 3,047; Indiana, 3,248; New Jersey, 3,178; Massachusetts, 2,167. If we add the statements of the quotas of the cities of New York and Brooklyn, they are 3,855; the two Congressional districts in Massachusetts made up of Boston and adjacent cities, 2,550.

These discrepancies between different States, some of which adjoin each other, are so clearly the results of incorrect enrollments that it would be useless to bring forth proofs of that fact. They admit of no explanations. Indeed, the Provost-Marshal-General shows in the report which you sent me that the enrollments of 1863 and of 1864 impeach each other.

He states that the letter which I wrote to you "does not differ essentially from one on the same subject addressed by me in August last to His Excellency the President, which was answered by him on

the 10th of August, 1863," and that "statements and arguments then presented are now renewed, as if they had not heretofore been fully explained and refuted." Yet it appears in the very report in which he objects to my renewal of these complaints that the enrollment of 1864 corrected errors in the enrollment of 1863, in the eight districts of New York and Brooklyn, amounting in the aggregate to 7,221 men.

He states that this "excess of the quota under calls of October 17, 1863, and February 1, 1864, for 500,000 men, over call of July 18, 1864, for the same number of men, was 7,221. This excess resulting from the fact, the enrollment has been reduced since last year by revision and correction." In one district alone the correction amounts to 2,338, or 36½ per cent.

What can show more clearly the justice of the complaints made by me in 1863, when there was the great excess over the excessive enrollments to which I now object?

I am confident you will agree with me that it was my duty to call your attention to the results of these enrollments, with a view to their correction. All that I asked was that an investigation should be had for the purpose of learning if these errors existed in fact.

It is admitted by all parties that errors should be corrected, and that they may exist, for the boards of enrollment in the several Congressional districts are directed to correct these lists in the manner pointed out in your answer to my letter.

The whole question then is narrowed down to this: In what way should the errors be corrected? The objection of the Solicitor of the War Department to the legality of the method proposed by me applies as well to any other plan, for the act of Congress does not point out the methods by which this shall be done.

The Solicitor says:

> When the time comes for calling out the forces of the respective districts the enrollments thereof which have been previously subject to correction must be taken as the basis for ascertaining and assigning the quotas. This is the positive requirements of the acts of Congress.

No one objects to this. The question is simply how shall the corrections be made? This is left for you to decide. If it is not, the plan upon which you propose to act is equally illegal. Which, then, is the most practicable and equitable mode of making the corrections?

I object to the Board of Enrollment, for we see that there is a pride of opinion which disinclines officials to correct their own errors. Neither is there force in the objection that the commission would operate "to delay strengthening the armies now in the field," &c. On the contrary, such commission could act with more vigor and celerity than the boards of enrollment, which are overburdened with other duties.

The mode of correction proposed in your answer is not applicable to cities like New York and Brooklyn.

It is in all cases somewhat difficult to prove a negative, and that peculiar individuals do not live in a town or district. In a large city where the inhabitants are strangers to each other, though living in close proximity, where the population is shifting and where there is a daily influx of strangers, it is almost impossible to show that names are improperly upon the enrollment, when perhaps they represent persons who do not exist or those living in other sections of the country who have no interest in pointing out such errors, and the result will show that the Board of Enrollment will do little toward correcting the great and notorious excess of names upon which the quota is

based. I also regret the decision that the credit for three-years' men to which this State is entitled is not allowed to count against three times their number enlisted for one year. I do not speak of enlistments hereafter to be made. In relation to these each district can enlist for such time as may be deemed best. In making up the account of men sent to the Army by New York up to July, 1864, the number of those serving for terms less than three years was reduced so as to make them all equal to three-years' men. Upon the present call, therefore, it seems but just that the men who have heretofore enlisted for two years or a shorter period should count against the present demand. Otherwise this and other States which have credits in excess of their quotas suffer in comparison with the States which have failed to answer to the calls of Government.

I know that it is said that this will be equalized on future calls; but the public are appalled by the view put forth by the Solicitor of the War Department that these inequalities are to be made right by the repeated drafts which he contemplates in his decision, and that the war is to be prolonged for such a period of time. I feel it due to your Department and to myself to state frankly my objections to your decisions and my regret that you feel compelled to decline acceding to my suggestions.

And I do so the more freely, as it gave me pleasure to express on behalf of the people of the State of New York the great satisfaction with regard to your decision in relation to the quota of 1863, which relieved a number of its districts from erroneous and oppressive enrollments.

Truly, yours, &c.,

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, August 23, 1864.

Hon. HORACE GREELEY,
New York:

I will be very glad to see the friend whom you mentioned in your note of the 21st instant,* which is just received. Please give him a letter of introduction to me.

JNO. G. NICOLAY.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, August 24, 1864.

Major-General DIX,
Commanding Department of the East, New York:

The President directs the release of Joseph Howard, the author of the forged proclamation, a prisoner in Fort Lafayette.

By order of the Secretary of War:

JAS. A. HARDIE,
Colonel and Inspector-General.

STATE OF IOWA,
Davenport, August 24, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: Under the late call for 500,000 troops the quota assigned to Iowa is 15,784, and after deducting therefrom 11,719, being the amount

* Not found.

of excesses over former calls, leaves only 4,065 men now due from this State upon said quota. By the method adopted for assigning this quota to the several districts, after giving credits for excesses and charging deficiencies under former calls, the number now claimed from them amounts in the aggregate to about 8,000. This number being so largely in excess of the amount known to be due from the State under the last call has created a very general impression that errors have occurred in making the computations for the sub-districts, and that there is great injustice in assessing double the number upon the districts that is claimed to be due from the State at large.

I am aware that the apparent error arises from the fact that delinquent counties are charged with their deficiencies under former calls, which have been added to their portion of the quota assigned to the State under the late one, thus making the number they are now required to furnish. While I am willing to concede the justice and propriety of the rule adopted, whereby counties, townships, and wards which are in excess of former calls are credited therewith, and those in arrears are charged with their deficiencies, thus making the burdens of the entire war fall equally upon all in proportion to their military strength, yet we cannot keep from view the fact that prior to July, 1862, the Government kept no account with the counties, and therefore has no data for ascertaining the number of men they had furnished up to that time, unless the schedule furnished by the State is adopted and consulted. And even this mode of dealing would fall short of accomplishing entire justice, for the reason that the State schedule does not show an account with townships and wards, and the further reason that large local bounties were offered in the cities and large towns of the State which enabled them to obtain and receive credit for many hundreds from the agricultural districts and communities. In this way it is notorious that many townships and wards, now receiving credits for excesses under former calls and escaping with but a light assessment under the present one, obtained large numbers of the men with which they stand credited; and in consequence of this mode of recruiting districts from which men were thus obtained are put down as delinquent and assessed accordingly. The rural districts of Iowa being new, their sparse population consisting of farmers of very moderate means, deprived of the advantages of markets for their products, were not able to compete with the cities and wealthier communities, which command the money of the State, in offering local bounties to volunteers. Hence, as might have been expected, a large number of the men which from time to time they have furnished for the war have been unjustly credited to other districts whose money attracted them; and although they now appear to be in arrears, yet, as a matter of fact, nearly all of them have furnished their full number and should not now be charged with deficiencies.

In addition to this, the 100-days' troops now in the field were nearly all obtained from the agricultural communities, and as the terms of enlistment of these regiments will not expire until some days after the time fixed for the draft, and from which great assistance could have been derived in the way of voluntary enlistments, the burden now imposed upon these thinly populated districts must fall with peculiar hardship.

From the foregoing facts I respectfully suggest that it is obviously impossible to properly adjust credits and deficiencies with either counties townships, or wards upon any data accessible to the Government,

and an attempt to do so will result in manifest inequality and great injustice to communities whose patriotism and devotion to the common cause are proverbial.

For these reasons, to my mind unanswerable, I feel constrained to ask of the Government a modification of the rule adopted, and that we be required to furnish only the number of men due from us as a State under the late call, and that under the circumstances it be not attempted to charge deficiencies to districts apparently delinquent under former calls. I would not ask that Iowa be excused from furnishing a single man for this great work really due from her in just proportion to her military strength; and in this I but utter what I believe is the united sentiment of her people, who now, as heretofore, are resolved that this Government shall be sustained. But we cannot, without just grounds of complaint, be required to furnish from our already depleted and laboring population so large an excess over the quota just assigned to the State at large.

I need scarcely remind you, general, that this State has not played the laggard or failed in any respect to perform her whole duty throughout the entire period of the war; that she has been prompt in responding to the demands upon her, and that instead of doing less she has uniformly done more than was required. We raised, and until recently kept ready for service, two brigades of troops, one for defense against the Indians upon our northern border, and the other for the defense of both Southern Iowa and Northern Missouri against guerrilla depredations, for which we have not only received no reimbursement, but no credit upon our quota for the men so employed.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. M. STONE.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., August 24, 1864.

His Excellency Governor CONY,
Augusta, Me.:

In letter to Secretary of War, dated August 17, you say, I have decided that "enrollments may be corrected, but quotas must stand unchanged; that is, the basis may be altered but not so substantial results." I find no record of such decision in my office, nor did I ever knowingly render such. On the contrary my orders and my practice are that where the enrollment is corrected before draft corresponding corrections shall be made at once in the quotas by the provost-marshal-general of the State. That will be done in Maine. The draft, however, not to be deferred for the purpose of correcting the enrollment.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
August 25, 1864.

Hon. GREEN CLAY SMITH,
Lexington, Ky.:

SIR: I am directed by the Secretary of War to inform you that, subject to the approval of the Governor of Kentucky, you are authorized to raise a regiment of volunteer infantry under the call of the 18th

ultimo for 500,000 men. The term of service will be for either one, two, or three years, as recruits may elect. The recruitment, organization, and musters into service will be in conformity with the existing regulations of the War Department. Bounties will be paid in accordance with the provisions of Circular No. 27, current series, from this office. Should the regiment fail to organize within a reasonable time, the men recruited will be consolidated into a battalion, or be transferred to other organizations so as to form and be ready for active service.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

(Copies to Governor of Kentucky and Maj. W. H. Sidell.)

AUGUSTA, ME., *August 25, 1864.*

His Excellency A. LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

Under your call for 500,000 men, to be enforced by an inexorable conscription, citizens of Maine are coming forward very freely to enlist in the Navy, but requisite facilities are not granted by the Navy Department to examine and muster those presenting. I am told that they decline enlisting as landsmen.

Maine will give you the best sailors in the service—intelligent and patriotic. It is intolerable that we are to be cut off from putting in our men who are anxious to enlist, either for want of proper facilities or by vexatious rulings of subordinates.

I am likewise informed that the receiving ship Sabine, now at Portland, is about to leave, which will put an end to these enlistments altogether.

I ask of you to order the Secretary of the Navy to return her there, and to have examining and mustering officers placed at Bangor, with force sufficient in each place to attend to all who call.

If you will not accept our men for the Navy, and enforce the conscription for the Army, you may look for political results agreeable neither to you nor myself.

SAML. CONY,
Governor of Maine.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, August 25, 1864.

Governor ANDREW,
Boston:

The Provost-Marshal-General has been directed to issue the authority asked for Colonel Dudley to raise a colored brigade, to be officered by colored officers, subject to the approval of General Canby and such regulations as he may deem essential to the service. The troops to be organized as U. S. troops, under the general regulations, and officers to be commissioned by this Department. The volunteers not to be credited to any State quota.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

NEW YORK, *August 25, 1864.*

Hon. W. H. SEWARD:

MY DEAR SIR: As I omitted to send you the inclosed, I now take the liberty to present it for your consideration, with the hope that the Government will take this favorable opportunity to avoid a most calamitous extremity. It is not for a head of one of the departments to overlook the importance of yielding to the cogent necessity of circumstances, and the more especially when in coercing a rigid execution of the law, the highest interests of the country are placed in jeopardy. I come in contact with so many honorable and patriotic gentlemen entertaining the same opinions I do with regard to the draft, and one this morning who was wounded in the recent riot, who would like an opportunity to revenge himself, that I cannot hesitate in a proffer of my views.

If you can quiet the fears of this city you will gain strength everywhere, and the sooner the decision be made the more certain will be its beneficial effects. A disturbance in this place will be followed with great embarrassments elsewhere, in the promotion of which we have many politicians of the worst kind of grade. I shall see Mr. Blunt in the course of the day and learn from him what are our dangers and what may be our hopes. It has afforded me much satisfaction to see the conservative conduct of the people of Indianapolis since the exposure. It looks as if the West has not run mad hopelessly.

Yours, truly,

A. HAMILTON.

[Inclosure.]

THE DRAFT.

Credit claimed for 26,000 naval recruits.

On Monday the county volunteer committee forwarded to Governor Seymour and Major Townsend, the Commission appointed by the Secretary of War to ascertain the number of naval enlistments in this State since the commencement of this war, a voluminous report containing the names, ages, and residences of over 26,000 naval recruits.

This report will be forwarded immediately to the War Department by the commissioners, and every possible exertion will be made to have this county credited with these 26,000 men. If they are successful in their efforts, and many who are in positions to be able to judge think they will be, this city will have a surplus of some 6,000 men, and there will be no necessity for a draft.

Important meeting of the Board of Supervisors—Resolutions adopted asking for a postponement of the draft.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, Supervisor Blunt occupying the chair in the absence of the president.

The quota of this city.—Supervisor Purdy offered the following resolution respecting the adjustment of the city's quota, which was adopted unanimously:

Whereas, it is currently reported that no correction of the error and injustice done in estimating the quota for the county of New York, under the call of the President of the United States for 500,000 men for the Army, has as yet been made; and

Whereas, the county of New York has ever promptly responded to the call of the President and sent to the Army over 100,000 men, and expended over $15,000,000

for the preservation, maintenance, and support of the Union and defense of the capital of the country; and

Whereas, numbers of uniformed regiments of this county are now absent in obedience to the late call of the President for 100-days' volunteers for the defense of the States of this Union; and

Whereas, it is due alike to positive self-preservation and the defense of our citizens and our homes, the more especially at this time when the freebooters of the Southern rebels have been within our harbor and in sight of our forts, capturing our citizens and destroying their property without molestation; and

Whereas, evidence of the most undoubted character is now in possession of Supervisor Blunt, chairman of the committee on volunteers, who caused to be copied from the several naval depots for the enlistment of sailors, by which it appears that over 24,000 mariners have been enlisted in the U. S. Navy, and are now in the service, and for which no credit has been given to this county: Therefore,

Resolved, That the committee on volunteering be directed to act in concert with the Governor of the State of New York and his associate, with a view of making proper representations to the President of the United States and Secretary of War, pointing out to them the facts herein stated and asking for a postponement of the draft; and also the necessity of exempting therefrom firemen actually doing duty as such, the uniformed military regiments, and such members of the police force as are essential to the preservation of public order, and also to represent to the authorities the hardship of taking the heads of families, upon whom devolve the duty of providing means for their support, and of enforcing the draft. From the circumstances related it appears to be just that this county should be accredited with all who have volunteered.

CIRCULAR No. 67. WAR DEPT., ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, August 26, 1864.*

I. With a view to a careful examination of every recruit, substitute, &c., received at the general rendezvous established for the reception of recruits, &c., before forwarding them to regiments, in order that all of those unfit for field service may be discharged, as required by orders and regulations, the Secretary of War directs that the Surgeon-General place at each of the general rendezvous referred to as many officers of the Medical Corps as may be necessary to make the requisite examinations; these medical officers to be selected so as to give some of the best talent of the Medical Corps for the especial purpose of examining recruits.

II.. The Secretary of War also directs that in future commanders of troops in the field discourage, as far as practicable, the discharge of enlisted men who have passed the examination provided for in paragraph I of this circular, for disability existing at the time of entry into service.

III. Whenever recruits, drafted men, &c., are found unfit for service at the examination referred to in paragraph I of this circular, a copy of the report of the Board of Inspectors will be forwarded to the recruiting and mustering officer, or Board of Enrollment, as the case may be, as well as to the Adjutant-General, to give them an opportunity to make such explanation to the Adjutant-General of their action as may be in their power.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR No. 68. WAR DEPT., ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, August 26, 1864.*

The following decision of the Second Comptroller of the Treasury is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

* * * The bounties provided by this last-mentioned act (approved July 4, 1864, for enrolling and calling out the national forces), though referred in terms to volunteers alone, who shall enlist under calls which the President is authorized to make, are yet made applicable to men enlisted in the regular forces by the fifth section act July 29, 1861, which enacts that they shall be entitled to the same bounties, in every respect, as those allowed to volunteers.

The bounties thus authorized shall be paid in installments, as follows: On being duly accepted at depot, $100; on the expiration of eighteen months' service, $100; on the expiration of the full term, $100.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HARRISBURG, *August 26, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

DEAR SIR: Mr. Eyster goes to Washington to see you in relation to the draft of Chambersburg. The leading men there among our friends think that in consideration of the distress and poverty created by the rebels in the burning of the town the men liable to the draft should be exempted for the present. To my mind it seems clear that those people have suffered more than their share by this war, and that if your Department has the power it should be exercised for their benefit.

Mr. Eyster now lives in Chambersburg and with his brothers, who are among the most enterprising men there, he has been for some time largely engaged in business. He has some plan which to me seems reasonable, and which he will explain.

I am glad to tell you that volunteering was never more brisk in this State, and that I feel confident we will need very little coercion.

Very respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON.

MEMORANDUM.] WAR DEPT., ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, August 27, 1864.*

Circular No. 66 applies also to the District of Columbia.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, D. C., August 27, 1864.*

Col. N. A. M. DUDLEY,
Thirtieth Massachusetts Volunteers:

(Through His Excellency John A. Andrew, Governor of Massachusetts, Boston, Mass.)

SIR: By direction of the Secretary of War you are hereby authorized to raise in the city of New Orleans, La., and vicinity one brigade (of four regiments) of infantry, to be composed of colored men, and to be mustered into the service of the United States for one, two, or three years, the recruitment and organization to be conducted in accordance with the rules and regulations of the recruiting service.

The officers will be appointed by the President from such candidates as may be nominated by Major-General Canby, commanding Military Division of West Mississippi, and will be mustered into service on the presentation to the proper mustering officer of their appointments, signed by the Secretary of War.

The troops to be raised under the authority herein granted will not be credited to the quota of any State.

This authority is subject to the approval of Major-General Canby, and also subject to such regulations and modifications as he may deem essential to the service.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, &c.,

LEG. BENEDICT,

Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers.

HDQRS. COMR. ORGANIZATION U. S. COLORED TROOPS,

Nashville, August 27, 1864.

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I have the honor very respectfully to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, addressed to the Adjutant-General of the Army, dated August 9, 1864, and referred to me by yourself under date of August 20, 1864, concerning the organizing of new regiments of colored troops before old regiments are filled to the maximum.

I have the honor to state that since February last I have begun no new regiments of colored troops, with the exception of one regiment formed from Kentucky recruits, of which more hereafter.

In February Adjutant-General Thomas directed the formation of the Fortieth U. S. Colored Infantry and the Ninth U. S. Colored Artillery (Heavy).

The organization of these regiments was necessarily delayed by the policy upon which I acted of filling regiments already commenced to the minimum before I began new regiments. The Fortieth Regiment to-day has only about 275 men and the Ninth U. S. Colored Artillery only about 147 (a company).

After recruiting for colored troops was permitted in Kentucky for some time all recruits were forwarded here to be organized and assigned. It was at that time thought that Camp Foster would be made a permanent rendezvous for the reception and organization of Kentucky recruits, and acting upon what seemed to me the best interest of the service, I organized the first 900 recruits who came into a regiment to serve as a recruiting force for Middle Tennessee and as a guard for Camp Foster. No sooner, however, was the regiment to which I designed to appoint Lieutenant-Colonel Bartholomew, Fifteenth U. S. Colored Infantry, as colonel, raised, than the policy in Kentucky was changed and regiments were ordered to be organized in that State.

Adjutant-General Thomas did me the honor to appoint me to the command of the regiment raised at Camp Foster and immediately organized or authorized several regiments in Kentucky, appointing Lieutenant-Colonel Bartholomew, above mentioned, to the colonelcy of the One hundred and ninth U. S. Colored Infantry. I have made since that time frequent endeavors to procure recruits from Kentucky

to fill up the regiments already authorized here, but unsuccessfully, Brevet Major-General Burbridge preferring to retain in Kentucky all men recruited there.

My present wish and policy are—and I understand they are those of the chief of the Colored Bureau and of the Adjutant-General—to fill the Fortieth Infantry and the Ninth Artillery to the minimum and then fill to the maximum all the regiments serving in East and Middle Tennessee and Northern Georgia and Alabama.

I should be very much gratified if there could be obtained from Kentucky, say, 1,500 recruits for the incomplete regiments above alluded to. It would be excellent policy, I think. I am convinced that Major-General Thomas has in his letter done me, unintentionally, injustice, for I believe that the course he recommends is substantially the one I am endeavoring to carry out. I suppose that Major-General Thomas may have been led into the error of supposing that I was forming new regiments from the fact that the names of several enlisted men and others in the Department of the Cumberland who have passed the examining board here have been given by me to Adjutant-General Thomas, who has ordered the men to duty with regiments in Kentucky. But beyond so furnishing these names I have nothing and have had nothing to do with the organization of regiments of U. S. colored troops in Kentucky.

I have the honor, colonel, to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. D. MUSSEY,
Col. 100th U. S. Colored Infty., Comr. U. S. Colored Troops.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., August 28, 1864.

Maj. F. N. CLARKE,
Actg. Asst. Provost-Marshal-General, Boston, Mass.:

Hon. J. D. Baldwin writes me from Worcester that towns in his district enlist their own citizens, provide bounties for them, and send them to camp or rendezvous to be mustered in and credited. That after reaching rendezvous they are beset by recruiting agents for other places, especially Boston. These agents, offering higher local bounties, succeed in getting the men credited to other towns than those where they belong and which enlisted and presented them. You are hereby directed to forbid and prevent this practice, and to detect it if it is in operation. You will not give credits thus fraudulently obtained.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Jefferson City, Mo., August 28, 1864.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington City, D. C.:

SIR: Volunteering for the U. S. service is progressing very well in this State at present—so much so that I have strong hopes of filling up the eleven new regiments of twelve-months' men called for by General Rosecrans by the 8th of next month. I believe that the entire quota of Missouri under the last call of the President can be filled by volunteers by the middle of October next.

Under our statutes counties and cities are authorized to give bounties, and for this purpose may levy taxes to any amount. Many counties have already levied taxes for that purpose; but as it takes time to collect the taxes, or even to borrow money, the means to pay the bounties is in many cases not yet provided.

As Missouri has always promptly filled her quotas with volunteers, and has in addition furnished a large militia force not yet credited to her, I trust you will not think it unreasonable in me to ask a postponement of the draft in this State for one month from and after the 5th proximo. We do not seek to avoid furnishing our quota; on the contrary, we are most anxious to furnish all the troops called for from the State. All we ask is a little more time.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

WILLARD P. HALL,
Governor of Missouri.

HARTFORD, CONN., *August 29, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I trust you will not hesitate to issue the order respecting the reassignment of the quota of Connecticut on the 1st September, suggested by Morgan and Morrill. It will be right.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM,
Governor of Connecticut.

HDQRS. ACTG. ASST. PROV. MAR. GEN., STATE OF KENTUCKY,
Louisville, August 29, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: As you have directed me to await your orders before beginning the draft, I infer it is not peremptorily fixed for September 5, and hope that, for this State at least, some delay may be allowed. After earnest exertion and investigation I consider the preparation inadequate to insure just action. The revision of the enrollment is not what it should be or what it would have been but for the perturbed and semi-rebellious condition in which the State has been kept for a long time past. The enemy, sometimes as invaders, but most frequently and continuously in the shape of guerrilla bands, has had sufficient control of some districts to interfere with and impede and endanger our work. It was only two hours since that I was telegraphed from Evansville by Captain Grissom, provost-marshal, Second District, that Owensborough, his headquarters, had been taken by the enemy, a portion of his records destroyed, and he, with his officers and employés, driven out and now are at Evansville.

As to credits for recruits made, if I may believe statements made by delegations from counties and those sent to me in writing, the provost-marshals have not been strict in assigning their recruits to the counties from which they come.

The complaints are often exaggerated, but time for attempts at rectifying should be allowed, to allay or prevent dissatisfaction. It is also a fact that slaves from the counties bordering Tennessee—Christian, Logan, &c.—have gone in large numbers into Tennessee, some of whom have enlisted without being credited, and State agents are seeking to adjust this, while many others have run away and will not enlist, and General Burbridge is taking means to get them or some of them.

I have not as yet received a single return from commissaries of musters or from recruiting agents not under my immediate control. Time should be allowed to bring that matter straight. But the great reason, above all others, for delay is that a new spirit is aroused in favor of volunteering, not only colored but white; local bounties are being subscribed, and I do not doubt that if time be allowed more soldiers will be got for service in a given time by this means than through the process of the draft—say one month. So long as recruiting is active the draft may be advantageously delayed; when it slackens off the draft may then be begun and ended without material impediment or objection. By this course the whole population, even the rebel sympathizers, will take active interest in getting recruits and will interpose obstacles to the efforts of rebel recruiting and conscripting officers and agents who, I regret to say, are almost always present in the State. If the draft be now begun it will be an object of attack and opposition by the anti-Administration party now selecting a candidate at Chicago; if delayed, they will have no object of attack. For all these reasons I believe that in this State delay will result in the good of the service.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. SIDELL,
Major Fifteenth Infantry, Actg. Asst. Prov. Mar. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
New York City, August 29, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I wrote to you on the 18th of August in regard to the draft in this city, and the necessity of adequate military preparation against armed resistance to it. Recent developments satisfy me that a much larger force than that named in my letter of that date will be needed to insure tranquillity. Brigadier-General Hays, in an official letter addressed last week to the commanding officer of the department, in reply to queries addressed to him, says:

First. I do expect violent resistance to the draft.
Second. In my opinion 10,000 good troops will be required for the prompt execution of the law in this division.

This opinion is concurred in by the superintendent of the police and by our most intelligent citizens.

With the information in my possession, as well as from indications which have occurred under my observation, I deem it hazardous to commence the draft without a force of from 8,000 to 10,000 men.

I am, respectfully, yours,

JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, August 29, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose a translation of a memorandum left by Mr. Geofroy, the chargé d'affaires of France, setting forth

that a large number of citizens of the loyal States, who were previously at Brownsville, in Texas, have entered into the service of Cortina, at Matamoras, who has also received a supply of arms and munitions of war from this country. It is desirable that inquiry should be made into the truth of these allegations, and that the result should be made known to this Department.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

F. W. SEWARD,
Acting Secretary.

[Inclosure.—Translation.]

Recent advices brought from Mexico to the Government of the Emperor have apprised him that very grave events, the responsibility for which would fall upon the Government of the United States if it neglected to take them into serious consideration, would be again brought about at Matamoras. A great number of Federals, after having evacuated Brownsville, have, as it seems, passed the Rio Bravo and put themselves at the disposal of Mr. Cortina. This chief would also have received a considerable supply of arms and munitions dispatched from American territory.

If these advices are true, as it seems there is no ground to doubt, there must have been there a violation of neutrality which, of itself alone, would give sufficient ground for reclamation on the part of the Government of the Emperor. But the life of French subjects has ceased to be respected by the party dominant. At Matamoras two of them, as it seems, had been shot by order of Mr. Cortina. It will therefore be the duty of the Government of the Emperor to protest the more energetically against the support given in this circumstance to its adversaries.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., August 30, 1864.

Maj. J. W. T. GARDINER,
Actg. Asst. Provost-Marshal-General, Augusta, Me.:

Keep volunteering up as much as possible after the 5th of September, and let it be known that volunteers will be counted on the quotas of the present call up to the last practicable moment before the drafted men are accepted and sent to rendezvous.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

(Operator will send similar dispatch to the following acting assistant provost-marshals-general: Capt. William Silvey, Concord, N. H.; Brig. Gen. T. G. Pitcher, Brattleborough, Vt.; Maj. Francis N. Clarke, Boston, Mass.; Capt. Wesley Owens, Providence, R. I.; Col. F. D. Sewall, Hartford, Conn.; Brig. Gen. William Hays, New York City; Lieut. Col. Frederick Townsend, Albany, N. Y.; Maj. A. S. Diven, Elmira, N. Y.; Col. R. C. Buchanan, Trenton, N. J.; Maj. C. C. Gilbert, Philadelphia, Pa.; Capt. Richard I. Dodge, Harrisburg, Pa.; Col. W. H. Browne, Baltimore, Md.; Col. John Ely, Wheeling, W. Va.; Maj. W. H. Sidell, Louisville, Ky.; Col. E. B. Alexander, Saint Louis, Mo.; Col. J. H. Potter, Columbus, Ohio; Col. James G. Jones, Indianapolis, Ind.; Lieut. Col. James Oakes, Springfield, Ill.; Lieut. Col. B. H. Hill, Detroit, Mich.; Maj. Thomas Duncan, Davenport, Iowa; Lieut. Col. Charles S. Lovell, Madison, Wis.; Lieut. Col. John T. Averill, Saint Paul, Minn.; Capt. Sidney Clarke, Leavenworth, Kans.)

DAVENPORT, IOWA, *August 30, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. J. B. FRY:

I understood that our schedule of counties should be adopted. An examination since my return satisfies me that justice cannot be done us without, as you kept no account with counties prior to October, 1863, and most of our excesses are before that time.

Please instruct Major Duncan to adopt it and give us time to arrange it. With this and a little extension I will hope to raise our number of volunteers.

WM. M. STONE.

CIRCULAR No. 31. } WAR DEPT., PROV. MAR. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, D. C., August 31, 1864.*

Deserters from the rebel army are not subject to enrollment or draft, nor are they acceptable as substitutes or recruits.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

NOTE.—*Amended circular.*—The one of the same number previously issued to be destroyed.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, D. C., August 31, 1864.*

His Excellency Governor STONE,
Davenport, Iowa:

I have ordered Major Duncan to adopt your schedule by counties and assign quotas accordingly, and to work day and night so as to complete it before the 5th of September. Please see that he receives full assistance and support from the State authorities.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *August 31, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

This is authority for you to raise a company of Indians for not less than one year's service, to act as scouts. Recruitment, organization, and musters to conform in every respect to existing regulations. Foregoing in answer to your indorsement of 7th instant on letter of Indian Agent Pratt.

JAS. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

HDQRS. PROVOST-MARSHAL, SECOND DIST. OF KENTUCKY, *Owensborough, Ky., August 31, 1864.*

Maj. W. H. SIDELL,
Actg. Asst. Prov. Mar. Gen. of Kentucky, Louisville:

MAJOR: I had the honor on the 29th instant to telegraph to you the condition of these headquarters. The damage done to the papers of the office is slight, as far as is yet known, though they were scattered in every direction.

It is doubtful whether we will be ready for the draft on the 5th of September, and in my opinion it cannot be enforced unless there is military force to protect officers in delivering notices to men drafted. Headquarters will require at least one company for its protection, and as the district is large, embracing eight or ten counties to be drafted, more companies than one will be necessary. In the absence of a sufficient force to secure success, I would suggest that the draft be suspended in the district until this can be accomplished. There are in eight or ten of the most important counties of the district small squads of guerrillas, around whom all drafted men whose sympathies and prejudices are with the rebellion will cluster rather than violate their feelings, if drafted and a substitute cannot conveniently be obtained.

These bands are conscious of the state of affairs, and will realize a decided advantage from it.

I would suggest, further, that if the force sent is not sufficient to secure the desired end, it be used for the protection of recruiting officers and of recruits, which protection is only necessary to obtain them (recruits).

In view of the draft and the insecurity of negro property, people are becoming changed in their opinions and expressions about negro enlistments, and manifest a desire to give up their slaves to release their counties from the draft.

I have been entreated to send a force to several counties to recruit for this purpose, as it can be done only by protecting the officers engaged in recruiting.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. R. GRISSOM,

Captain and Provost-Marshal, Second District of Kentucky.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. ACTG. ASST. PROV. MAR. GEN. FOR KENTUCKY,
Louisville, September 3, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to the Provost-Marshal-General for his information, stating in addition that other districts of the State are essentially in similar condition, and that Captain Grissom's remarks may be applied also to them.

The commanding general of the District of Kentucky is compelled to make his military operations general, and is seeking to conquer resistance and restore order in the whole State, so that, though every application for protective force is referred to him, he cannot always furnish it for specified points and awaits a general tranquilization for the safety of these points.

W. H. SIDELL,

Major Fifteenth U. S. Infty. and Actg. Asst. Prov. Mar. Gen.

COLUMBUS, *August 31, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Can I organize one of our new regiments of one-year's men at Gallipolis? It is nearly full and ready to go into camp. When organized I suppose you will want it sent into the Kanawha Valley, and if so, a large amount of transportation will be saved.

JOHN BROUGH.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, August 31, 1864.

Governor BROUGH,
Columbus:

You may organize a regiment at Gallipolis, as requested in your telegram of this date.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *August 31, 1864.*

Col. JAMES B. FRY:

By a misapprehension on my part we have got a little tangled. I asked at Washington an order to credit the product of the last draft on the quota of the State under the present call. This you gave and it is all right. On my return home I asked through Colonel Potter an order to credit sub-districts with the proportions of this product on the present call, which you also gave. This was erroneous, as I afterward discovered that those credits to sub-districts have already been made to their deficits, which was correct. I now ask that the order crediting to sub-districts be revoked, while the credit to the State remains as first ordered. Colonel Potter and myself are in accord on this subject, and will arrange the sub-district credits justly to all of them if permitted to do so.

J. BROUGH.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., August 31, 1864.

His Excellency Governor JOHN BROUGH,
Columbus, Ohio:

When you were in Washington the only arrangement I understood to be made in reference to crediting the product of the late draft was that all men held to service should be credited. I meant and understood, as a matter of course, that each district and sub-district should have its own credit for the men held to service in it by the draft. I do not see how any other arrangement could be just or practicable. In my telegram of August 23 to Colonel Potter I said, "Distribute the excess of credits due Ohio according to the wishes of the Governor." By that excess I meant the re-enlisted veterans not reported and credited before the draft and any volunteer credits allowed which had not been assigned.

JAS. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

(Copy to Col. J. H. Potter, Columbus, Ohio.)

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 1, 1864.

The following revised regulations for the government of the Bureau of the Provost-Marshal-General of the United States having been approved by the President of the United States, he commands that they be published for the government of all concerned, and that they be strictly observed.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Revised Regulations for the government of the Bureau of the Provost-Marshal-General of the United States.

OFFICERS DETAILED AS ACTING ASSISTANT PROVOST-MARSHALS-GENERAL FOR STATES OR DIVISIONS.

1. The officer detailed in each State or division to aid the War Department in securing uniformity in the execution of the enrollment act shall keep himself well informed as to the condition of the department throughout the State or division. He shall, under the Provost-Marshal-General of the United States, exercise supervision over the provost-marshals and their subordinates for the Congressional districts of that State or division, and shall see, by personal inspection or by his inspectors, that boards of enrollment and persons acting under them attend faithfully and diligently to their duties.

2. He shall communicate to them the orders and instructions of the Provost-Marshal-General, and see that they are promptly and efficiently executed, and shall from time to time give or transmit such instructions in accordance with these regulations, as hereinafter prescribed, as may be required to facilitate and enforce obedience to them.

3. He shall forward to the Provost-Marshal-General, with his remarks, all communications transmitted through his office; and in all matters requiring the decision of the Provost-Marshal-General shall carefully scrutinize the case and indorse thereon his opinion and recommendation.

4. He will communicate with the civil officers of the State, and, with their sanction, will make such extracts from their records as may facilitate the business of provost-marshals and boards of enrollment, and shall obtain from boards of enrollment copies of such reports and rolls as may be properly required for the records of the State authorities.

5. He shall see that all possible means are taken by the provost-marshals under his control to arrest deserters, and will promptly report any provost-marshal, commissioner, or surgeon who gives evidence of want of zeal or ability to execute the duties of his office.

6. He shall make full and frequent reports to the Provost-Marshal-General on the condition and wants of the service in the State or division, and shall apply to him for instructions regarding all doubtful points in the discharge of his duty.

OFFICERS MAKING TOURS OF INSPECTION.

7. All officers making tours of inspection in this Bureau shall habitually examine the books and accounts of provost-marshals, and shall give them such instructions as may be needed, to insure prompt and correct rendition of accounts and proper reports and returns, as required by regulations.

PROVOST-MARSHALS' DISTRICTS.

8. The following is from section 4 of the act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, &c., approved March 3, 1863:

That for greater convenience in enrolling, calling out, and organizing the national forces, and for the arrest of deserters and spies of the enemy, the United States shall be divided into districts, of which the District of Columbia shall

constitute one, each Territory of the United States shall constitute one or more, as the President shall direct, and each Congressional district of the respective States, as fixed by a law of the State next preceding the enrollment, shall constitute one: *Provided*, That in States which have not by their laws been divided into two or more Congressional districts the President of the United States shall divide the same into so many enrollment districts as he may deem fit and convenient.

PROVOST-MARSHALS.

9. The following is from section 5 of the act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, &c., approved March 3, 1863:

That for each of said districts there shall be appointed by the President a provost-marshal, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of a captain of cavalry, or an officer of said rank shall be detailed by the President, who shall be under the direction and subject to the orders of a provost-marshal-general, appointed or detailed by the President of the United States, whose office shall be at the seat of government, forming a separate bureau of the War Department.

10. Provost-marshals have the rank, pay, and emoluments of captains of cavalry, exclusive of commutation for transportation or for fuel and quarters. The accounts for pay will be made on the forms furnished by the Pay Department.

11. The provost-marshal, commissioner, and surgeon of the Board of Enrollment in each Congressional district are entitled to draw forage in kind from the Quartermaster's Department, upon the usual requisition, for each horse actually kept by them, when and at the place where they are on duty, not exceeding the number authorized by law.

The officer must certify that his requisition is correct and just; that he has not drawn forage, or received money in lieu of any part thereof, for any part of the time charged; and that the horse or horses for which forage is required has or have been actually kept by him when and at the place where he is on duty.

If the Quartermaster's Department cannot furnish forage in kind, the officers above named are entitled to commutation for the same at the rate of $8 per month for each horse.

12. The dress of the provost-marshals, when engaged in the duties of their office, shall be that of a captain of the general staff, as prescribed in Army Regulations.

DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS.

13. The headquarters of each district shall be fixed and announced by the Provost-Marshal-General.

14. Each provost-marshal shall take post at the headquarters of his district.

15. Each provost-marshal, on taking post, shall, if there be no Government building suitable for the purpose, make, subject to approval, written agreements (in quintuplicate) for the rent of an office, upon the most reasonable terms possible. (See paragraph 129.)

16. This office will consist of not more than three rooms, one of which shall be used by the Board of Enrollment during its sessions, and may be devoted at other times to the wants of the service. The rent will be paid as hereinafter provided for other accounts.

17. He shall in like manner, whenever it is rendered necessary by the quantity of clothing on hand, select and hire a secure and dry clothing store-room, and take proper care of the clothing at all times.

18. Each provost-marshal may employ three regular clerks and one

janitor, subject to the approval of the Provost-Marshal-General, and at the rates of compensation as follows, viz: One at $100 per month, two at $75 per month, and one janitor at $40 per month. One of these clerks shall, in addition to his other duties, act as recorder of the Board of Enrollment. They may be appointed deputy provost-marshals for local purposes, but shall not be entitled to additional compensation therefor. If more clerks become necessary, they may be employed from time to time and paid at the rate of $2.50 per diem for the time actually employed. Provost-marshals, in reporting the appointments of their regular clerks, will send to the Provost-Marshal-General a specimen of the handwriting of each one appointed. (See paragraph 139.)

DUTIES OF PROVOST-MARSHALS.

19. Immediately upon entering upon his duties each provost-marshal shall report by letter to the Provost-Marshal-General of the United States and the acting assistant provost-marshal-general for his State.

20. He shall place himself in communication with the principal executive officers of the civil service within his district, and all officers commanding organized military forces therein, and he shall acquaint himself with the regular stations occupied by the troops.

21. He shall see to securing and rendering the vouchers and accounts incident to all services pertaining to his office.

22. Section 7, act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, approved March 3, 1863, is as follows:

And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the provost-marshals to arrest all deserters, whether regulars, volunteers, militiamen, or persons called into the service under this or any other act of Congress, wherever they may be found, and to send them to the nearest military commander or military post; to detect, seize, and confine spies of the enemy, who shall, without unreasonable delay, be delivered to the custody of the general commanding the department in which they may be arrested, to be tried as soon as the exigencies of the service permit; to obey all lawful orders and regulations of the Provost-Marshal-General, and such as may be prescribed by law, concerning the enrollment and calling into service of the national forces.

23. When transportation is required by the provost-marshal for deserters after their arrest, or for the military guards in charge of them, he shall make requisition for it on the U. S. quartermaster, if there be one accessible; if not, he shall procure transportation and take vouchers as hereinafter provided.

24. It shall be the duty of the provost-marshal in each district to call together whenever required the Board of Enrollment; to preside at its sessions, announce such of its decisions or directions as it may be necessary to make public, enforce its orders, see that a fair record is made of its proceedings in a book kept for that purpose by the recorder, and to transmit to the Provost-Marshal-General the enrollment lists, as consolidated by the Board, and such other communications as the Board may deem it necessary to lay before the Provost-Marshal-General.

25. The provost-marshal shall himself, or through his agents, carry out that part of section 12 of the enrollment act which requires that the persons drawn in the draft "shall be notified of the same within ten days thereafter by a written or printed notice, to be served personally or by leaving a copy at the last place of residence, requiring them to appear at a designated rendezvous to report for duty." And

all persons so drawn in the draft shall report at the place of rendezvous on the day required by said notice, which shall be within ten days after such notice has been thus served upon them.

26. He shall file with the district attorney of the United States for the district in which the offense shall have been committed, written information, containing a report of the facts against any and all persons within his district who shall have violated section 24 of the enrollment act, or sections 21, 22, and 23 of the act amendatory thereof, or any part of the same.

27. He shall arrest and forthwith deliver to the proper civil authorities, to wit, the marshal of the United States within and for the district in which the arrest is made, with written charges in the case, any and all persons who shall have violated section 12 of the act amendatory of the enrollment act, or any part of the same.

28. If a person, with intent to prevent the draft, refuses to give his true name when lawfully requested so to do by an officer whose legal duty it is to ascertain and enroll it, it is an obstruction of that officer in the performance of one of his duties in relation to the draft. So, also, of the giving of false names with the same illegal intent, and the offender will in either case be subject to summary arrest by the provost-marshal.

29. It shall be the duty of the provost-marshal to prepare and forward, through the assistant provost-marshal-general for his State, to the Provost-Marshal-General, charges and specifications in due form against the surgeon of the Board of Enrollment in his district, if said surgeon omits any of the duties, or renders himself liable to any of the penalties set forth in section 14 of the enrollment act, and section 25 of the act amendatory thereof.

30. The provost-marshal shall, so far as it may be in his power, make the seizures provided for in section 23 of the enrollment act.

31. Provost-marshals are required to complete all business which may originate in or properly belong to their respective districts, though in doing so they or their deputies or agents may, for the time, be carried within the geographical limits of other districts.

32. To enable provost-marshals to discharge their duties efficiently, they are authorized to call upon the nearest available military force, or on citizens as a *posse comitatus*, or on U. S. marshals and deputy marshals; and these and all other persons are hereby enjoined to aid the provost-marshal in the execution of his lawful duties when called on so to do.

33. Provost-marshals will report from time to time as to what they deem necessary to secure an efficient performance of the duties required of them, and a complete execution of the law under which they act, giving the names and object of employés proposed.

APPREHENSION AND DELIVERY OF DESERTERS.

34. Every possible effort must be made by the provost-marshal to secure the arrest of deserters; he shall see that they are securely held after arrest, and that all deserters arrested by other parties, and presented to him, or at his headquarters, are promptly received and held in secure custody until delivered to the commanding officer of the nearest military post or station.

35. A reward of $30 for the apprehension and delivery of a deserter to the nearest provost-marshal will be paid by the nearest disbursing quartermaster of the United States. This reward is, of course, only due when the man presented is actually a deserter, and it shall include all expenses incurred in his arrest and delivery.

36. When a man, arrested as a deserter (by the officers or employés of this Bureau), claims that he is not a deserter, by reason of having been discharged from the service, or of never having been in the Army, he shall not be forwarded from the provost-marshal's headquarters until he shall have been afforded a fair and ample opportunity to present proof in support of his claim.

It is made the especial duty of provost-marshals to investigate all such cases thoroughly and promptly. All doubtful cases shall be at once reported to the acting assistant provost-marshal-general of the State for his orders as to holding or discharging the man.

37. Where there is a military station in the immediate vicinity of the headquarters of the district, the provost-marshal will send the deserters to it, on the day of or the day following their arrest by, or delivery to, him. Where, however, the district headquarters are remote from all military stations, the deserters will be sent tri-monthly, or oftener, if there be more than five on hand at any intermediate period.

38. When a guard is necessary at the "district headquarters," and there is no military force available for this service, a special guard may be employed at a per diem not to exceed $1.50 for the time actually and necessarily employed. (See paragraph 137, Regulations.)

When it is necessary to conduct and guard deserters and other persons sent by provost-marshal from district headquarters to a military station or rendezvous, and there is no military force available for the service, the provost-marshal may, on the approval of the acting assistant provost-marshal-general, employ a special guard, under a deputy or special agent, to accompany them. The members of the guard may be allowed, "for the time actually and necessarily employed on the trip"—which must be so stated on the voucher for payment—a per diem not to exceed $2.50; but, if possible, they will be employed at a lower rate of compensation.

39. The provost-marshal shall see that the guards sent from his district to the military station, in charge of deserters and other persons, are armed and instructed to prevent the escape of those in their custody.

40. The provost-marshal shall see that descriptive lists, in duplicate, are made of every deserter, or party of deserters, sent off by him. These lists will be taken by the provost-marshal, or deputy in charge of the deserters, to the officer to whom the deserters are turned over. This latter officer will retain one and return the other, giving a receipt for the deserters, by name, on the back of it. This copy of the descriptive list will accompany the provost-marshal's monthly return to the Provost-Marshal-General of deserters arrested. The $30 paid as reward for the apprehension and delivery of deserters will be stated opposite each man's name on the descriptive list. None of the expenses, however, incurred on the deserter's account, after he has been received by the provost-marshal, shall be charged against him.

41. By section 13 of the enrollment act, any person failing to report, after due service of notice, as prescribed in the act, without furnishing a substitute or paying the requisite sum therefor, shall be deemed a deserter, and shall be arrested by the provost-marshal and sent to the nearest military post for trial by court-martial; unless, upon proper showing that he is not liable to do military duty, the Board of Enrollment shall relieve him from draft. In case of such arrests the provost-marshal shall send with each deserter to the military post written charges against him.

42. Provost-marshals, while enjoined to a strict and inflexible performance of duty, are warned against improper arrests. It may happen that discharged soldiers may be imposed upon, and deprived of their papers, and then delivered for reward to the provost-marshal as deserters. Sagacity and prompt and close scrutiny of every case, on the part of the provost-marshals, must be exercised to prevent abuse or hardship of this nature.

43. Provost-marshals shall keep books in which they shall enter the descriptions of all deserters, spies, and other persons received as prisoners by them, with such dates and remarks as may be proper to complete, as far as practicable, the history of the arrest and disposition made of the man.

STRAGGLERS.

44. Provost-marshals shall arrest and send to nearest military post all stragglers from the Army; men who may have left their commands, sick or with leave, and whose authority to be absent has expired, though they may not have left with the intention of deserting. They will be furnished with transportation, and reported on the provost-marshal's returns in the same manner as deserters, but with proper explanatory remarks in each case.

SPIES.

45. A spy is a person who secretly, in disguise, or under false pretenses, seeks information, with the intention of communicating it to the enemy. He is none the less a spy should he fail either in gaining such information or in communicating it to the enemy. (General Orders 100, of 1863, Adjutant-General's Office.)

46. It is the duty of provost-marshals "to detect, seize, and confine spies of the enemy, who shall, without unreasonable delay, be delivered to the custody of the general commanding the department in which they may be arrested."

47. Spies, when arrested, must be securely guarded and conducted to the custody of the general commanding the department, by military or special guards, in a manner similar to that heretofore provided for deserters.

48. The accounts for all expenses in regard to the arrest, confinement, transportation, and subsistence of spies will be similar to those prescribed for deserters. The fact of their being rendered in relation to a spy, and not to a deserter, must be stated.

BOARDS OF ENROLLMENT.

49. Section 8 of act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, &c., approved March 3, 1863, provides:

That in each of said districts there shall be a board of enrollment, to be composed of the provost-marshal, as president, and two other persons, to be appointed by the President of the United States, one of whom shall be a licensed and practicing physician and surgeon.

50. Section 5 of act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1864, and for the year ending June 30, 1863, and for other purposes, approved March 3, 1863, provides:

That the surgeon and the citizen at large, who are, with the provost-marshal, to form the Enrolling Board of each Congressional district, shall receive the compensation of an assistant surgeon of the army, excluding commutation for fuel and quarters, for the time actually employed.

51. The accounts for pay will be paid by the Pay Department on the forms furnished by it, to which must be attached the certificate of the provost-marshal of the district as to the identity of the person named, and that he has been "actually employed" during the time charged for.

52. Members of boards of enrollment are forbidden to absent themselves from their duties, or their district, without leave first obtained from the acting assistant provost-marshal-general of the State, who shall not grant leave of absence for more than five days at any one time without the approval of the Provost-Marshal-General.

DUTIES OF BOARDS OF ENROLLMENT.

53. Boards of enrollment shall meet daily, Sundays excepted, unless otherwise authorized or directed, from time to time, by the acting assistant provost-marshal-general of the State.

54. For the purpose of enrollment under the provisions of the law, the Board in each district is directed by the Secretary of War to divide the district into sub-districts at the rate of one for each ward of a city, and one for each town, township, precinct, county, or election district of a county, according as the adoption of one or other of these subdivisions will prove most convenient for the execution of the law.

55. Deputies and special agents will be required, in addition to their other duties, to keep up the enrollment, as required by section 6 of the amended act approved February 24, 1864.

If, in addition, enrolling officers become necessary, they may be appointed with the approval of the Provost-Marshal-General, and may be paid not to exceed $3 per diem for the time actually and necessarily employed.

56. The Board will give the enrolling officers all necessary instructions.

57. The Board shall require of each enrolling officer, before he enters on his duties, an oath, duly administered and witnessed, that he will perform faithfully, and without partiality, favor, or affection, all the duties of his office as enrolling officer, and that he will obey all lawful instructions of the Board of Enrollment. (See oath prescribed, paragraph 131.)

58. All persons subject to military duty under the provisions of the act approved March 3, 1863, for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and section 6 of the act approved February 24, 1864, amendatory thereto, shall be enrolled. Their respective places of residence, their ages, as they are at the time of enrollment, and their occupations, respectively, shall be noted.

59. The following must be enrolled:

(1) All able-bodied male citizens of the United States between the ages of twenty and forty-five years, not exempt from military service by law.

(2) All persons of foreign birth, not so exempted, who shall have declared, on oath, their intention to become citizens of the United States under and in pursuance of the laws thereof, and all persons of foreign birth who, though aliens, may have at any time assumed the rights of a citizen by voting at any election held under the authority of the laws of any State or Territory of the United States, or who has held any office under such laws, or any of them.

(3) All able-bodied male colored persons between the ages of twenty and forty-five years, resident in the United States (under the provisions of enrollment act of March 3, 1863, and the amendatory act of February 24, 1864).

(4) All persons liable to draft whose names may have been omitted by the proper enrolling officers; all persons who shall have arrived at the age of twenty years before the draft; all persons discharged from the military or naval service of the United States who have not been in such service two years during the present war, and all persons who have been exempted under the provisions of the second section of the enrollment act, but who are not exempted by the provisions of the present act.

60. Poll lists, local records, or other reliable documents may be taken by enrolling officers as evidence that aliens are subject to enrollment under the preceding paragraph.

61. Persons having their legal domicile within any district are not exempt from enrollment therein by reason of temporary absence therefrom. Students in colleges or schools, teachers, apprentices, sailors, travelers, traveling merchants, and similar classes of citizens, must be enrolled in the districts in which they have their respective domiciles.

62. The Board shall require the enrolling officers to judge of the ages of individuals by the best information they can obtain in each case, but always to make a decision as to whether the person in question is subject to enrollment, and if he is, to enroll him accordingly. The Board shall at all proper times hear and decide cases of persons claiming to have their names stricken from the enrollment lists on account of, first, alienage; second, non-residence; third, over age; fourth, permanent physical debility; fifth, persons having served in the military or naval service of the United States two years during the present war, and having been honorably discharged.

63. Whenever any part of the national forces is to be called out, the number of men to come from each district will be announced to the Board through the Provost-Marshal-General, with specific instructions as to the quotas to be assigned to sub-districts.

64. The Board shall make the apportionment according to the sub-districts to be considered, and shall then make drafts on each sub-district for the number of men required.

65. The Board shall make an exact and complete roll of the names of the persons drafted, and of the order in which they were drawn, so that the first drawn may stand first on the said roll, and the second may stand second, and so on. The draft shall be public, and under the direction of the Board of Enrollment. The name of each person enrolled shall be placed in a box or wheel to be provided for the purpose, and some person designated by the provost-marshal (the drawer to be blindfolded) shall draw therefrom one name at a time until the required number is obtained.

66. The names, with the residences, shall be written on cards of uniform size, shape, and color.

67. The cards will then be assorted by sub-districts, verified by comparison with the enrollment lists, and placed in an envelope marked with the number of the sub-district, and the number of cards contained in it, and sealed.

After all the sub-districts have been thus prepared, all the envelopes will be put into one, and sealed up, and put away until the day of the draft.

68. On the day of the draft the Board of Enrollment will open the envelope in presence of any who choose to attend, and take the envelope containing the cards of the first sub-district.

These cards will be counted as they are placed in the box or wheel, and must agree with the number on the envelope.

The box should be about one foot wide, one foot deep, and one and a half long, with a lid securely fastened on, and a hole in the lid large enough to admit a man's hand.

If a wheel is used, it should be similar to the wheels used for drawing jurymen.

69. As soon as these preparations are made, it will be announced that the draft for such a number from such a place (naming the sub-district) will commence; and the provost-marshal, or some trusty person selected by him, will then be blindfolded and draw from the box or wheel a single card, which he will hand to the commissioner, who will read aloud the name and residence on it. The clerk will immediately enter this name on a list previously prepared, opposite No. 1. Thus the draft will continue until the required number of names are drawn. The drawing will then be continued until all the names are drawn, to prove that the proper names were all in the box or wheel.

70. As the cards are drawn, they will be indorsed with a number showing the order in which they were drawn, and a list will be carefully made of the names and residences in the same order.

71. The exact and complete roll of the names of persons drawn in the draft shall be entered by the Board in a book to be kept for that purpose, ruled and headed to correspond with the descriptive roll of drafted men. (Form 33.)

72. The number required to fill the call will be taken from this roll, by commencing at the first name, and taking in order, until the required number is obtained, all who are not, by the Board, decided to be excepted and exempt under the law. If the quota shall not be filled by the first draft, further drafts shall be made as soon as it shall appear that the quota is not obtained by the previous draft.

73. The names of the men thus called into service will be entered on "descriptive rolls" (in triplicate), signed by the Board. One copy of this roll will be sent to the Provost-Marshal-General direct, one copy to the acting assistant provost-marshal-general of the State, and one will be retained by the provost-marshal.

74. Certified extracts from this descriptive roll shall be made in duplicate by the provost-marshal for every party of drafted men sent off, and sent with the party to the officer to whom the party is to be delivered. One copy is to be retained by this officer, and the other is to be returned, with a receipt for the party, as delivered to him, on the back. The returned copy will be forwarded to the Provost-Marshal-General's Office at the end of each month.

75. The Board shall note on the roll book of drafted men, in the column of remarks opposite each man's name, the disposition made of him—whether called into service and sent to the rendezvous, exempted by the Board, replaced by a substitute, commuted for, deserted, or discharged as not being required.

Any person enrolled may furnish, previous to the draft, an acceptable substitute, who is not liable to draft, nor at the time in the military or naval service of the United States; and such person so furnishing a substitute shall be exempt from the draft during the

time for which such substitute shall not be liable to draft, not exceeding the time for which such substitute shall have been accepted. The non-liability to draft of the substitute offered, and the length of time which such non-liability will continue, must be proven to the Board.

76. Any person after being drafted may, before the time fixed for his appearance for duty at the rendezvous, furnish an acceptable substitute. (See paragraphs 96 to 106.)

77. The acts for enrolling and calling out the national forces, &c., provide: That the following persons be, and they are hereby, excepted and exempt from the provisions of these acts, and shall not be liable to military duty under the same, to wit: Such as are rejected as physically or mentally unfit for the service; and all persons actually in the military or naval service of the United States at the time of the draft; and all persons who have served in the military or naval service two years during the present war, and been honorably discharged. No person but such as are herein exempted shall be exempt.

78. Separate enrollment lists shall be made of all slaves enrolled, according to Form 35.

79. Any drafted man who is a mariner or able or ordinary seaman may, within eight days after being drafted, make application, personally or by letter, to the Board of Enrollment for permission to enlist in the naval service.

80. The Board of Enrollment will furnish such applicants for enlistment in the Navy with a certificate that they have been drafted, stating the time and place.

81. The applicant for enlistment in the Navy will present the certificate to the naval officer commanding the rendezvous at which he enlists in the Navy, with proof that he is a seaman or ordinary seaman required by law.

82. The naval officer commanding the rendezvous, after the applicant has enlisted and been received, will send to the provost-marshal a certificate that the drafted man has been enlisted in the Navy.

83. The Board of Enrollment will, upon receipt of this certificate, exempt the drafted man, and render a report upon the weekly abstract of exemptions.

84. The character and amount of evidence requisite to decide questions of exemption must be determined by the Board of Enrollment in accordance with section 19 of the amendatory act approved February 24, 1864.

85. The following diseases and infirmities are those which disqualify for military service, and for which only drafted men are to be "rejected as physically or mentally unfit for the service," viz:

(1) Manifest mental imbecility.

(2) Insanity. This includes well-established recent insanity, with liability to a recurrence.

(3) Epilepsy. For this disability the statement of the drafted man is insufficient, and the fact must be established by the duly attested affidavit of a physician in good standing, who has attended him in the disease within the six months immediately preceding his examination by the Board; and, in addition thereto, such other evidence as the Board may require.

(4) Paralysis, general or of one limb, or chorea; their existence to be adequately determined. Decided atrophy of a limb.

(5) Organic diseases of internal organs, which have so seriously impaired his general health as to leave no doubt of his incapacity for military service, and which prevent his pursuing any equally laborious occupation in civil life.

(6) Developed tuberculosis.

(7) Cancer; aneurism of the large arteries.

(8) Inveterate and extensive disease of the skin, such as will necessarily impair his efficiency as a soldier.

(9) Permanent physical disability of such degree as to leave no doubt of the man's unfitness for military service.

(10) Scrofula, or secondary syphilis, which has so seriously impaired his general health as to leave no doubt of the man's incapacity for military service.

(11) Chronic rheumatism, unless manifested by positive change of structure, wasting of the affected limb, or puffiness or distortion of the joints, does not exempt. Impaired motion of joints and contraction of the limbs alleged to arise from rheumatism, and in which the nutrition of the limb is not manifestly impaired, are to be proved by examination while in a state of anæsthesia induced by ether only.

(12) Total loss of sight of right eye; cataract of right eye; loss of crystalline lens of right eye.

(13) Partial loss of sight of both eyes, vision being so greatly impaired as to leave no doubt of the man's inability to perform military duty. Serious permanent diseases of the eye or eyelids, so manifestly affecting the use of the eyes as to leave no doubt of the man's incapacity for military service. Nearsightedness does not exempt.

(14) Total loss of nose; deformity of nose so great as seriously to obstruct respiration; ozena, dependent on caries in progress.

(15) Decided deafness. This disability must not be admitted on the mere statement of the drafted man, but must be proved by the existence of positive disease, or by other satisfactory evidence; and it must be so decided as to leave no doubt of the man's unfitness for military service. Chronic purulent otorrhœa.

(16) Incurable diseases or deformities of either jaw, such as will necessarily greatly impede mastication or speech. Anchylosis of the lower jaw; caries of the bones of the face, if in progress; cleft palate (bony); extensive loss of substance of the cheeks, or salivary fistula.

(17) Dumbness; permanent loss of voice; not to be admitted without clear and satisfactory proof.

(18) Total loss of tongue; hypertrophy, atrophy, mutilation, or obstinate chronic ulceration of the tongue, if sufficient in degree to interfere seriously with the use of the organ.

(19) Stammering, if excessive and confirmed; to be established by satisfactory evidence under oath.

(20) Total loss of all the front teeth, the eyeteeth, and first molars, even if only of one jaw.

(21) Tumors or wounds of the neck, impeding respiration or deglutition; fistula of larynx or trachea; torticollis, if of long standing and well marked.

(22) Excessive deformity of the chest, or excessive curvature of the spine, sufficient to prevent the carrying of arms and military equipments; caries of the spine, ribs, or sternum, attended with ulceration.

(23) Hernia.

(24) Artificial anus; stricture of the rectum; prolapsus ani. Fistula in ano, if extensive or complicated with visceral disease.

(25) Old and ulcerated internal hemorrhoids, if in degree sufficient to leave no doubt of the man's unfitness for military service. External hemorrhoids are no cause for exemption.

(26) Total loss, or nearly total loss, of penis; epispadia or hypospadia at the middle or near the root of the penis.

(27) Incurable permanent organic stricture of the urethra, in which the urine is passed drop by drop, or which is complicated by disease of the bladder; urinary fistula. Recent or spasmodic stricture of the urethra does not exempt.

(28) Incontinence of urine is not, of itself, a cause for exemption. Stone in the bladder, ascertained by the introduction of the metallic catheter, is a positive disqualification.

(29) Confirmed or malignant sarcocele; hydrocele, if complicated with organic disease of the testicle. Varicocele is not, in itself, disqualifying.

(30) Loss of hand or foot.

(31) Wounds which would manifestly incapacitate the man for military service; muscular or cutaneous contractions from wounds or burns, or tumors, which would prevent marching, or otherwise manifestly incapacitate the man for military service.

(32) Fractures, irreducible dislocations or anchylosis of the large joints, or chronic diseases of the joints or bones, that would prevent marching, or otherwise unfit the man for military service.

(33) Total loss of right thumb; loss of ungual phalanx of right thumb; total loss of any two fingers of same hand; loss of the first and second phalanges of all the fingers of right hand. Permanent extension or permanent contraction of two fingers of right hand; all the fingers adherent or united.

(34) Clubfeet; total loss of a great toe. Other permanent defects or deformities of the feet, such as will necessarily prevent marching.

(35) Varicose veins of inferior extremities, if large and numerous and accompanied with chronic swellings or ulcerations.

(36) Chronic ulcers; extensive, deep, and adherent cicatrices of lower extremities.

86. No limits of stature are established for drafted men beyond which they shall be exempted from military service. The matter of stature should be considered by the Board only in the general examination as to the physical fitness of the man for military service.

87. Immediately upon the completion of the draft in any district, the surgeon of the Board of Enrollment therein will compile and forward to this office the statistics of the causes of exemption on account of physical or mental disability from such draft in his district. (Form 55.) This report will be accompanied by a detailed statement of such other facts as may be of scientific importance to the medical profession. He will, in addition thereto, forward to this office a trimonthly report of drafted men rejected for physical or mental disability. This report will give the total number examined and the total number rejected under each paragraph of the above list of disqualifying infirmities, and also the number for each distinct infirmity in the different sections of paragraph 85, together with a list of the different diseases or infirmities for which he has rejected drafted men under section 9, paragraph 85.

He will also keep a record of all persons he may examine, taking brief notes of their disabilities, and the result of his examination.

This record is for future reference, and will doubtless contain many facts of scientific importance to the medical profession.

88. No certificate of a physician or surgeon is to be received in support of any point in the claim of drafted men for exemption from military service, unless the facts and statements therein set forth are affirmed or sworn to before a person authorized by law to administer oaths.

89. Persons claiming exemption from enrollment must furnish clear proof of their right to such exemption. They will be enrolled where the proof of their exemption is not clear and conclusive.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PHYSICAL EXAMINATION OF DRAFTED MEN AND SUBSTITUTES AND GENERAL REGULATIONS CONCERNING.

90. The duty of inspecting men, and of determining whether they are fit or unfit for the military service of the country, requires the utmost impartiality, skill, and circumspection on the part of the examining surgeon and Board of Enrollment; for upon the manner in which this duty is performed will depend, in a very great degree, the efficiency of the Army.

91. It is impossible to give minute instructions in reference to the physical examination of recruits or substitutes. In his inspection of recruits the surgeon should bear in mind that it is the object of the Government to secure the services of men who are effective, able-bodied, and free from disqualifying diseases. Substitutes must possess the same qualifications as recruits.

92. The examining surgeons will also remember that the object of the drafted men, in claiming exemption, may be to escape from service by pretended, simulated, or factitious diseases, or by exaggerating or aggravating those that really exist, and that the design of substitutes frequently is to conceal disqualifying infirmities.

93. The examination by the examining surgeon is to be conducted in the daytime, in the presence of the Board of Enrollment only, and in a room well lighted and sufficiently large for the drafted man to walk about and exercise his limbs, which he must be required to do briskly.

94. The man is to be examined stripped.

95. The surgeon will habitually conduct his examination of a drafted or enrolled man in the following order, to ascertain—

(1) Whether his limbs are well formed and sufficiently muscular; whether they are ulcerated or extensively cicatrized; whether he has free motion of all his joints, and whether there are any varicose veins, tumors, wounds, fractures, dislocations, or sprains that would prevent marching, or otherwise manifestly incapacitate him for military service.

(2) Whether the thumbs and fingers are sufficient in number, are well formed, and their motion sufficiently unimpaired as to meet the requirements of section 33, paragraph 85.

(3) Whether the feet are free from permanent defects and deformities such as will prevent marching.

(4) Whether he has any inveterate and extensive disease of the skin.

(5) Whether he is sufficiently intelligent; is not subject to convulsions, and whether he has received any contusion or wound of the head that impairs his faculties.

(6) Whether his hearing, vision, and speech are sufficiently good, and whether the eye and its appendages are free from disqualifying diseases.

(7) Whether he has a sufficient number of teeth to conform to the requirements of section 20, paragraph 85.

(8) Whether his chest is ample and well formed, in due proportion to his height, and with power of full expansion.

(9) Whether there is any organic disease of the heart.

(10) Whether there is any organic disease of the liver or spleen, and the rectum and anus are free from disqualifying diseases.

(11) Whether the spermatic cords and testes are free from diseases which would impair his efficiency, and whether he has any rupture.

(12) Whether there is any organic disease of the kidney or bladder, or permanent stricture of the urethra.

(13) Whether his physical development is sufficiently good, and whether he is free from developed tuberculosis, scrofula, and secondary syphilis, so as to leave no doubt of his capacity for military service; and whether he is epileptic, imbecile, or insane.

Many of the physical defects above mentioned are insufficient to disqualify for military service. In determining whether the man is fit or unfit for service the Board must be governed by the list of diseases and infirmities enumerated in paragraph 85.

96. The substitute whom any drafted person is authorized to furnish must be presented to the Board of Enrollment; and it shall be the duty of the Board to examine him, and, if accepted, to place his name on the book of persons drafted, with explanatory remarks. His name will then be transcribed on the descriptive rolls of men called into service.

97. Substitutes must be in every respect suitable for the military service, which shall be determined by the Enrolling Board in the manner prescribed for examining recruits.

98. Every substitute, after being examined and approved by the Enrolling Board, shall enlist in the service of the United States. (Form 39.)

99. And when he shall have so enlisted, and reported to the provost-marshal for duty, the Board shall give the person who has furnished the substitute a certificate of exemption. (Form 30½.)

100. Every substitute, who shall have enlisted and reported to the provost-marshal, shall be held subject to all pains and penalties for desertion or other offenses, in the same manner as other soldiers, and the person who has furnished the substitute shall not be responsible for the acts of the substitute committed after he shall have enlisted and reported to the provost-marshal for duty, as required in the preceding paragraph, unless it be discovered that at date of enlistment of such substitute he was a deserter from the land or naval forces of the United States, or that he had procured exemption from the draft by fraud, in which case the principal will be required to furnish another substitute or be held liable to draft, as not represented in the service of the United States.

101. In case the Board should, after notice to the party, proceed to reconsider its action, and should set aside its former judgment, and annul the certificate of exemption granted, the certificate of exemption having been thus vacated, the party's original liability under the draft remains.

102. All persons who may be drafted, and who desire to present substitutes, shall give notice in writing to the Board of Enrollment that on such a day they will present a substitute, giving his name, residence, age, and stating whether he is an alien or citizen, and whether he is liable to draft.

103. The Board of Enrollment shall make the enlistment papers of substitutes in duplicate, of which one shall be forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army, and the other retained among the records of the Enrolling Board.

104. After all the substitutes have been accepted and enlisted in a district, the Board of Enrollment will render a statement (Form 41) to the Provost-Marshal-General.

105. Certificates of exemption from the draft, by reason of having provided a substitute, or having paid commutation money, shall be furnished by the Board of Enrollment according to Form 30.

106. The Board shall furnish a discharge (Form 30) to any drafted person who presents a bona fide receipt for the sum of $300, for the procuration of substitutes, from the person authorized by the Secretary of War to receive it.

107. All persons exempted from the draft by the Board (section 14, enrollment act) shall be furnished with certificate of the fact (Form 31); and all persons "discharged," after the required number of able-bodied men shall have been obtained, shall be furnished by the Board with a certificate of the fact.

BLANKS.

108. Blanks will be furnished from the office of the Provost-Marshal-General.

109. In order to have a sufficient quantity of blanks on hand at all times, provost-marshals will forward timely requisition through the headquarters of the acting assistant provost-marshals-general of their respective States. The envelopes forwarded to provost-marshals by this Bureau are to be used only in transmitting accounts, as classified in Circular 20, 1864, Provost-Marshal-General's Bureau, and as indicated by the prescribed heading thereon.

RULES FOR MAKING OUT ACCOUNTS AND RETURNS.

110. One copy of the monthly reports, returns, &c., must be transmitted to the Provost-Marshal-General's Office within five days after the end of the month to which they relate, and one copy thereof will be kept on file in the office of each provost-marshal.

111. Provost-marshals are required to sign all official communications sent from their offices. In signing accounts and papers, provost-marshals must append their rank and title to their names, and specify the number of the district and the State in which their headquarters are located. When absent by proper authority, the commissioner will sign such official papers as require immediate action, and in so doing will append to his official signature the words "in charge."

112. No expenditure, except as authorized by these regulations, shall be incurred without the previous sanction of the Provost-Marshal-General.

113. Each voucher must be complete in itself, and be accompanied by all orders and explanation necessary to make it fully understood. Explanations must be written on the vouchers themselves, or on paper attached to them, and should be in the form of a certificate. If the explanations do not show the account to be correct and just, it will be charged against the provost-marshal.

114. Vouchers for expenditures must state the date and place, the items and amount, to whom, for what purpose, and the number and

names of the persons for whom the expenditure was made. Vouchers for services rendered must also specify the commencement and end of the period for which the expense was incurred, and must state whether both days are inclusive. In case the expenditure is for officers or enlisted men, the company and regiment to which each belongs must also be specified. If the names be numerous, a separate list of them should accompany the voucher.

115. Vouchers must, in all cases, be accompanied by the receipt of the party to whom payment is made. No account will be paid by the disbursing officer unless the receipts are properly signed.

116. The receipts to vouchers and sub-vouchers must be signed, when practicable, by a principal, or be accompanied by a power of attorney. When this is not practicable, the provost-marshal will add to his own certificate a statement that the agent is duly authorized to sign the receipt.

117. The certificates on the vouchers must be signed by the provost-marshal, and the vouchers, in duplicate, shall be immediately transmitted for payment to the proper disbursing officer.

118. When an individual makes "his mark," instead of signing his name to the receipt, it must be witnessed by a third person.

119. When, there being no commissioned medical officer present, it is necessary to employ a physician, the provost-marshal will apply to the nearest medical director, who will, upon such application, enter into contract with a suitable person. All such contracts must conform strictly to paragraphs 1304 to 1308, inclusive, Revised Army Regulations, 1863.

120. Hereafter accounts for medical attendance will not be allowed, unless in accordance with the regulations above cited.

NOTES.—Medical attendance is furnished by the Medical Department to officers and their authorized servants, to all enlisted men in service, to drafted men after acceptance by examining board, and to the authorized number of laundresses.

Attendants or nurses for post hospitals are detailed from the command. Contract nurses are not allowed.

121. Except as authorized in the regulations or orders from the office of the Provost-Marshal-General, provost-marshals shall not incur expenditures for printing or advertising without the previous sanction of the acting assistant provost-marshal-general of the State, through whom all accounts for such expenses must be forwarded for his approval or disapproval.

To each voucher for notices inserted in newspapers or posters, a copy of the notice or poster will be appended. The name of the newspaper, publisher, or firm, the place where published, the dates between which inserted, the rate per square or line for first and subsequent insertions, and if by the square, the number of lines counted as such, must be stated in the vouchers.

122. Vouchers to accounts which are to be paid by the Provost-Marshal-General's Bureau shall be made out in duplicate, and be forwarded to the Provost-Marshal-General.

123. Expenses which may properly be incurred for the Provost-Marshal-General's Department are as follows:

(1) Rent of office for district provost-marshals, of rendezvous, and of store-room for clothing for drafted men or substitutes, when authorized by the Provost-Marshal-General.

(2) Purchase of necessary fuel, light, stationery, blank books, and furniture for offices of the district provost-marshals.

(3) Subsistence of civil prisoners while at the rendezvous, and of citizen guards, when their employment has been authorized.

(4) Transportation of all drafted men from place of residence to rendezvous, and from rendezvous to place of residence, except to those furnishing substitutes. (See paragraphs 133, 134, Regulations Provost-Marshal-General's Bureau.)

(5) Knives, forks, spoons, tin cups, and tin plates for drafted men or substitutes.

(6) Pay of employés, when their employment has been authorized, and the appointment and rates of compensation have been approved by the Provost-Marshal-General.

(7) Actual, necessary, and reasonable expenses incurred in the pursuit or arrest and delivery of deserters by the authorized agents of provost-marshals.

(8) Advertising in (not to exceed two) newspapers, in the city or district, the authorized notices, &c., concerning the draft, and for furnishing subsistence and lodging.

(9) Lodgings for guards (citizens) and prisoners (citizens).

124. All official communications relating to the Provost-Marshal-General's Bureau must be addressed to the Provost-Marshal-General of the United States. The envelopes should be marked "Official Business," and under these words the branch to which the contents relate should be stated, as follows, viz: Disbursements, Payment of Employés (see paragraph 130), Purchases Public Property, Rent, Transportation (see paragraphs 123, 132, 147, 148), Postage, Telegrams, Advertising, Subsistence, Lodging for Class II (see paragraphs 121, 152, 163, 166 to 170, Regulations), Blanks, Deserters, Enrollment, Veteran Reserve Corps, &c.; then the official written signature (name printed on the envelope is not sufficient). Accounts, returns, and reports (except tri-monthly reports) must be accompanied by a letter of transmittal, enumerating them, and relate to no other subject.

125. All copies of papers to accompany letters or accounts should be certified by the provost-marshal as "true copies."

126. Vouchers to accounts for reimbursement must be supported by the properly receipted original bills of expenditure as sub-vouchers. The sub-vouchers shall be rendered to the provost-marshal and be examined by him. If found reasonable and correct, vouchers (Form 19) shall be made out and certified to, in the manner prescribed for other accounts. When it is impossible to obtain receipts to sub-vouchers, the claimant must make affidavit that the amounts claimed for reimbursement were actually and necessarily expended by him in the public service, and that it was impossible to obtain sub-vouchers therefor. When a provost-marshal claims reimbursement, the affidavit may be omitted; but when it is impossible to obtain receipts to sub-vouchers, it must be so stated in the certificate to the account.

127. Accounts for the reward authorized for the arrest of a deserter, and his delivery to the nearest district provost-marshal, must be made out, in duplicate, on Form 21, stating rank, company, and regiment to which the deserter belonged, and be duly certified to by the provost-marshal, and shall be presented or transmitted to the nearest disbursing officer of the Quartermaster's Department for payment.

128. Provost-marshals, their deputies and salaried special agents, and commissioned officers, are not entitled to the authorized reward for the apprehension and delivery of deserters. Vouchers for the payment of actual, reasonable, and necessary expenses incurred (board and lodging excluded), connected with the apprehension and delivery

of deserters by these parties, must be made out on Form 16, in duplicate, in the manner prescribed in the preceding paragraph, and be accompanied in each case by the official order under which the expense was created, stating the name, rank, and regiment of each deserter. These accounts must be kept separate from any other expense, and shall be forwarded for payment to the Provost-Marshal-General. If no arrest is made, it must be so stated on each voucher.

129. All contracts which are required by the present regulations to be made in writing shall be made in quintuplicate, two copies of which shall be sent by the officer making and signing the same, as soon as completed, accompanied by the oath of allegiance to the United States, to the chief of the bureau to which the contract relates, one copy to be kept by the contractor, and one by the contracting officer as a retained copy for his own information; the remaining one must be forwarded to the "Returns Office" of the Department of the Interior, at Washington, D. C., within thirty days after the contract is made, together with all proposals, and a copy of any advertisement published by him touching the same; all the papers in relation to each contract to be attached together by a ribbon and seal, numbered in regular order, numerically, according to the number of papers composing the whole return. (See Circular 50, 1863, Provost-Marshal-General's Office, and General Orders, No. 69, 1862, War Department.) These agreements shall expressly provide for their termination at such time as the chief of the bureau to which the contract relates may direct, and for the exclusion of any interest therein on the part of members of Congress, officers or agents of the Government, and all persons employed in the public service. (See Internal-Revenue Tax, Provost-Marshal-General's Regulations.)

130. Provost-marshals will take notice that before any appointee—such as clerk, deputy, special agent, enrolling officer, or any person appointed to any office of honor or profit under this Bureau—can be "entitled to any of the salary or other emoluments thereof," he must subscribe to the oath prescribed by the act of July 2, 1862, and forward the same for file to the Provost-Marshal-General. Blank forms of oath will be forwarded to provost-marshals upon their application for the same to the Provost-Marshal-General.

131. In addition to the oath above mentioned, the following will be required from enrolling officers, viz:

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this —— day of ——, 186—; and ——, above named, at the same time, before me made oath that he would faithfully and without partiality, favor, or affection, perform all the duties of his office as enrolling officer of the sub-district to which he is appointed under an act of Congress approved March 3, 1863, and that he will obey all lawful instructions of the Board of Enrollment.

——.

Witness:

——.

132. Vouchers for the authorized purchases of public property (Form 13), made by provost-marshals for the use of the Provost-Marshal-General's Bureau, will be made out in quadruplicate. Two copies (the original and duplicate) will be sent for payment to the Provost-Marshal-General; the triplicate copy will accompany the abstract of purchases to the "monthly return of public property." The remaining one (the quadruplicate copy) will be kept on file by the provost-marshal in his office, with the retained abstract of purchases. The receipts will be omitted on the triplicate and quadruplicate copies. Vouchers for all other expenses will be made out in duplicate.

133. All drafted persons reporting at the place of rendezvous shall be allowed transportation from their places of residence, and persons discharged at the place of rendezvous shall be allowed transportation to their places of residence. (Section 7 of the act approved July 4, 1864.)

134. To the notification of draft for all drafted persons will be attached a requisition for transportation (over the shortest usually traveled route) from their place of residence to the place of rendezvous, and all discharged drafted persons, except those furnishing substitutes, will be furnished by provost-marshals with transportation from the rendezvous to their place of residence.

135. Provost-marshals are authorized to administer oaths and affirmations relating to the duties of their office. (See section 15, amendatory act, approved February 24, 1864.) The oath will be subject to the stamp duty stated in paragraph 139, Regulations.

136. When a provost-marshal is relieved from duty, he will turn over to his successor all the public property in his possession; he will make out invoices, in duplicate, for the articles, in the order as stated in Form 8, and take like receipts for the same; he will then close his property return and forward it at once to the Provost-Marshal-General. Failure to comply with the requirements herein stated, will cause a suspension of the officer's pay accounts.

EMPLOYÉS.

137. All appointments of employés, under district provost-marshals, must be submitted by letter for approval, through the acting assistant provost-marshal-general of the State or division, to the Provost-Marshal-General. Letters of appointment must state the necessity for the employment, and for what purpose, the number required, the names of the persons proposed, the date of commencement of service, and a recommendation as to the amount of compensation proper to be allowed in each case, and must refer to no other subject.

138. Two deputy provost-marshals, for each district composed of more than one county, may be appointed, if thought necessary by the acting assistant provost-marshal-general of the State, subject to the approval of the Provost-Marshal-General. The pay of a deputy provost-marshal shall not be more than $100 per month. Special agents may be paid at the rate of from $65 to $100 per month—depending on their usefulness. Employés are not entitled to receive any additional compensation whatever for their services beyond the amount approved by the Provost-Marshal-General at the time of their appointment. No employé shall be retained in service longer than his services are absolutely required, nor for any other purpose than the one for which he was employed. Provost-marshals are especially directed to secure faithful execution of this rule. When discharged, the fact must be promptly entered, on Form 7, under this heading—giving the date of discharge.

139. After having received the approval of the Provost-Marshal-General of the appointment of employés, the provost-marshal will forward immediately to the Provost-Marshal-General the oath of allegiance to the United States, which he may administer to the person so employed. The oath is subject to a stamp duty of 5 cents. The stamp must be furnished, affixed, and canceled by the subscriber with his initials and the date. The names of all employés must be entered by the provost-marshal on his monthly report of persons employed (Form 7). No

allowance will be made to any person (applicant for office) whose appointment has been submitted for approval and "disapproved" by the Provost-Marshal-General, but only to "approved employés," and for the time commencing from the date named in the approval.

140. Employés will be paid, at the end of each calendar month, on receipt rolls (Form 18), in duplicate, which they must sign with their own hands. One person can sign for another only by a power of attorney, a copy of which must, in each case, accompany the signature.

141. When employés are not present at the district headquarters to sign the receipt rolls, their accounts may be made out on separate vouchers. (Form 19.)

TRANSPORTATION.

142. Provost-marshals will, in all cases, when practicable, obtain the necessary transportation by requisition upon the Quartermaster's Department for all persons under their charge in the military service of the United States, class I, including Veteran Reserve Corps, drafted men, substitutes, and recruits enlisted or mustered in by them (from the place of rendezvous to their regiment or to any general rendezvous established by the War Department), deserters and their guards, and prisoners of war.

143. When it is impracticable to obtain from the Quartermaster's Department transportation as above, it will be procured by the provost-marshal by requisition upon the established lines of communication, and the accounts therefor will be paid by the nearest disbursing officer of the Quartermaster's Department, upon vouchers made out and supported as prescribed in paragraph 147.

144. Provost-marshals will use the printed requisitions for transportation which have been sent to them in book form from this Bureau, and strict compliance with the notings thereon will be required.

145. Provost-marshals, commissioners, surgeons, deputies, and special agents traveling on public duty connected with their respective offices will be allowed the actual, necessary, reasonable expenses of their transportation. The journeys of the commissioners, surgeons, special agents, and deputies must be performed under special written orders from the provost-marshal in each case. The accounts for payment of the necessary expenses of these persons, as above, will be made out on Form 16 and must be accompanied by a copy of the order of the provost-marshal under which the journey was performed and also a detailed statement of the expenses incurred, as sub-vouchers. The affidavit will be made by the persons incurring such expense, as required on said form.

146. Accounts for transportation of provost-marshals, on public duty properly connected with their office, within their respective districts, will be made out on Form 17, and be certified to by them. The necessity for the journey, and the items of expenditure, must be stated in the account; and when the items are numerous, a detailed statement of the same must accompany the voucher for payment, as a sub-voucher. A provost-marshal is not allowed to travel beyond the limits of his district without the previous sanction, in writing, of the acting assistant provost-marshal-general.

147. Accounts for payment or transportation furnished upon the requisitions of provost-marshals will be made out as follows, viz: At the end of each month, or sooner if necessary, the persons claiming

payment for transportation furnished upon the requisitions during this period will present the original requisitions, properly signed, to the provost-marshal who issued them; if found correct, he will give duplicate vouchers, made out on Form 14, and sign the certificate thereon. The requisitions must, in all cases, accompany the vouchers for payment as sub-vouchers. Accounts for transportation furnished to class I (persons in the military service—see paragraphs 142 and 151) will be forwarded for payment to the nearest disbursing officer of the Quartermaster's Department. Accounts for payment of transportation furnished to class II, and to the persons designated in paragraphs 133, 145, and 146, will be forwarded to the Provost-Marshal-General. When requisitions for transportation are issued by provost-marshals to deputies or special agents (see paragraphs 144–147, Regulations) to go in pursuit of deserters, this fact must be entered on the stub of the requisition book, in order that the expense of such transportation, in case the arrest is made, may be charged to the deserter. When the requisition is forwarded with the account for payment, mark on it the fact whether or not the deserter was arrested and held to service, and to what general rendezvous turned over.

148. When clothing or other military supplies are sent from arsenals or depots to provost-marshals of Congressional districts, the transportation, drayage, and hauling of such supplies, until they are delivered to the provost-marshals, are a proper charge against the appropriation for the Quartermaster's Department. When expenses are necessarily incurred for such service at stations where there is no officer of the Quartermaster's Department on duty, the accounts therefor, setting forth the object, necessity, and propriety of the expenditure, will be paid by the nearest disbursing quartermaster, upon the certificate of the provost-marshal of the district where the account originated. At a place where there is an officer of the Quartermaster's Department on duty, the provost-marshal will make requisition upon the quartermaster for the required service, instead of contracting for it himself.

LODGINGS.

149. Where district headquarters are in cities or elsewhere within reach of any of the regular posts, encampments, or other places provided by the Government or by the public for soldiers, or when moving deserters or other men under his control from one point to another, it is made the duty of the provost-marshal to seek and avail himself of these places of accommodation.

150. In case no place for quartering the men can be had, as prescribed in the preceding paragraph, provost-marshals will make written agreement with some responsible party for lodgings, at a rate——— per day for each man, subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General. The contract will be made in quintuplicate, accompanied by the contractor's oath of allegiance to the United States, subject to a stamp duty of 5 cents.

151. Lodgings will be obtained from contractors on returns (Form 22), which must be made out by the provost-marshal for each of the following classes separately, viz:

For class I (persons in the military service):

(1) Veteran Reserve Corps.

(2) Drafted men and substitutes.

(3) Deserters.
(4) Guards (enlisted men).
(5) Prisoners of war.
(6) Recruits (enlisted or mustered by provost-marshals).
For class II (persons not in the military service):
(1) Prisoners (citizens).
(2) Guards (citizens).

The number and rank of persons lodged, and the company, regiment, or other organization to which they belong, must be specified on the return. At the end of the month the provost-marshal shall take up these returns and enter them on the abstract. (Form 23.) Separate abstracts, in duplicate, shall be made for class I and for class II. The abstract, after being properly certified by the provost-marshal, will accompany, as a sub-voucher (Form 24), voucher for payment. These accounts must be kept separate and distinct from any other expense, and shall in no case be entered on the same voucher for any other expenditure.

152. The contractor will send for payment, monthly his account for lodgings furnished class I (persons in the military service), to the nearest disbursing officer of the Quartermaster's Department; and for class II (persons not in the military service), direct to the Provost-Marshal-General.

153. Officers in command of companies or detachments of the Veteran Reserve Corps, or of other troops, at stations where there are public quarters and where there is an officer of the Quartermaster's Department on duty, will make requisition on said quartermaster for quarters and fuel, in accordance with paragraph 1086, Revised Army Regulations.

SUBSISTENCE.[a]

154. Subsistence shall be obtained in all cases, when practicable, from the Commissary Department, U. S. Army, on ration returns (Form 13, Army Regulations of 1863), signed by the provost-marshal and approved by the commanding officer of the post or station. Separate ration returns shall be made for each description of persons specified in classes I and II of paragraph 162.

155. Where district headquarters are within reach of the posts, encampments, soldiers' rests, or other places of accommodation provided for soldiers by the Government or by the public, the provost-marshal shall avail himself of these for subsisting his men.

156. When subsistence cannot be obtained, as prescribed in paragraphs 154 and 155, the provost-marshal shall make a written contract (Form 20) with some responsible party, to furnish subsistence on demand for as many men as he may from time to time present. Under a contract for cooked rations, three substantial meals shall constitute a complete ration.

157. Contracts for subsistence shall be made after due public notice, and on the lowest proposal received from a responsible person. These agreements shall expressly provide for their termination at such time

[a] The mode of procuring subsistence for the following description of troops, viz, recruiting parties and the recruits made by them, new volunteer organizations after muster into the military service of the United States, as well as the manner of preparing, authenticating, and paying accounts for subsistence thus furnished, will be found in the Regulations of the Subsistence Department, and in such instructions on this subject as may be published from time to time by competent authority.

as the Commissary-General of Subsistence may direct, and for the exclusion of any interest in them on the part of members of Congress, officers, or agents of the Government, and all persons employed in the public service.

158. A contract for rations shall be executed in quintuplicate; one copy to be kept by the contractor and one by the provost-marshal; two copies to be sent to the Commissary-General of Subsistence, through the acting assistant provost-marshal-general of the State or division, for approval; the remaining copy to the "Returns Office," Washington, D. C. The oath of allegiance to the United States must be taken by the contractor and forwarded with the copies of the contract to be furnished the Commissary-General of Subsistence, which copies, together with that for the Returns Office, will be sent by the provost-marshal, immediately after completion, accompanied by the advertisement and one copy of every bid received.

159. Each copy of every contract for furnishing subsistence is subject to a stamp duty of 5 cents for every sheet or piece of paper upon which the agreement is written. The stamp must be provided, affixed, and canceled by the contractor. The stamp is canceled by the contractor writing on its face his initials and the date.

160. The provost-marshal must certify upon each copy of a contract for subsistence that it was impracticable to obtain rations from the Commissary Department, U. S. Army, or to subsist his men at any of the places of accommodation provided for soldiers by the Government or by the public, stating briefly the causes of the impracticability.

161. When bids to furnish subsistence are solicited, the advertisement or notice shall call for sealed proposals in duplicate. If the bids received be deemed unreasonable, or if there be other sufficient cause for not accepting them, they will be rejected and others again invited. The time and place of opening proposals shall be stated in the advertisement, and bidders allowed to be present at the opening.

162. Subsistence will be obtained from contractors on ration returns (Form 25), which must be made by the provost-marshal for a few days at a time, and for each of the following description of persons separately, viz:

Class I (persons in military service): Drafted men and substitutes, deserters, guards, prisoners, recruits (enlisted or mustered by provost-marshals).

Class II (persons not in military service): Prisoners (citizens), guards (citizens).

The name and rank of each person to be subsisted and the company, regiment, or other organization to which he belongs, must be stated on the ration return. At the end of the calendar month the provost-marshal shall enter each ration return on an abstract and account (Form 26), specifying thereon, in column of "Remarks," the description of persons (see classes I and II) for whom the return was made.

163. Separate abstracts and accounts, in duplicate, shall be prepared for persons in military service and for persons not in military service. These abstracts and accounts, when certified to by the provost-marshal, shall be forwarded by him, with the original ration returns, to the acting assistant provost-marshal-general of the State or division for his examination and approval, who, after certifying on each abstract and account that he has compared it with the original ration returns, finds it correct, and approves the account, shall transmit for

payment, to the commissary or other officer designated for this duty, the abstracts and accounts which comprise persons described in class I, paragraph 162, and to the Provost-Marshal-General those embracing persons described in class II of that paragraph. The original ration returns shall be filed and carefully preserved by the acting assistant provost-marshal-general for future reference.

164. Subsistence will not be furnished to deputy provost-marshals, salaried agents, or other employés (citizen guards, class II, excepted) of the Provost-Marshal-General's Bureau.

165. When persons comprised in either of the classes specified in paragraph 162 are to travel, the provost-marshal, or other officer in charge of them, shall see that they are supplied with cooked rations for the trip, and no expense will be allowed for subsistence furnished to them on the route, unless the expense be reasonable and unavoidable, from circumstances which could not have been anticipated, and which must be fully explained.

POSTAGE.

166. All letters on "Official Business," addressed to the Provost-Marshal-General, from provost-marshals and other officers of this Bureau, pass free of postage.

167. For every indorsement of "Official" falsely made the person making the same is subject to a fine of $300.

168. The franking privilege is limited to packages weighing not exceeding four pounds.

169. Postage on public business only, paid for by a provost-marshal, will be refunded to him on his certificate to the account, made out on Form 15, giving the number of letters and packages sent and received. Accounts for payment will be forwarded to the Provost-Marshal-General.

170. Officers and employés under the orders of this Bureau are notified that accounts for all telegrams on official business sent from, or received at, the office of the Provost-Marshal-General, will in future, by arrangement with the telegraph company, be paid by the Provost-Marshal-General, in Washington. They are accordingly warned against making payment for any such telegrams received or sent by them. The telegraph should only be used in cases of urgent and imperative necessity, where the delay of the mail would be actually prejudicial to the interests of the public service. (See Circular 4, January 29, 1864.)

INTERNAL-REVENUE TAX.

171. An affidavit is subject to a stamp duty of 5 cents.

172. A power of attorney to receive or collect rent is subject to a stamp duty of 25 cents.

173. Each copy of every contract for furnishing rations, or for furnishing lodgings, is subject to a stamp duty of 5 cents.

174. The jurat to the oath of allegiance is subject to a stamp duty of 5 cents.

175. Each copy of every agreement or contract for rent of rooms, buildings, grounds, &c., is subject to a stamp duty of 50 cents for each and every sheet or piece of paper on which the contract or agreement is written. The adhesive stamp must be furnished, affixed, and canceled by the contractor or lessor, as the case may be, with his initials.

176. The execution or issue of an unstamped paper will render the party executing or issuing it liable to a penalty of $50. The validity of the paper or instrument itself is also destroyed.

177. When two or more persons join in the execution of an instrument, the stamp to which the instrument is liable under the law may be affixed and canceled by any one of the parties.

178. All questions relating to the payment of expenses connected with the enrollment and draft, or such other duties as provost-marshals shall be called upon to perform, shall be referred to the Provost-Marshal-General, whose decision thereon shall, so far as the War Department is concerned, be final.

179. Each district provost-marshal shall at all times keep himself supplied with a sufficient amount of clothing to uniform such number of recruits, drafted men, and substitutes as may from time to time be called into the military service from his district.

For this purpose he will make timely requisitions on the nearest depot quartermaster, approved by the acting assistant provost-marshal-general of the State or division in which he is serving.

On receipt of clothing invoiced to him the provost-marshal will give duplicate receipts therefor, and conform in other respects to paragraph 1147, Revised U. S. Army Regulations, and will account for the same, as provided by paragraph 1158, same regulations.

Blank clothing returns and receipt rolls will be forwarded to provost-marshals from this office.

Provost-marshals are held strictly responsible at the Treasury of the United States for any and all public property which they receive.

A secure and dry clothing store-room must be selected, and proper care taken of the clothing at all times.

All issues of clothing must be made as prescribed in paragraphs 1151 and 1159 (see Form 52), Quartermaster's Regulations. Particular attention is called to paragraphs 1161, 1162, and 1163, as a strict compliance with them will be enforced.

When a drafted man presents himself at the district headquarters he must at once be put in uniform and supplied with one knapsack, haversack, canteen, and blanket, His citizen's dress must be disposed of by himself. He must also be furnished with one knife, fork, spoon, tin cup, and tin plate. (See paragraph 115, Regulations for the Government of Provost-Marshal-General's Bureau.) These latter articles will be purchased by the provost-marshal, in accordance with Regulations for the Government of the Provost-Marshal-General's Bureau.

180. The following are the monthly reports and returns to be rendered by provost-marshals to the Provost-Marshal-General, viz:

(1) Monthly report of persons employed and property hired (Form 7). Particular attention must be paid to all the requirements of this report, and entries made in accordance with the headings of each column as designated.

(2) Monthly return of public property (Form 8). An abstract of all articles purchased during the month belonging to the Provost-Marshal-General's Bureau (Form 9), sub-vouchers to this abstract (Form 13), being the triplicate copy of voucher for purchase; also abstract of articles expended, &c. (Form 10), must accompany this return. Articles issued to drafted persons, viz, knives, forks, spoons, tin cups, and tin plates, will be so accounted for on the abstract of articles expended (Form 10), giving the number of drafted men and the number of articles issued during the month.

(3) Monthly return of deserters arrested (Form 28). Copy to be sent to the acting assistant provost-marshal-general of the State.

The tri-monthly reports to be rendered on the 10th, 20th, and last days of the months to which they relate, viz:

1. Tri-monthly reports of deserters arrested (Form 27). A copy to be sent to the acting assistant provost-marshal-general of the State.

2. Tri-monthly report of their business and general transactions, in the form of a letter subdivided into subjects. This report will contain the names of persons arrested, and how disposed of. A copy to be sent to the acting assistant provost-marshal-general of the State.

3. Tri-monthly report of the state of the draft (to be rendered only during the draft).

4. Monthly return of quotas and credits to be transmitted through the office of the acting assistant provost-marshal-general.

LIST OF FORMS REQUIRED IN THE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S BUREAU.*

1. Monthly summary statement of funds received and disbursed on account of "enrollment and draft."
2. Account current of "enrollment and draft."
3. Abstract of disbursements on account of "enrollment and draft."
4. Monthly summary statement of funds received and disbursed.
5. Account current.
6. Abstract of disbursements to account current.
7. Monthly report of persons employed and property used.
8. Monthly return of public property.
9. Abstract of articles purchased.
10. Abstract of articles expended.
11. Inspection report (of public property).
12. Vouchers for payment of rent.
13. Purchase of public property (Provost-Marshal-General's Bureau).
14. Transportation.
15. Postage.
16. Actual expense of transportation (employés).
17. Account of expenses of provost-marshal traveling on duty.
18. Receipt roll of persons employed.
19. General voucher.
20. Contract for subsistence.
21. Apprehension and delivery of deserters.
22. Return of lodgings (original).
23. Abstract of lodgings.
24. Voucher for payment of lodgings.
25 Return of rations (original).
26. Voucher for payment of rations.
27. Tri-monthly report of deserters arrested.
28. Monthly return of deserters arrested.
29. Certificate for exemption on account of unsuitableness of age.
30. Certificate of non-liability to be given by the Board of Enrollment.
30½. Certificate of exemption on account of having furnished a substitute.
31. Certificate of exemption for a drafted person on account of disability.

*All forms omitted.

32. Muster and descriptive roll of detachment of men drafted and mustered into the service of the United States.
33. Descriptive list of drafted men called into the service of the United States.
34. Enrollment list of all persons (except as required in Form 35) subject to do military duty in sub-districts.
35. Enrollment list of persons held to service and subject to do military duty in sub-districts.
36. Consolidated list of all persons subject to do military duty in Congressional districts.
37. Notice to men who have been drafted to report.
38. Tri-monthly report of the state of the draft.
39. Substitute volunteer enlistment.
40. Abstract of exemptions granted to drafted persons.
41. Statement of substitutes accepted and enlisted in Congressional districts.

APPENDIX.*

EXTRACTS FROM GENERAL REGULATIONS OF THE ARMY.

ARTICLE XLI.—*Public property, money, accounts, and contracts.*

995. Any officer who shall, directly or indirectly, sell or dispose of, for a premium, any Treasury note, draft, warrant, or other public security in his hands for disbursement, or sell or dispose of the proceeds or avails thereof without making returns of such premium and accounting therefor by charging it in his accounts to the credit of the United States, will forthwith be dismissed by the President. (Act August 6, 1846.)

996. If any disbursing officer shall bet at cards or any game of hazard, his commanding officer shall suspend his functions, and require him to turn over all the public funds in his keeping, and shall immediately report the case to the proper bureau of the War Department.

1000. No officer disbursing or directing the disbursement of money for the military service shall be concerned, directly or indirectly, in the purchase or sale, for commercial purposes, of any article intended for, making a part of, or appertaining to the department of the public service in which he is engaged, nor shall take, receive, or

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The following resolution and acts of Congress (here omitted) were published as part of this appendix: "A resolution amendatory of the joint resolution 'to supply in part deficiencies in the appropriations for the public printing and to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for bounties to volunteers,'" approved January 16, 1864, published in General Orders, No. 26, Adjutant-General's Office, January 19, 1864, p. 38 *ante;* "An act to prescribe an oath of office, and for other purposes," approved July 2, 1862, published in General Orders, No. 80, Adjutant-General's Office, July 16, 1862, Vol. II, this series, p. 227; "An act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1863, published in General Orders, No. 73, Adjutant-General's Office, March 24, 1863, Vol. III, this series, p. 85; "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes,' approved March 3, 1863," approved February 24, 1864, published in General Orders, No. 75, Adjutant-General's Office, February 25, 1864, p. 128 *ante;* "An act to provide for the efficiency of the Navy," approved July 1, 1864, published in General Orders, No. 245, Adjutant-General's Office, August 12, 1864, p. 612; "An act further to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," approved July 4, 1864, published in General Orders, No. 224, Adjutant-General's Office, July 6, 1864, p. 472 *ante.*

apply to his own use any gain or emolument, under the guise of presents or otherwise, for negotiating or transacting any public business, other than what is or may be allowed by law.

1002. No officer or agent in the military service shall purchase from any other person in the military service, or make any contract with any such person to furnish supplies or services, or make any purchase or contract in which such person shall be admitted to any share or part, or to any benefit to arise therefrom.

1003. No person in the military service whose salary, pay, or emoluments is or are fixed by law or regulations, shall receive any additional pay, extra allowance, or compensation, in any form whatever, for the disbursement of public money, or any other service or duty whatsoever, unless the same shall be authorized by law, and explicitly set out in the appropriation.

1004. All accounts of expenditures shall set out a sufficient explanation of the object, necessity, and propriety of the expenditure.

1005. The facts on which an account depends must be stated and vouched by the certificate of an officer, or other sufficient evidence.

1006. If any account paid on the certificate of an officer to the facts is afterward disallowed for error of fact in the certificate, it shall pass to the credit of the disbursing officer, and be charged to the officer who gave the certificate.

1007. An officer shall have credit for an expenditure of money or property made in obedience to the order of his commanding officer. If the expenditure is disallowed, it shall be charged to the officer who ordered it.

1009. When a disbursing officer is relieved, he shall certify the outstanding debts to his successor, and transmit an account of the same to the head of the bureau, and turn over his public money and property appertaining to the service from which he is relieved to his successor, unless otherwise ordered.

1010. The chief of each military bureau of the War Department shall, under the direction of the Secretary of War, regulate, as far as practicable, the employment of hired persons required for the administrative service of his department.

1011. When practicable, persons hired in the military service shall be paid at the end of the calendar month, and when discharged, separate pay-rolls shall be made for each month.

1012. When a hired person is discharged and not paid, a certified statement of his account shall be given him.

1014. No officer has authority to insure public property or money.

1015. Disbursing officers are not authorized to settle with heirs, executors, or administrators, except by instructions from the proper bureau of the War Department upon accounts duly audited and certified by the proper accounting officers of the Treasury.

1017. No public property shall be used, nor labor hired for the public be employed, for any private use whatsoever not authorized by the regulations of the service.

1027. If any article of public property be lost or damaged by neglect or fault of any officer or soldier, he shall pay the value of such article, or amount of damage, or cost of repairs, at such rates as a board of survey, with the approval of the commanding officer, may assess, according to the place and circumstances of the loss or damage. And he shall, moreover, be proceeded against as the Articles of War provide, if he demand a trial by court-martial, or the circumstances should require it.

1029. If any article of public property be embezzled, or by neglect lost or damaged, by any person hired in the public service, the value or damage, as ascertained, if necessary, by a board of survey, shall be charged to him and set against any pay or money due him.

1030. Public property lost or destroyed in the military service must be accounted for by affidavit, or the certificate of a commissioned officer, or other satisfactory evidence.

1031. Affidavits or depositions may be taken before any officer in the list, as follows, when recourse cannot be had to any before named on said list, which fact shall be certified by the officer offering the evidence: First, a civil magistrate competent to administer oaths; second, a judge-advocate; third, the recorder of a garrison or regimental court-martial; fourth, the adjutant of a regiment; fifth, a commissioned officer.

1033. No officer making returns of property shall drop from his return any public property as worn out or unserviceable until it has been condemned, after proper inspection, and ordered to be so dropped.

1034. An officer issuing stores shall deliver or transmit to the receiving officer an exact list of them in duplicate invoices, and the receiving officer shall return him duplicate receipts.

1053. It is the duty of every commanding officer to enforce a rigid economy in the public expenses.

1258. No charge for printing blank forms will be allowed. When practicable to provide them, these forms will be furnished officers by the Provost-Marshal-General's Bureau. When officers are not thus furnished they must rule out forms for use from the public stationery to correspond with those prescribed. The want of printed blanks will furnish no excuse to an officer for delay or failure in the rendition of his returns and accounts.

1304. When it is necessary to employ a private physician as medical officer, the commanding officer may do it by written contract, conditioned as in Form 18 (Medical Regulations, U. S. Army), at a stated compensation, not to exceed $50 a month when the number of officers and men, with authorized servants and laundresses, is 100 or more; $40 when it is from 50 to 100; and $30 when it is under 50.

1305. But when he is required to abandon his own business, and give his whole time to the public service, the contract may be not to exceed $80 a month, and not to exceed $100, besides transportation in kind, to be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department, where he is required to accompany troops on marches or transports. But a private physician will not be employed to accompany troops on marches or transports, except by orders from the War Department, or in particular and urgent cases by the order of the officer directing the movement, when a particular statement of the circumstances which make it necessary will be appended to the contract.

1306. And when a private physician is required to furnish medicines, he will be allowed, besides the stipulated pay, from 25 to 50 per cent. on it, to be determined by the Surgeon-General.

1307. In all cases a duplicate of the contract will be transmitted forthwith by the commanding officer to the Surgeon-General, and the commanding officer for the time being will at once discontinue it, whenever the necessity for it ceases, or the Surgeon-General may so direct.

1308. The physician's account of pay due must be sent to the Surgeon-General for payment, vouched by the certificate of the commanding officer that it is correct and agreeable to contract, and that

the services have been duly rendered. But when it cannot conveniently be submitted to the Surgeon-General from the frontier or the field, it may be paid on the order of the commanding officer, not to exceed the regulated amount, by a medical disbursing officer, or a quartermaster.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, D. C., September 1, 1864.

It is represented to me that there are at Rock Island, Ill., as rebel prisoners of war, many persons of Northern and foreign birth, who are unwilling to be exchanged and sent South, but who wish to take the oath of allegiance and enter the military service of the Union.

Colonel Huidekoper, on behalf of the people of some parts of Pennsylvania, wishes to pay the bounties the Government would have to pay to proper persons of this class, have them enter the service of the United States, and be credited to the localities furnishing the bounty money. He will therefore proceed to Rock Island, ascertain the names of such persons (not including any who have attractions southward), and telegraph them to the Provost-Marshal-General here, whereupon direction will be given to discharge the persons named upon their taking the oath of allegiance; and then, upon the official evidence being furnished that they shall have been duly received and mustered into the service of the United States, their number will be credited as may be directed by Colonel Huidekoper.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

[Indorsement.]

The bearer will present the list of names contemplated within. The Provost-Marshal-General will please take the proper steps to have them examined, mustered in, and discharged from prison, so as to be properly credited, all according to the within.

A. LINCOLN.

CHICAGO, *September 1, 1864.*

Brigadier-General FRY, &c.:

DEAR GENERAL AND FRIEND: After traveling from Massachusetts to Iowa and back here, and learning public sentiment, I find a report emanating from Washington that efforts are to be made to postpone the draft. I beg you to cast your entire influence against such postponement. I urge the Secretary of War to allow this question of draft to be no more played with. Let the names be drawn, the liability established, and then if recruits come in fast enough by furloughing the drafted men or other lawful postponement of service, give the delay which may be thought necessary or expedient to fill up by local volunteering or substitutes. I believe the law gives you the latitude.

The convention here refused to pronounce against the draft. The people are prepared for it. The young Irishmen have already fled. The machinery will never be in better working order.

If these views may have some weight with the Secretary as an expression of Western opinion, I pray they may be communicated to him. The country now wants rigid, straightforward, prudent, but decisive leadership.

Believe me, general, faithfully, your friend,

JOHN A. KASSON.

ACTG. ASST. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Davenport, Iowa, September 1, 1864.

General JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General, Washington, D. C.:

Your dispatch of yesterday received. I have conferred with the Governor and adjutant-general and find it utterly impossible for them to have the schedules prepared for me by the 5th, probably not for some days thereafter. My work would only then commence.

The plan ordered in your dispatch is a good and just one; but I respectfully suggest that the best thing we can now do is this: After all credits, the delinquent sub-districts in this State are behind about 6,000, but other sub-districts have a surplus over all calls, including that of July, 1864, of about 2,000, leaving only about 4,000 due from the State at large. This the people are willing to furnish. Let me assign, pro rata, to the delinquent sub-districts the number actually due from the State, leaving the balance to be adjusted thereafter. Meantime I can be carrying out your instructions regarding schedule of State authorities, so as to do justice to all localities hereafter. This will obviate necessity for postponing draft. The Governor is present and approves the foregoing.

THOMAS DUNCAN,
Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 1, 1864.

Maj. THOMAS DUNCAN,
Actg. Asst. Provost-Marshal-General, Davenport, Iowa:

Your telegram of to-day is received. You are authorized to adjust the credits and deficiencies as proposed in your dispatch.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 1, 1864.

Hon. JOHN H. CLIFFORD,
Commissioner of Naval Enlistments, Boston, Mass.:

On examination of the records of the Navy Department I find that only 18,783 men have been enlisted in the State of Massachusetts during the rebellion. I desire to call your attention to this fact.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 1, 1864.

Capt. WILLIAM SILVEY,
Actg. Asst. Provost-Marshal-General, Concord, N. H.:

On examination of the records of the Navy Department I find that only 845 men have been enlisted in the State of New Hampshire during the rebellion. I desire to call your attention to this fact.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 1, 1864.

His Excellency Governor JOEL PARKER,
Trenton, N. J.:

The Government cannot mount all the cavalry now in service, and the General-in-Chief and Chief of Staff of the Army report that no more new cavalry is required. Your proposition tc raise a regiment of cavalry is therefore not approved.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

COLUMBUS, *September 1, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The 100-days' men are nearly all at home and being mustered out of service. In their behalf and that of the people of the State I respectfully request the War Department to state, so far as compatible with the public interest, the value and importance of the service rendered by the 100-days' men to the cause of the country, and the influence and effect of that service upon the summer campaign of our armies.

JNO. BROUGH,
Governor of Ohio.

HARRISBURG, PA., *September 1, 1864.*

General J. B. FRY:

I am asked every day if it is the policy of the Government to give furloughs to ministers of the gospel who are drafted, or if it can be done. Will you please to inform me?

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor.

ACTG. ASST. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, Wis., September 1, 1864.

General JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: Recruiting has become very lively in this State during the last two weeks, and, while I would not recommend a postponement of the draft publicly, I would suggest that the order to commence the drafting be withheld for about thirty [days], by which time I think the quota will be nearly or quite filled except in some few localities. In these localities it is very evident that secret organizations are forming with the determination of resisting the draft. I inclose some communications on this subject sent to me this morning by the Governor. Few men will be obtained by the draft, and it will be difficult to get men to serve notices in some localities unless they are protected by a military force. A company of good troops—say two officers and about sixty enlisted men—will be necessary at the headquarters of each provost-marshal to execute the draft effectively and get the drafted men in.

I believe that a force of that size could be raised from the discharged three-years' volunteers at each provost-marshal's headquarters, in a very few days, if they could be mustered in simply for that emergency, with the understanding that they were to be discharged as soon as the emergency ceases.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. S. LOVELL,
Lieut. Col. 18th Infty., A. A. P. M. G. for Wisconsin.

[Inclosure.]

STATE OF WISCONSIN, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Madison, August 31, 1864.

Lieut. Col. C. S. LOVELL,
Actg. Asst. Prov. Mar. Gen. for Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.:

SIR: I am directed by the Governor to hand you the inclosed copies of letters received at this office, mostly from responsible parties residing in this State, in regard to the enforcement of the draft, and also in regard to persons seeking to avoid the same by escaping to Canada and elsewhere. The Governor trusts that the subject will receive due consideration at your hands, and that such steps will be taken as to prevent all forcible opposition to the law as well as attempts to avoid the same.

Respectfully,

FRANK H. FIRMIN,
Private and Military Secretary.

[Sub-inclosure No. 1.]

MILWAUKEE, WIS., *August 8, 1864.*

Governor LEWIS:

DEAR SIR: From all that I can learn, and I have taken a good deal of pains to inform myself, I am fully satisfied that unless there is a sufficient military force in our city at the time the draft is made it will not be made, and that it is the determination to resist it, with force if necessary.

Now, I am not one of those that is easily alarmed, because I always make it a point to defend myself; still, I also make it a point to take no unnecessary risk, but to be prepared. The best and cheapest way to avoid riots is to be prepared for them. I therefore consider it my duty without delay to make the necessary provisions to enforce the draft, if it must take place, and this can only be done by a military force on the spot.

Very respectfully,

[Sub-inclosure No. 2.]

ASHIPPUN, DODGE COUNTY, WIS.,
August 18, 1864.

Governor LEWIS:

SIR: Is there no way of checking this mania for visiting? Nearly every person, of all ages from twenty to forty-five, are about leaving our town for parts unknown.

Before the 5th of September our town will be nearly destitute of the male population of a certain age. Is there no remedy?

Yours, in haste,

ASHIPPUN.

[Sub-inclosure No. 3.]

MILWAUKEE, *August 26, 1864.*

His Excellency JAMES T. LEWIS:

DEAR SIR: Are there no means for arresting the stampede from our State of the miserable, cowardly, copperhead scoundrels that are leaving by the thousands to avoid the draft? If they were never to return I for one would give them a "godspeed," knowing full well they were leaving for their country's good; but, so far from that, every man of them will be back and ready to vote on election day. If the Government does not look to this matter, or, what would be much better, prevent their return, it must [be] derelict in a most important duty.

Thousands of those shameless vagabonds are passing through our State from Minnesota, the number being swelled by at least as many more on their way through.

May I hope that Your Excellency will draw the attention of the General Government to the above fact?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. B. WOLCOTT.

[Sub-inclosure No. 4.]

MILWAUKEE, WIS., *August 26, 1864.*

Governor LEWIS:

DEAR SIR: Our State and the State of Minnesota are being depopulated of men liable to the draft. This morning about 100 came in on the La Crosse Railroad en route for Canada. On inquiry of the La [Crosse] Railroad Company, I find that every train has a large number of these men on it. The draft will therefore be a failure; but the worst of all is that these men will all be back in time to vote.

Now, something should be done, even at this late day, to put an end to this state of things.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD N. BRODHEAD.

[Sub-inclosure No. 5.]

PLATTEVILLE, *August 29, 1864.*

His Excellency Governor JAMES T. LEWIS:

DEAR SIR: I have information, which I consider reliable, that an organization exists in Galena, connected with Benton, New Diggings, and Elk Grove, in this State, which organization is prepared with arms and ammunition, and they are ready and declare they will resist the draft, if there is any. They meet twice a week to drill in Benton or New Diggings.

I felt that with such information it was my duty to inform Your Excellency. We feel confident that whatever steps are necessary you will promptly attend to. Any services that I can render you shall be freely given.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

JAMES KELLY,
Postmaster, Platteville, Wis.

P. S.—My informant states that they number between 300 and 500.

J. K.

STATE OF MARYLAND, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Annapolis, September 2, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General:

DEAR SIR: I inclose a letter from Isaac Nesbitt, esq., one of the most prominent and loyal citizens of Washington County, in this State, to which I invite your attention. The reasons given by him for an allowance of further time to the people of that county to raise their quota of the volunteers required by the last call of the President are such, I hope, as you will readily recognize. You will see in the peculiar situation of the people of that region—their continual exposure for the last three months to rebel invasions, as well as in their recent and previous losses on such accounts—a good reason for the extension of the time they request.

Indeed, the same reasons exist in a greater or less degree in the counties of Alleghany, Frederick, and Montgomery, all situated upon the Potomac border, and all absorbed to such a degree by the continual apprehension of the invader, that they have not enjoyed a reasonable opportunity to raise their respective quotas.

I am satisfied that not only in the counties above mentioned, but in all or most of the others of our State, the efforts now being made to raise the quotas required of them are so earnest that a reasonable extension of the time appointed for the draft will enable the most of them to succeed.

I therefore would earnestly recommend that such extension may be authorized, and if it cannot be allcwed generally throughout the State, that it may be at least in the counties above named and for the reasons stated.

Yours, very respectfully,

A. W. BRADFORD.

[Inclosure.]

HAGERSTOWN, *August 23, 1864.*

His Excellency Governor BRADFORD:

MY DEAR SIR: I take the liberty of addressing you on behalf of the people of this county, and especially of the people of this district, in regard to the approaching draft.

On account of the troubles here since the early part of July our people have not had the opportunity of giving attention to this, their very highest concern. The people of the respective districts of this county have not yet had made known to them the quotas required from each, and in this respect are without the proper data to operate upon.

Whilst other parts of the State and of the country, being comparatively in a profound state of peace and security, have had all their assignments duly ascertained and have had full opportunity of filling their quotas, and consequently all the advantages of being early in the field for substitutes and volunteers, we are yet struggling with our last draft and altogether unprepared for the next.

Unless we can procure substitutes to some extent the draft upon this county will be very severe. A great many of our men are in the Union Army and not a few in that of the rebel; a great many, too, have left the county, and are still leaving; and those who remain, bound principally to the county by family and property, are to bear the whole burden of the draft, and, besides, sustain the common

industry of the county, which is important to us all, in the serious troubles we now have here.

In order to give this people an equally fair chance with other communities, it is but just to them that they have an extension of time to fill their quota, or at least in which to make the effort.

We have suffered greatly in every way in the loss of property, and men by emigration, and in the paralyzation of all branches of industrial pursuits; and to take this remaining portion of our able-bodied men without the opportunity like that afforded to other communities to supply their places in some way, would indeed be very hard upon us. I hope, therefore, that you will aid us all you can in this matter.

Very hastily, your obedient servant,

ISAAC NESBITT.

NEW YORK, *September 2, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

The following communication has just been received:

NEW YORK, *September 2, 1864.*

Major-General PECK:

GENERAL: I am instructed by Major-General Sandford to inform you that he has reliable information which satisfies him that should the order for the draft be not immediately countermanded every provost-marshal's office in New York will be sacked and burned by Monday morning, and that you will require at least 10,000 men to enforce the draft.

ALEX. HAMILTON,
Colonel, Division Inspector.

In my opinion the information is reliable.

JOHN PECK,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., September 2, 1864.

General PECK,
New York:

I am not surprised that General Sandford should tell you what is reported in your telegram. But if the military officers do their duty, it is not likely there will be occasion for alarm. If those in command have not nerve, the Government will try to find some who have. You will please report to me where General Dix is. Burning the provost-marshal's offices in New York cannot stop the draft, if there should be occasion for any, because we have copies of the enrollment.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., September 2, 1864.

Major-General DIX,
New York:

A stampede story of General Sandford, which some one told him for political purposes to stop the draft, has been reported to the Department by General Peck, with his indorsement. In view of his evident alarm at Sandford's story, you are directed to remain in New York

in the exercise of your command, and to take such steps as may be in your power to preserve the peace. All the credits justly due to New York will be given when they are reported; but as yet they have not been reported. If after giving the credits there should be anything due on the draft, it will be made. Burning all the provost-marshal's offices can only delay it a few days, as we have copies of the enrollment.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
New York, September 2, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Last week General Hays, provost-marshal-general, addressed a communication to these headquarters stating that he expected violent resistance to the draft, and that 10,000 good troops would be required for the prompt execution of the law in this division. He has this day reiterated these views in strong terms. August 29 General Dix addressed the Department respecting the letter of General Hays, and said:

> With the information in my possession, as well as from indications which have occurred under my observation, I deem it hazardous to commence the draft without a force of from 8,000 to 10,000 men.

The information of General Sandford only corroborates the views of Generals Dix and Hays, who have been here a long while. Sandford does not think his troops can be relied upon to the extent that we have believed. There is no alarm here. General Dix is at Quogue, and has been telegraphed.

JOHN PECK,
Major-General.

PITTSBURG, *September 2, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Under the order of the Provost-Marshal-General permitting sub-districts to fill their quotas by volunteers until drafted men are required to report, can recruiting committees hold mustering officers' certificates, and after the draft substitute such volunteers for drafted men who subscribe to the bounty fund, leaving those who refuse to take care of themselves in case of being drafted? An affirmative answer will greatly assist volunteering.

THOS. A. ROWLEY,
Brigadier-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., September 2, 1864.

General ROWLEY,
Pittsburg:

Your question is answered in the negative. No such arrangement can be made, and it is not in the line of your duty to favor them.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 2, 1864.

His Excellency Governor A. G. CURTIN,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

In answer to your dispatch regarding ministers of the gospel who may be drafted, I state that if they are not able to furnish substitutes and are held to personal service, the War Department will at any time entertain the question of detailing them for such charitable and benevolent duties as they may be best fitted to perform.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *September 3, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

There is an intense feeling of bitterness in many parts of this State on account of the manner of making sub-districts by provost-marshals. In many districts several towns constitute one sub-district, thus uniting towns which have done more than their share with towns which have done little or nothing. The enrollment in most if not all cases has been taken by towns, and therefore but little additional labor would be required to reduce sub-districts to towns and assign their quotas and credits as far as possible by towns. All credits prior to October 1, 1863, in counties are divided pro rata, and by reducing sub-districts to towns the pro rata credits could be easily determined. I earnestly request that this be done immediately.

RICHD. YATES.

FRANKFORT, *September 3, 1864.*

His Excellency A. LINCOLN,
President of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: Kentucky is, and ever has been, loyal as a State and people. Her people have triumphantly passed through the severest ordeal, and borne, without yielding, the severest tests ever applied to the loyalty of any people. Yet we are dealt with as though Kentucky was a rebellious and conquered province, instead of being, as they are, brave and loyal people. Without any occasion for such measures, the State has, by special executive edict, been declared under martial law, and this just preceding the elections.

Without rebuke the military commandant issued an order directly interfering with the most important election then depending, and in open conflict with the constitution and laws of the State, and in dereliction of the most sacred rights of a free and loyal people.

The ordinary and necessary trade of the State is now, by military trade regulations, subjected to restrictions which harass the citizen without any compensating public good, and which wear more the phase of subjecting the citizens to odious political tests than looking to the public good. I send herewith a copy of a permit, with the test questions as appended; the original I retain as a specimen and memorial of the military follies and harassments to which Kentuckians are subjected. The citizens of Western Kentucky have for a long while been the subjects of insult, oppression, and plunder by officers who have been placed to defend and protect them. Having on yesterday stated the conduct of General Paine and his accomplices, and heretofore communicated in reference to "Cunningham," who is now overshadowed by General Paine, I will not again state it.

The military authorities throughout the State assume at pleasure to make assessments upon the citizens and enforce the payment of heavy fines without a hearing. And yet the laws of Kentucky are ample and the courts open for redress of every just grievance without any such military judgments.

I send herewith a copy of one of those orders assessing a citizen—merely as a specimen of what is of daily occurrence.

That these measures, with others of kindred nature, have been urged by the counsels of a class of men who represent the evil genius of loyalty I am well assured.

No one who has a love for our country and a desire to preserve our Government, if possessed of ordinary intellect and a common intelligence, with a knowledge of our people, would advise such measures. My hope is that in the multifarious affairs of state your attention has not been called to these matters, and that by my drawing your attention to them your sense of justice and what is due to a loyal people will prompt you to order a revocation of those orders and a correction of these evils.

The course pursued by many of those intrusted with Federal authority in Kentucky has made to your Administration and re-election thousands of bitter and irreconcilable opponents, where a wise and just policy and action would more easily have made friends.

Extreme measures, by which they sought to break the just pride and subdue the free spirit of the people and which would only have fitted them for enslavement, have aroused the determined opposition to your re-election of at least three-fourths of the people of Kentucky, when a different and just policy might have made them friends. You will pardon me for speaking thus plainly, for I assure you it is done in the kindest spirit, although I am opposed to your re-election and regard a change of policy as essential to the salvation of our country. In common with the loyal masses of Kentucky, my Unionism is unconditional.

We are for preserving the rights and liberties of our own race and upholding the character and dignity of our position.

We are not willing to sacrifice a single life or imperil the smallest right of free white men for the sake of the negro. We repudiate the counsels of those who say the Government must be restored with slavery, or that it must be restored without slavery, as a condition of their Unionism. We are for the restoration of our Government throughout our entire limits, regardless of what may happen to the negro. We reject as spurious the Unionism of all who make the status of the negro a *sine qua non* to peace and unity. We are not willing to imperil the life, liberty, and happiness of our own race and people for the freedom or enslavement of the negro. To permit the question of the freedom or slavery of the negro to obstruct the restoration of national authority and unity is a blood-stained sin.

Those whose sons are involved in this strife demand, as they have the right to do, that the negro be ignored in all questions of settlement and not make his condition, whether it shall be free or slave, an obstacle to the restoration of national unity and peace. Such are the sentiments of the loyal masses of Kentucky. Why, therefore, are unequal burdens laid upon the people of Kentucky? Is it not unwise, not to say unjust, that this is done? Surely the appealing blood of her sons which crimsons the battle-fields sufficiently attests the loyalty of Kentucky and her people to entitle the State to be freed from those military manacles which fetter her noble limbs and chafe the

free spirit of her loyal people. It cannot surely be the purpose of any to ascertain by actual experiment how much a brave and manly people will bear rather than revolt against their Government. And yet some of the measures adopted wear much the aspect of such an experiment.

May the God of our fathers speedily give to us deliverance by a restoration of our Government in unity and peace.

Respectfully,

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HDQRS. PROV. MAR., 7TH DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., ——— —, *1864*.

This is to certify that ——— ———, of ——— County, State of ———, has permission to ship ——— ——— out of and into the State of Kentucky.

———— ————,
Captain and Provost-Marshal, 7th District of Kentucky.

Do you ardently desire the success of the Federal over the Confederate arms?

Answer.

Will you faithfully sustain all the measures of the United States Government to suppress the rebellion (including the enlistment of slaves in U. S. Army)?

Answer.

I do solemnly swear that I have not by word or action given the slightest aid and comfort to the present rebellion, and that by conversation and action I will do all I can to discourage and discountenance and overthrow the rebellion, and will use all my influence to restore the authority of the Government of the United States over the States now in rebellion.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this —— day of ———, 186—.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES.

Mr. RICHARD BROWDER:

You are hereby ordered to pay to J. H. Morton at these headquarters on the 1st day of September, 1864, $100, for the purpose of reimbursing Union citizens in your county and neighborhood for their losses by rebel soldiers and guerrillas.

By not complying fully with this order an additional sum of 50 per cent. will be added to the above amount.

By order of

J. H. GRIDER,
Colonel Fifty-second Kentucky Mounted Infantry,
Commanding Post, Bowling Green, Ky.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 3, 1864.

Lieut. Col. FREDERICK TOWNSEND,
Actg. Asst. Provost-Marshal-General, Albany, N. Y.:

The Secretary of War has approved the commissioners' report of credits for naval enlistments prior to February 24. Give to Generals

Hays and Diven the necessary official data and tell them to allow and enter the credits at once.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

GENEVA, *September 3, 1864.*

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary, &c.:

MY DEAR MR. SEWARD: The bishop and clergy of Western New York are in a state of uncertainty on the subject of the draft. We hope that if any of them are drafted they may be relieved from bearing arms. The convention of the diocese have petitioned His Excellency the President that they may, if drafted, be assigned to such duties as are compatible with their profession, and yet will help the Government, without bearing arms and shedding blood.

I send you a copy of the petition which I forwarded by mail to the President on the 1st instant. Let me ask the favor of you to see that it reaches his eye, and if you concur in our petition, which I trust you will do, to most respectfully and earnestly urge it on his attention and adoption. I regret my inability to come over and see you; I am disabled from walking. I hear this moment, with great satisfaction, of the fall of Atlanta.

Praying God to bless you and yours, I am, faithfully,
Your friend and bishop,

WILLIAM H. DE LANCEY.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

Report of committee on clergy and draft.

Reports of special committees being next in order, Hon. Ward Hunt reported from the committee on the clergy and draft the following:

The committee to which was referred that portion of the bishop's address on the subject of the exemption or relief of the clergy who may be drafted under the enrollment act of 1864, respectfully report that by section 10 of the said act such persons as are physically or mentally unfit for the service, all persons actually in service at the time of the draft, all persons who have served for two years and been honorably discharged, and none others, are exempt from enrollment and draft. The clergy stand, under this section, in the same position as members of other pursuits and professions. By section 17 members of religious denominations who shall, by oath or affirmation, declare that they are conscientiously opposed to the bearing of arms, and who are prohibited from doing so by the rules and articles of faith and practice of said religious denominations, shall, when drafted, be considered non-combatants, and be assigned to duty in the hospitals or the care of freedmen, or shall pay $300 for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers.

The Protestant Episcopal Church has long held her clergy to be separate and set apart for the performance of sacred and holy duties, and that the actual bearing of arms in military service is incompatible with their office and duties. While the committee cannot claim that such of the clergy as may be drafted are entitled to a legal exemption, or to an absolute right, under the section 17 above referred to, they

think such cases should be favorably considered as within its spirit. They recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That when any of the clergy of this diocese shall be drafted under the law of 1864, the President of the United States is respectfully requested not to insist upon their entering into the military service as actual bearers of arms, but that such clergy may be assigned to special duties as chaplains, or to do duty in hospitals, or in the care of freedmen, or in such clerkships or other special duties as may be required by the War Department.

F. W. HUBBARD.
FERDINAND ROGERS.
D. H. McCURDY.
T. C. PITKIN.
H. W. ROGERS.
H. T. REDFIELD.
WARD HUNT.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

Your petitioners, the annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the diocese of Western New York, assembled in the city of Utica, August 17, A. D. 1864, and composed of the bishop, clergy, and lay delegates of the several parishes of said diocese, would respectfully represent:

They hold and most earnestly believe, with the great mass of Christians in this and every other age, that Jesus Christ introduced his religion into the world by setting up a spiritual kingdom, and that the separation of the officers of His kingdom from ordinary avocations to act chiefly for the spiritual interests of mankind is essential to its very constitution. His ministers are His ambassadors sent to men. *a* Of them especially he spoke as being in the world, but not of the world. *b* When the Prince of Peace sends ambassadors to men to promote peace and good will upon the earth, can it be consistent for men to force them into earthly strifes and contentions, especially into battle and shedding of blood? Compliance on the part of Christ's ambassadors with such usage would surely be incompatible with their character and office. Christ declared that His kingdom was not of this world, or His servants would fight. The word here translated servants, in the original means officers. *c* When Peter drew his sword in the garden to resist his Master's unjust seizure, he was told by Christ to put it up, for "they that take the sword shall perish with the sword." This precept evidently is not general, for ordinary Christians are spoken of as soldiers in the New Testament, but limited to His ministers. In accordance with this principle of the separation of the ministry, the action of the Christian Church from the earliest times has always been framed. Ordinary Christians might be soldiers, but ministers were forbidden to take up arms. The Apostolical Canons, which embody the practice of the primitive church, set forth strongly this principle, not as enacting anything new, but as guarding the original constitution of Christ's kingdom. The sixth of those canons is: "Let not a bishop, presbyter, or deacon undertake any secular employment on pain of deposition." The eighty-third canon declares: "A bishop,

a II Corinthians v, 20; I Corinthians iv, 1.
b John xvii, 6, 11, 14, 15, 16.
c John xvii, 36, compare with verses 3 and 12, in both which the same word is translated officers.

presbyter, or deacon that employs himself in a military life shall be deposed."[a]

The same principle of separation with reference to Christ's ministers has ever been recognized by Christian governments and people. It was so under the Roman Empire.[b] It was so even under the feudal system.[c] From this we see how the ministers of Christ's kingdom have ever been regarded and treated, both in the church itself and by governments calling themselves Christian.

As Hallam states, the voluntary departures from it in the darkness and fierceness of feudal times by ministers giving actual military service were contrary to both civil and ecclesiastical laws. The same principle is held by the Church of England, which at the time of the Reformation never departed from the ancient universal view in regard to the separation of Christ's ministry from secular pursuits. Her seventy-sixth canon declares: "No man being admitted deacon or minister shall from thenceforth voluntarily relinquish the same, nor afterward use himself in the course of his life as a layman, upon pain of excommunication." In secular pursuits she most assuredly includes, as did the Primitive Church, military service, which has ever been considered more inconsistent than all other secular pursuits with the character and calling of the Christian ministry, and the English Government has ever recognized and supported her in this position.

The Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States derived her existence through the Church of England and is identical with her as to fundamental principles. She holds, and ever has held with the Church of England and the Primitive Church, the separation of the Christian ministry and the obligation resting on them by their ordination vows to abstain from secular pursuits, especially from engaging in war and shedding of blood. Their ordination vows imply the principle of separation. It has hitherto needed no formal declaration in rules and canons. It is the common law of our church and a part of her vital principle of action. A candidate applying to be ordained and declaring that if called on he would take up arms and shed blood would be refused ordination.

On these accounts our ministers abstain from engaging in ordinary business, from holding public offices, and participating generally in politics. For these very things they are generally noted throughout the country. Any who do otherwise are exceptions to our practice. On these grounds, then, it is contrary to their consciences as officers of Christ's kingdom to bear arms as soldiers and shed blood. Their doing so would be essentially contrary to their duties as ministers of Christ's kingdom, and in the last degree inconsistent with their character as ambassadors of the Prince of Peace to a fallen world.

Of our position as to the separation of our ministry we, in convention assembled, testify to you by the accompanying report and resolutions. If our ministers cannot be properly included under the exemption clause of the present enrollment act for those having conscientious scruples, we would then appeal to your personal favor as Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States.

Trusting in your desire to treat with equal justice all classes of people, we refer to you the case of our clergy with reference to the

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a Bingham's Antiquities of the Christian Church, B. IV, c. 4; B. XVII, c. 5, § 4, § 11.

b Gibbon, Vol. II, p. 283.

c Guizot's History of Civilization, p. 131; Hallam's Middle Ages, p. 88.

impending draft. Appealing to our liturgy and practice, in proof of our loyalty to our Government on the broad principles of Christian truth, praying constantly in our public worship for yourself and all in authority, and deprecating "all sedition, privy conspiracy, and rebellion," believing our request to be in strict accordance with the true idea of toleration by our Government to all religious bodies without favoring or establishing any, we respectfully petition that any of our clergy of this diocese who may be drafted may be relieved from the actual bearing of arms as combatants in the field, by being assigned by you, as Commander-in-Chief, to special duties consistent with their sacred character and office. Relying upon your high character for justice to relieve them from difficulties of their position arising from the present enrollment act, we will ever pray.

In behalf of the convention.

WILLIAM H. DE LANCEY,
Bishop of the Diocese and President of the Convention.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

Resolutions passed by the convention.

Resolved, That in the judgment of the convention the clergy of the church are bound in conscience and by their ordination vows to abstain from engaging as armed combatants in the military service.

Resolved, That when any of the clergy of this diocese shall be drafted under the law of 1864, the President of the United States is respectfully requested not to insist upon their entering into the military service as actual bearers of arms, but that such clergy may be assigned to special duties as chaplains, or to do duty in hospitals, or in the care of freedmen, or in such clerkships or other special duties as may be required by the War Department.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 4, 1864.

Governor YATES,
Springfield, Ill.:

Your dispatch in reference to sub-districts in Illinois received. It will not be practicable to make new sub-division and assignments of quotas for the present draft, but the subject you present shall be attended to at the earliest moment at which it can be done without injury to the public service.

JAS. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

VICKSBURG, MISS., *September 5, 1864.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: When recently in Natchez a colonel of one of the colored regiments stated that in consequence of the presence of agents from the Northern States offering large bounties for recruits, his men were deserting, procuring citizens' clothing, and secreting themselves until an opportunity offered of escaping from the place for the purpose of enlisting. The same state of things exists in the other colored regiments at the place. These agents also propose to give bounties to

recruits gathered by the troops and being mustered into these colored regiments. This creates dissatisfaction to those previously mustered, and who, of course, cannot obtain these bounties. At Vicksburg, I understand, dissatisfaction also exists at the presence of these State agents. General Dana informed me that such was the desire to obtain recruits that diseased men, entirely unfitted for the service, were taken and passed by the examining surgeon. Such men would not be received by any medical officer in the U. S. service, and, if enlisted, would be immediately discharged. I conceive it my duty to represent these facts, and to say that the service is being decidedly injured by the operations of these agents, and I recommend that they be directed to cease recruiting. I shall expect to leave this place to-morrow, on my return to Kentucky, stopping for a short period at each of the prominent posts on the Mississippi River.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

BOSTON, *September 5, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. J. B. FRY:

Total number of naval credits assigned to Massachusetts by the commissioner (16,625) are reduced to three-years' men.

JOHN A. ANDREW,
JOHN H. CLIFFORD,
Committee.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
Albany, September 5, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: The several certificates issued and signed by me between the 20th day of July, 1864, and September 1 instant, as evidence of the appointment by local authorities of recruiting agents, under the provision of section 3 of the act of Congress approved July 4, 1864, "further to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces," and of General Orders, No. 227, War Department, of July 9, 1864, are hereby severally renewed and extended (subject to all the conditions and restrictions therein named) for the period of thirty days from this date.

In case, however, the quota assigned under the call of the President of July 18, 1864, for 500,000 men, to any city, ward, town, county, or assembly district, having a recruiting agent, as herein set forth, is filled before the expiration of said thirty days, or a draft is made in such locality by the provost-marshal of the district in which the same is located previous to such expiration, then this extension to terminate as to such locality named in such certificate.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 5, 1864.

Maj. A. S. DIVEN,
Actg. Asst. Provost-Marshal-General, Elmira, N. Y.:

A regiment of Veteran Reserve Corps and section of artillery left here last night to report to you. You asked only for six companies,

but I thought it better to send the force named above. As soon as you get the troops in hand commence the draft, beginning in such districts as you think most advisable. We want to get ahead as rapidly as possible, but do not wish you to draft in more places at the same time than you are sure you can manage. Report by telegraph what you order and give me daily everything of importance.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

CIRCULAR No. 72. WAR DEPT., ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, September 6, 1864.*

It is announced, for the information and guidance of all concerned, that no more re-enlistments will be recognized with the limits as to term of service fixed by General Orders, No. 305, series of 1863.

General Orders, No. 235, current series, from this office, now regulate all re-enlistments of men in three-years' organizations, and must be strictly adhered to.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR No. 73. WAR DEPT., ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, September 6, 1864.*

Circular No. 61, current series, from this office, does not impair or modify in any way the requirements of Circular No. 36, same series.

When the regiment, company, or other command of a regimental officer is mustered out it must be distinctly understood that the officer will be considered as mustered out therewith, and at the same "time and place" as the command.

An officer "is held to service" for the full term of his muster only when the regulation command is retained in service for him.

Occasion is here taken to remind officers absent from their commands on detached service, sick, or otherwise, that it is their duty to keep themselves fully advised as to the dates at which their commands go out of service, so that they may be mustered out and discharged therewith. (See Circular No. 36, current series, from this office.) Officers neglecting this precaution will be held to a strict and rigid accountability. In cases of doubt timely application should be made to the Adjutant-General of the Army for information.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR No. 33. WAR DEPT., PROV. MAR. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, D. C., September 6, 1864.*

Sections 15 and 16 of the act approved February 24, 1864, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes,'" approved March 3, 1863, provide:

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That provost-marshals, boards of enrollment, or any member thereof, acting by authority of the Board, shall have power

to summon witnesses in behalf of the Government, and enforce their attendance by attachment without previous payment of fees, in any case pending before them, or either of them; and the fees allowed for witnesses attending under summons shall be six cents per mile for mileage, counting one way; and no other fees or costs shall be allowed under the provisions of this section; and they shall have power to administer oaths and affirmations. And any person who shall willfully and corruptly swear or affirm falsely before any provost-marshal or board of enrollment, or member thereof, acting by authority of the Board, or who shall, before any civil magistrate, willfully and corruptly swear or affirm falsely to any affidavit to be used in any case pending before any provost-marshal or board of enrollment, shall, on conviction, be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imprisoned not less than six months nor more than twelve months. The drafted men shall have process to bring in witnesses, but without mileage.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That copies of any record of a provost-marshal or board of enrollment, or of any part thereof, certified by the provost-marshal, or a majority of said board of enrollment, shall be deemed and taken as evidence in any civil or military court in like manner as the original record: *Provided*, That if any person shall knowingly certify any false copy or copies of such record, to be used in any civil or military court, he shall be subject to the pains and penalties of perjury.

These sections are published for the information of all concerned, and the attention of district provost-marshals and boards of enrollment are invited to the fact that under this authority they are afforded due facility for determining questions of fact upon the sworn testimony of witnesses.

In cases of application for exemption from service under the draft, or to strike the name of an enrolled man from the list, or to determine whether a party charged with being a deserter is guilty of the charge, or as to the ownership of property seized as Government property and claimed by third parties, or other material fact necessary to be decided by the Board of Enrollment, the provost-marshal is authorized to require the attendance of witnesses and examine them under oath, and will promptly arrest and turn over to the civil authorities for trial, with a written statement of the offense, all persons who shall knowingly testify falsely to any material fact in issue before the provost-marshal or Board of Enrollment.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

NOTE.—This circular not to be published in newspapers.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
September 6, 1864.

GOVERNOR OF INDIANA,
Indianapolis, Ind.:

SIR: You are hereby authorized to raise seven companies of volunteer infantry, to be added to the three companies of the Thirty-second Regiment, now in the field, and thus reorganize that regiment. The term of service will be for one, two, or three years, as the recruits may elect. Should any of the companies fail to organize within a reasonable time, they will be consolidated with the other companies. The recruitment, organization, and musters into service must conform to existing regulations. Bounties will be paid in accordance with Circular No. 27, current series, from this office.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 6, 1864.

Col. B. H. HILL,
Actg. Asst. Provost-Marshal-General, Detroit, Mich.:

Your letter of August 30 in reference to draft received. No postponement of draft is authorized, but volunteers will be accepted up to latest possible moment. We must now be raising men rapidly in every district, either by volunteering or drafting, and it may be well for you to make your arrangements to draft first in those districts and sub-districts which are not trying to fill their quotas, and thus give those who are raising volunteers as much time as possible.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
September 6, 1864.

The GOVERNOR OF MINNESOTA,
Saint Paul, Minn.:

This is authority from the Department to raise four new companies of infantry, as requested by you, to be completed by 15th instant.

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 6, 1864.

Governor J. A. GILMORE,
Concord, N. H.:

Naval recruits enlisted prior to February 24, 1864, will be reduced to the three-years' basis. Those enlisted under the present call will be credited man for man.

The rule adopted in both cases is the same as that applied to any credits.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 6, 1864.

Capt. R. I. DODGE,
Actg. Asst. Provost-Marshal-General, Harrisburg, Pa.:

The following telegram from this office has this day been sent to C. Eyster, esq., Chambersburg, Pa., and it is made known to you for your information and guidance:

C. EYSTER, Esq.:

The Secretary of War directs me to inform you that by reason of the calamity suffered by the citizens of Chambersburg from the enemy, a draft will not at present be ordered in that sub-district.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, September 7, 1864.

Major-General DIX,
New York:

This Department is still without any dispatches south of Nashville. It is supposed to be General Sherman's design to withdraw his advanced columns and give his army rest in Atlanta, establish himself securely there, and restore his railroad communications, broken by Wheeler and Forrest, before making further advances. No operations by the armies of General Grant or General Sheridan are reported to-day.

The Provost-Marshal-General's Office is busily engaged in arranging the credits of the several districts, and is ordered to draft without delay for the deficiency in the districts that have not filled their quota, beginning with those most in arrears. Credits for volunteers will be allowed as long as possible, but the advantage of filling the armies immediately requires the draft to be speedily made in the defaulting districts. All applications for its postponement have, therefore, been refused.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 7, 1864.

Capt. R. I. DODGE,
Actg. Asst. Provost-Marshal-General, Harrisburg, Pa.:

The matter of crediting officers does not seem to be properly understood. When new organizations are mustered in, officers and men are all counted and credited. It is the intention to credit every man who goes into service. If a civilian goes in as an officer, he is as properly creditable as if he went in as a private; but if he is in service, and has been credited, he can not properly be again credited because he leaves his regiment as a private and goes into a new regiment as an officer.

Don't publish this, but explain the subject yourself accordingly, and inform Hon. T. M. Howe, of Pittsburg, of it. Nothing I say on this subject gives any approval on my part of the payment to or acceptance of bounties on the part of officers.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 8, 1864—3.57 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

The recruiting returns show an average of about 5,000 mustered in per day for the last week.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 37. QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, September 8, 1864.

The regiments and battalions of Quartermaster's Volunteers in this city and vicinity will be designated and organized as follows:

First Brigade, Brig. Gen. D. H. Rucker commanding, Washington, D. C.: Office Battalion Quartermaster's Department, Maj. C. B.

Wagner; First Regiment Quartermaster's Volunteers, Col. C. H. Tompkins; Second Regiment Quartermaster's Volunteers, Col. E. E. Camp; Sixth Regiment Quartermaster's Volunteers (heretofore First Colored Regiment), Lieut. Col. C. P. P. Wroe.

Second Brigade, Col. J. J. Dana, Quartermaster's Department, Washington, commanding: Third Regiment Quartermaster's Volunteers, Alexandria, Col. J. G. C. Lee; Fourth Regiment Quartermaster's Volunteers, Washington, Colonel Elison; Fifth Regiment Quartermaster's Volunteers (heretofore Giesborough Battalion), Giesborough, Col. J. A. Ekin; Seventh Regiment Quartermaster's Volunteers (heretofore Second Colored Regiment), Alexandria, Col. T. G. Whytal.

A consolidated morning report of each brigade by regiments and of each regiment by companies will be made to the Quartermaster-General on the last day of each month, on the printed forms now used in the Army. A roster of the officers of each brigade will be forwarded at the same time.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General and Brevet Major-General.

SPRINGFIELD, *September 8, 1864.*

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States of America,
Washington, D. C.:

The undersigned, members of the Union State Central Committee and committee of the grand council of the Union League of the State of Illinois, would respectfully represent that there is in almost every part of the State among our friends great excitement and opposition to the making a draft in this State, and that the subject has been brought to the attention and has been anxiously and carefully investigated by our respective organizations. The opposition to a draft in this State does not arise from any unwillingness of our friends to contribute their full share to the support of our Government and aiding it in maintaining its territorial integrity and enforcing its laws, but originates in a supposed inequality both as respects other States and among the different localities of our own State.

Your petitioners have been officially informed that the total quota of three-years' men assigned to this State prior to the call of July 18, 1864, was 145,303, and that, according to a settlement made by the War Department with the State on the 6th ultimo, the State had furnished of three-years' men 181,178, leaving an excess over all calls of 35,875; that on the 18th ultimo the quota of the State under the call of the President of that date was 52,057 of one-year's men. It is therefore respectfully insisted, according to the principle contained in the twelfth section of the act of Congress provided for enrolling and calling out the national forces, approved March 3, 1863, that for the purpose of the last call the excess of Illinois is equivalent to 107,625 one-year's men, and that therefore the State is not justly liable to a draft under said call.

Another cause of complaint, and which causes great apparent injustice, grows out of the fact of the unnecessary manner in which

sub-districts have been made by the district provost-marshals of the State.

Prior to November, 1863, mustering officers were not required to enter upon their muster-in rolls the residence of volunteers, and therefore no account has been kept by the War Department with towns or counties for volunteers furnished by the State prior to that time. We understand, however, that the State records show an account with counties, and that the assistant provost-marshal of the State has, since the 1st of October last, kept an account with towns and wards, and the distribution or apportionment of credits furnished prior to 1st of July last has been made of credits of counties pro rata among the different sub-districts and for volunteers furnished since October 1, 1863. The apportionment has been made specifically to such sub-districts according to the residence of the volunteers. In the absence of other data, this mode of distribution is believed to be just.

The most, if not all, the district provost-marshals in the State, however, have, in making sub-districts, included in many cases two or more townships in the same sub-district, thus compelling, in case of draft, towns which have almost exhausted their arms-bearing population by previous volunteering to take their chances with other towns in the same sub-districts which had not furnished their just proportion.

Another serious complaint, and especially in the First District, is that the enrollment is undoubtedly erroneous in placing upon the lists hundreds and thousands of persons not liable to military duty and their not affording proper facilities for correcting the same.

Under this state of things we earnestly recommend, as a matter of the greatest political importance, that if a draft is still insisted upon in this State, the same be postponed thirty days, and that in the meantime a day be fixed and published by the provost-marshal-general of the State, on or before which the enrollment list may be corrected, and that every facility be given by said marshals for such corrections.

We understand that the enrollments have been taken by towns, and we therefore recommend that the provost-marshals be required to reduce their sub-districts to towns and wards, and that a redistribution of the credits of the county be made by towns under the direction of the acting provost-marshal-general of this State, and that he be required to give credits to towns in all cases for such volunteers as may appear to have been furnished by such towns, only adopting the pro rata principle of distribution when absolutely necessary. We verily believe that by the application of the above or similar measures of relief the balance of the deficit against the State may be raised by volunteering; but in case this should not be done and a draft be made, we respectfully protest that such draft shall not be made for a greater number than the deficit against the State. That deficit, as before stated, was on the 1st of July only 16,184, including quota under call of July 18, 1864. The amount of deficits by counties, however, was 27,024, and the total deficits by sub-districts was 29,797. To draft, therefore, for the total deficits of sub-districts would be calling for 13,615 more than is due against the State, and in our judgment would be such injustice that our friends could not justify it, and would result in our sure defeat in this State in the political canvass now pending.

Protesting that our object in presenting this subject to your most serious consideration is to withhold no just claims of the Govern-

ment upon our people, but to protect our friends and party from sure and overwhelming defeat,

We are, most respectfully and truly, your friends,

THOMAS J. TURNER,
Chairman Central Committee.
JAMES P. ROOT,
Secretary Central Committee.
[AND TWENTY-SEVEN OTHERS.]

[First indorsement.]

SEPTEMBER 16, 1864.

PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL:

Please see and hear these gentlemen, who say that by an adjustment—settlement, so to speak—the aggregate quota for Illinois is 16,184 men, while by some result of sub-districting the draft is about to be enforced for 29,797.

Please look into this and correct the error if it exists, or make for me an intelligible statement; show no error to exist.

A. LINCOLN.

[Second indorsement.]

If the Provost-Marshal-General will make a reduction of 50 per cent. upon the quotas of every sub-district where a draft has been ordered in Illinois, it will be satisfactory to the people of that State and settle difficulty in regard to the apportionment.

THOS. J. TURNER,
Chairman Union State Central Committee.
S. H. MELVIN,
Commissioner State Union League Association.

NEW YORK, *September 3, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

DEAR SIR: I inclose a communication I have had the honor to receive from John T. Sprague, adjutant-general. It is proper to learn from your Department whether there is any information in its possession that would authorize an appropriation of muskets to the extent proposed.

Yours, very truly,

E. D. MORGAN.

[Inclosure.]

ALBANY, *August 15, 1864.*

Hon. E. D. MORGAN,
No. 54 Exchange Place, New York City:

SIR: Information has been received at these headquarters as to the exposed condition of the northern frontier, and the probability of incursions by a class of men from Canada who might individually cause much injury, and, if combined, form an efficient body of men.

This frontier is exposed and needs protection. The State has not the means in hand under the military appropriation to defray the expenses incident to the purchase of arms, nor for the payment and subsistence of men.

To meet the present demand three regiments are ordered to be in readiness for active service, but these are without arms and accouterments. A guard of fifty men are now on duty at the State Arsenal,

near Buffalo. The arms for these troops, as well as subsisting them, must be paid for immediately, and it is well to make preparations accordingly.

The $1,000,000 appropriated by the Legislature April 27, 1863, for the protection of the harbors and frontiers of this State, would seem to be the source from which funds should be obtained to meet this emergency.

His Excellency Governor Seymour desires me to write you upon the subject, with the wish to obtain your acquiescence in the course adopted in defraying the expenses accruing in the employment of a force for the protection of the frontier.

It is suggested that the present might not be an inappropriate time to purchase, say, 10,000 stand of arms and accouterments, to be deposited along the frontier as one of the efficient means of defense.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN T. SPRAGUE,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, September 9, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Commanding Military Division of the Mississippi:

GENERAL: I have the honor to forward to your address 1,000 copies of Special Orders, No. 82, dated Headquarters Armies of the United States, in the field, Va., August 28, 1864.*

The subjoined extract from a letter of Lieutenant-General Grant indicates the disposition to be made of them:

> I have had a large number of the inclosed order printed for circulation among the troops of the enemy in my front. I desire that you have printed at Washington a sufficient number for the use of Generals Sherman and Sheridan, and such other commanders in the field as can use them to advantage, and forward the same to them.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copies to Maj. Gen. P. H. Sheridan, commanding Middle Military Division; Brevet Major-General Crook, commanding Department of West Virginia; Maj. Gen. J. M. Schofield, commanding Department of the Ohio; Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard, commanding Department of the Tennessee; Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland; Maj. Gen. F. Steele, commanding Department of Arkansas; Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby, commanding Military Division of West Mississippi; Maj. Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks, commanding Department of the Gulf.)

STATE OF IOWA, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Davenport, September 9, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I inclose papers marked A, B, and C, and I would most respectfully ask of you to state on what points of justice the United States

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*See Series I, Vol. XLII, Part II, p. 555.

Government takes 271 men from our credit in the Fifth Iowa Cavalry and refuses us credit for Company A, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry.

In the opinion of a subordinate officer of the State of Iowa, Brigadier-General Fry has no right to make decisions for the benefit of Minnesota and Pennsylvania alone.

If the War Department decided on the Minnesota case, either through General Fry or any other officer, it had no right to ignore the rights of Iowa to Company A, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, and I ask that General Fry's order by telegraph, August 27, 1864, to Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, be annulled and revoked.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, truly yours,

N. B. BAKER,
Adjutant-General of Iowa.

A.

AUGUST 12, 1864.

Maj. THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I am informed that pursuant to your request of the 26th ultimo, addressed to the Provost-Marshal-General United States, Maj. Thomas Duncan, acting assistant provost-marshal-general of this State, has been instructed by General Fry to deduct a credit of 271 men (three companies Fifth Iowa Cavalry alleged to have been raised in Minnesota) from the districts of Iowa in a pro rata proportion.

I respectfully urge that the United States having, [by] a letter of June 24, 1864, to the Governors, made their showing and forwarded a statement which canceled this credit, which had been awarded long since to Iowa, and inasmuch as this credit, with all others in the past, has been apportioned among the districts of Iowa, the change contemplated would cause perplexity and confirm and cause dissatisfaction in our State.

If, however, the State must lose their credit, I respectfully ask that the State of Iowa be credited with Company A, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, as per Exhibit B attached to my return to General Thomas of March 1, 1864—eighty-three men.

Your letter of March 14, 1864, declined to allow this credit, and reads as follows:

> Under the rulings of the Department the change of credit of the eighty-three men of Company A, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, cannot be made in favor of Iowa without the claim being first adjusted between the Governor of Iowa and the Governor of Pennsylvania, the men having already been credited to the latter State.

The muster-roll (Exhibit B, to March 1, 1864, return) shows that this was an Iowa company, and all the members thereof residents of and enlisted in Iowa. We acquiesced in this decision, and have never applied to Governor Curtin for the change of credit.

We have never consented to, nor has the State of Iowa ever been consulted about granting, this credit to Minnesota. By parity of reasoning, if this credit is conceded to Minnesota, Iowa should have credit for Company A, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, and without reference to Governor Curtin's approval or dissent.

I respectfully ask, therefore, that you withdraw your request to General Fry to have this credit conceded to Minnesota, or at least that it be not deducted from Iowa, and that Major Duncan be advised

to that effect. Failing in this, I respectfully ask that Company A, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, be placed to the credit of the State of Iowa.

With highest respect, I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

N. B. BAKER,
Adjutant-General of Iowa.

B.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 18, 1864.*

Adjutant-General BAKER:

Your letter of 12th received. Company A, Eleventh Pennsylvania, has been credited to Iowa. Credit of the three companies Fifth Cavalry to Minnesota must stand.

T. M. VINCENT.

C.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., August 27, 1864.

His Excellency Governor A. G. CURTIN:

The deduction of Company A, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, from credit of Pennsylvania was made without my approval. I have this day ordered that the credit be restored.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, September 9, 1864.

Governor BROUGH,
Columbus:

The Adjutant-General reports that the last of your 100-days' regiments left here to-day. This, I think, brings the proper time for a suitable official acknowledgment of their services, and it will be given promptly.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

PITTSBURG, *September 9, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Twenty-one companies have been enlisted and organized for heavy artillery. Orders from your Department directs that twelve form Colonel Gallupe's regiment. Will you order another regiment to be formed? Unless this is done great dissatisfaction will exist here. Give the order, and all will be well. We have succeeded so admirably in arousing the spirit of volunteering in this neighborhood it would be a great misfortune that anything should occur to occasion so great a disappointment as would follow the refusal to receive the companies which have been organized in good faith under a misapprehension by Colonel Gallupe of the extent of his authority. We can complete the additional regiment in two days. We beg of you not to disappoint us in this matter.

THOS. M. HOWE.
J. K. MOORHEAD.
W. B. NEGLEY.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
September 9, 1864.

GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

This is authority to organize an additional regiment of heavy artillery, using the surplus of Gallupe's regiment as a basis, organizations and musters to conform to existing regulations. This is done at instance of Messrs. Howe, Moorhead, and Negley, at Pittsburg, who report that the additional regiment will be complete in two days.

JAS. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
September 9, 1864.

Maj. Gen. D. B. BIRNEY, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding Tenth Corps, Army of the James:

GENERAL: Authority is hereby given you to raise, with the concurrence of the Governor of Pennsylvania, a regiment of volunteer infantry for service in the corps under your command, as stated in my telegram of this date.

The following are the orders and instructions therefor from the Secretary of War:

First. The regiment must be recruited in the State of Pennsylvania.

Second. The Governor of the State will commission the officers, and the recruitment and organization will be under his general direction and control, in accordance with the provisions of General Orders, No. 131, current series, from the Adjutant-General's Office.

Third. The recruitment will be governed by the requirements of the recruiting regulations, and all musters regulated by the Mustering Regulations of the Army.

Fourth. The members of the regiment may volunteer for one, two, or three years, as they may in each case elect.

Fifth. Bounties will be paid in accordance with the provisions of Circular No. 27, current series, from this office.

Sixth. The regiment, or companies thereof, as soon as organized will be assigned and forwarded to the Tenth Army Corps for service therewith, unless specially required elsewhere.

Seventh. If the organization is not complete within a reasonable time the companies will be consolidated for transfer to some other organization.

I am, general, &c.,

JAS. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *September 10, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington:

I hope it is not the intention to postpone the draft to allow time to fill up with recruiting. The men we have been getting in that way nearly all desert, and out of five reported North as having enlisted we do not get more than one.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 10, 1864—11 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point:

The new loan advertised for has proved quite a success. Over seventy millions, more than twice the sum asked for, have been offered at a premium of 4 per cent. and upward.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, September 10, 1864.

Major-General SHERMAN,
Atlanta:

The new loan advertised by the Secretary of the Treasury has proved a great success. Over seventy millions, more than twice the sum asked for, have been offered at a premium of 4 per cent. and upward. Your army will be paid as soon as funds can be transmitted. We have no military news.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 10, 1864.

Governor BROUGH,
Columbus, Ohio:

Pursuant to the President's directions I transmit to you the following Executive order made by him in acknowledgment of the services of the 100-days' men, who, at the opening of the spring campaign, volunteered their aid in the operations of General Grant. The certificates of service mentioned in the order will be prepared without delay and transmitted to the officers and soldiers entitled to them.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Special Executive order returning thanks to the Ohio Volunteers for 100 days.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, September 10, 1864.

The term of 100 days for which the National Guard of Ohio volunteered having expired, the President directs an official acknowledgment to be made of their patriotic and valuable services during the recent campaigns. The term of service of their enlistment was short, but distinguished by memorable events. In the Valley of the Shenandoah, on the Peninsula, in the operations on the James River around Petersburg and Richmond, in the battle of Monocacy, and in the intrenchments of Washington, and in other important service, the National Guard of Ohio performed with alacrity the duty of patriotic volunteers, for which they are entitled to, and are hereby tendered through the Governor of their State, the national thanks. The Secretary of War is directed to transmit a copy of this order to the Governor of Ohio, and to cause a certificate of their honorable service to

be delivered to the officers and soldiers of the Ohio National Guard who recently served in the military force of the United States as volunteers for 100 days.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

CAIRO, ILL., *September 11, 1864.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I respectfully present this my report of my inspections and observations on the Mississippi River since I left Louisville, 1st of August. In descending the river I made few stops, being desirous of seeing Major-General Canby. At this time the enemy were in force in Louisiana, and, besides the force necessary to hold the position at Morganza, General Canby had at that place a large force to watch the movements of the rebels. Arriving at New Orleans I found that Fort Gaines, on the eastern point of Dauphin Island, had been captured, and that the work protecting Grant's Pass had been abandoned, whereby secure entrance to Mobile Bay was attained, and the inland navigation of New Orleans from the sea to the same bay was opened. Fort Morgan was then invested. With the then available force at General Canby's command I did not think that he would be able to move on Mobile itself, even after Fort Morgan should have fallen. I inspected Forts Jackson and Saint Philip, garrisoned by colored troops, and was much pleased by their appearance. Their drill with heavy ordnance was highly satisfactory. The colored troops at Morganza were also in excellent condition and drill.

I modified the instructions to General Canby in reference to the consolidation of the colored regiments, retaining all regiments having the minimum of strength, and such as he believed would soon be brought up to that standard. Having a foothold on the mainland of Southern Alabama, I felt satisfied that the negroes would steadily come into our lines, and such as might be received General Canby would cause to be assigned to the old regiments to bring them up to a proper standard without making any new organizations.

At Natchez, and Vidalia, opposite thereto, owing to the presence of the enemy, especially on the right bank of the Mississippi, the lines had been drawn in. Since the departure of the rebel troops to Missouri there is no longer any apprehension at those points, and the number of our troops is deemed sufficient. The colored troops here are in excellent condition, but one regiment is very weak. It is intended to make expeditions into the interior, and I hope that negroes sufficient will be collected to fill up these four regiments.

On Palmyra Bend, commonly known as Davis' Bend, there is a large home farm where the negroes are cultivating on their own account, and, I understand, are doing very well. This settlement is guarded by eight companies of a regiment (colored), sufficient for the purpose, as the neck of the bend is quite narrow. This colony, containing many of the indigent, will, I understand, be self-supporting.

At Vicksburg the lines have been very much contracted, but the force is amply sufficient for its protection. Here there are several regiments of colored troops. On the right bank of the Mississippi, above Vicksburg, two points are held by colored troops which give protection to the line of settlements on the river—Goodrich's Landing and Milliken's Bend. The works thrown up at these points can readily be defended by the troops against ordinary attacks.

Island No. 63, below Helena, is occupied by a colony for a home farm, which is entirely self-supporting, and the superintendent, Chaplain Thomas, informs me he will have, when their crops are disposed of, a surplus of over $20,000.

At Helena there are besides the white troops two regiments of colored troops and a battery of colored artillery. Colonel Crooks, the commander, who is an energetic officer, will make excursions into the interior to gather colored recruits to fill up these regiments. He is just now watching the movements of the enemy on the river to prevent a crossing if such is meditated.

The lines at Memphis have also been brought in, leaving, indeed, a portion of the town beyond them. Here there is a fine regiment of artillery garrisoning Fort Pickering, on the lower flank of the city. This is a very large work, does not control the city proper, and would take some 10,000 men to man it properly. What has been designed to be an element of strength is really an element of weakness. Since the recent dash of Forrest into Memphis, General Washburn intends to erect limited field-works just beyond the town on roads leading into it, which I think a good measure. On the 19th ultimo he sent up the river four regiments of 100-days' men; still he has troops sufficient. When his 2,000 cavalry, which he threw across the Mississippi River, returns he contemplates organizing an expedition to move rapidly in the direction of Montgomery and Selma, Ala., if possible, to cut the railroad and release our prisoners near the latter place. If he makes this expedition he would necessarily gather a large number of negroes and thus be enabled to fill up the diminished ranks of the regiments within his district. He has no fears of Forrest's command, knowing that both horses and men are much broken down by their late operations.

The term of service of the two regiments of 100-days' men at Columbus, Ky., having expired, the only troops there will be a regiment of colored artillery, 1,000 strong. This is hardly sufficient for that place and the other points dependent upon it.

Cairo is garrisoned by the One hundred and thirty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteers (100-days' regiment). The regiment has consented to remain fifteen days longer. Some provisions must be made for this point, an important depot where troops are constantly passing to and fro.

There are evidently very few rebels on the Mississippi River, though small parties do occasionally come to the banks, and, under shelter of the woods, fire into steam-boats. On my way up my boat was twice thus fired into with musketry. A few shots in the first instance, and but one in the second. I was enabled to return their fire in both instances.

I shall leave to-morrow morning for Paducah and Louisville. My address will be at the latter place.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *September 11, 1864.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

It is not designed by this Department to delay the draft a single day after the credits are made up and quota ascertained. The

Provost-Marshal-General has been directed to lose no time in that work. It is represented that the first recruits were a hard lot, but that recently the volunteers are equal to any that have taken the field during the war. The local authorities have [been] slack in paying their bounties and this has occasioned some delay. I would be glad if you would send me a telegram for publication urging the necessity of immediately filling up the Army by draft. The worst difficulty is likely to be in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, from the desire of candidates to retain their men until after the election. We have not got a single regiment from Indiana. Morton came here specially to have the draft postponed, but was peremptorily refused. But the personal interest to retain men until after the election requires every effort to procure troops in that State, even by draft.

Illinois is much the same way. Not a regiment or even company there has been organized. A special call from you would aid the Department in overcoming the local inertia and personal interests that favor delay.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

ATLANTA, GA., *September 11, 1864.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I understand the paymasters are already at Nashville, prepared to come forward as soon as funds are provided. I have your dispatch of to-day [10th] and suggest that payments to officers and men be made in great part in checks on New York. I feel satisfied that this would save a great deal of risk and trouble to the United States as well as the Army. The money would not be endangered in transit either way. One-tenth or one-eighth in money, and the balance in credits on New York or the North, would satisfy this army, and would save the soldiers' families several millions of dollars, and save much gambling and waste of pay. All a paymaster would want would be a check book and enough greenbacks for change in special cases.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 12, 1864.

To all Acting Assistant Provost-Marshals-General, except Oregon, California, Kansas, and General Hays:

Commence the draft on Monday, the 19th instant, beginning as far as practicable in those deficient districts and sub-districts where there is the least volunteering going on.

The quota of every sub-district under the present call must be filled, and the draft will be continued until it is so filled either by volunteering or drafting.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

(Copies to Capt. J. C. Putnam, Washington; Colonel Wisewell, Washington, and General Augur, Washington, September 14, 1864.)

HDQRS. ASSISTANT PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
Indianapolis, Ind., September 12, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General:

A very large number of men are coming to this State from Kentucky and farther South; some coming voluntarily and others having been banished by military commanders. With scarcely an exception they are in sentiment and feeling rebels, and very naturally affiliate with the Sons of Liberty, and every circumstance tends to the conclusion that many of them come here upon invitation and for the purpose of voting the Democratic ticket. No Union man here doubts that the Democrats, almost every one of whom is armed, intend to put in all such votes at precincts where they have the power, regardless of the law, which requires six months' bona fide residence in the State and actual residence at the time in the township where the vote is given.

General Hovey, commanding this district, recently issued an order, the object of which was to prevent the stuffing of ballot boxes with such votes. This order requires the provost-marshals to register all such persons, giving in the register such facts as will serve to prevent or detect the fraud.

I was not unwilling that such a registry should be made if the provost-marshals and their deputies could find time to make it, and therefore have said nothing, except to two provost-marshals, who said they could not do it with their present force.

These two I instructed that they must not neglect the duties imposed by the law and the regulations and orders emanating from the War Department for the purpose of complying with General Hovey's order. General Hovey showed me the order before it was issued, and suggested himself that his power to control the provost-marshals was at least doubtful. We concurred, however, in the opinion that this or some other course should be adopted to prevent a stupendous fraud upon the Union party, which is contemplated beyond all doubt. The order of General Heintzelman prohibiting the sale of arms, &c., is operating injuriously to the Union men, but few of whom are armed, while the Sons of Liberty are all armed. Just now a citizen of Owen County, in which the butternut element is dominant, arrived here in great haste to inform me and General Hovey that some sixty Democrats, an organized body of armed men, had assembled in the vicinity of a village in that county for the avowed purpose of killing a few leading Union men and burning their houses and mills, and that when he left these men were awaiting the arrival of re-enforcements. He says, further, that the Union men could only find arms for about twenty of their number. The cause of this demonstration was that at a Union meeting a soldier took occasion to soundly thrash two men who shouted for Jeff. Davis and Dan. Voorhees. I respectfully suggest that, in view of the fact that the copperheads are already armed, the Union men, if not provided with arms by the Government, ought at least to be permitted to arm themselves. In several counties the Sons of Liberty drill several times a week, and publicly avow their determination to resist a draft, and the facts above stated show how trifling a circumstance may be sufficient to inaugurate civil war in many parts of the State. A Son of Liberty who is well informed incautiously stated that the Democrats have the control of largely more than one-half

the number of polls—voting places—with power to select inspectors and judges, and that they intended to profit by the advantage.

Pardon me for trespassing so far upon your time, and perhaps upon your patience. My excuse is that we are upon the very verge of civil war in Indiana, and I deem it my duty to keep you fully advised of our condition. To prevent it great caution will be requisite as well as such a manifestation as will attract attention and be unmistakable of the power and the fixed purpose of the Government to maintain and enforce the law.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES G. JONES,
Colonel and Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General.

CONCORD, *September 12, 1864.*

SECRETARY OF WAR:

The Governor of New Hampshire respectfully requests authority to muster out the two companies of State militia now on duty at Fort Constitution, Portsmouth Harbor, at once, in order that the men comprising them may immediately re-enlist in the Tenth Company of Heavy Artillery just authorized. This arrangement will be of advantage both to the General Government and the State. The company authorized will number but ten less than the two now on garrison duty.

This dispatch was drafted by Captain Silvey, and meets his hearty approval.

J. A. GILMORE,
Governor.

CITY POINT, VA., *September 13, 1864.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I would respectfully recommend that a supervising inspector of the Treasury Department, within the lines of the army, be appointed by the President. The amount of support received by our enemies through either the ignorance or corruption of Treasury agents and post commanders is fearful, and should be stopped in some way. Col. A. H. Markland, special agent of the Post-Office Department, an officer of the Government thoroughly acquainted with all that has been done in the West from the beginning of the war, I think, would be a good appointment.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *September 13, 1864—10.30 a. m.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

My dispatch to you on the subject of enforcing the draft was suggested by reading Secretary Seward's Auburn speech, where he intimates that volunteers were coming in so rapidly that there would be no necessity for a draft, and your dispatch stating that volunteers were coming in at the rate of 5,000 per day.

We ought to have the whole number of men called for by the President in the shortest possible time. A draft is soon over, and ceases to hurt after it is made. The agony of suspense is worse upon the public than the measure itself. Prompt action in filling our armies will have more effect upon the enemy than a victory over them. They profess to believe, and make their men believe, there is such a party North in favor of recognizing Southern independence that the draft cannot be enforced. Let them be undeceived.

Deserters come into our lines daily who tell us that the men are nearly universally tired of the war, and that desertions would be much more frequent, but they believe peace will be negotiated after the fall elections. The enforcement of the draft and prompt filling up of our armies will save the shedding of blood to an immense degree.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON, *September 13, 1864.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Mr. Seward's declaration that there would be no draft was unauthorized and most unhappy, for it has already reduced recruiting down to about 1,500 per day, and will produce disappointment and discontent. The draft has been ordered to commence in every State on Monday until the whole number is obtained. No suspension or delay will be permitted.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, September 13, 1864.

Major-General SHERMAN,
Atlanta, Ga.:

The declaration of Mr. Seward at Auburn that there would be no draft was unauthorized and a mistake. The credits for recruits having been ascertained, the draft has been ordered to commence in every district of every State on next Monday, and to proceed as rapidly as possible until the whole number is obtained. There will be little or no armed resistance unless in Indiana and Illinois, and even there it is not expected to be extensive.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

ATLANTA, GA., *September 13, 1864—6.30 p. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I am very glad to hear the draft will be enforced: First, we need the men; second, they come as privates to fill up our old and tried regiments, with their experienced officers already on hand; and, third, because the stern enforcement of the law will manifest a power resident in our Government equal to the occasion. Our Government, though a democracy, should, in times of trouble and danger, be able to wield the most despotic power of a great nation. All well.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

INDIANAPOLIS, *September 13, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. J. B. FRY:

Brevet Major-General Hovey, commanding district, can furnish no guard. Prudence absolutely demands that at least 4,000 soldiers, uniformed, armed, and equipped, be in the State to execute the draft and keep the peace, 1,000 on regular duty at headquarters of eleven provost-marshals serving notices in disaffected neighborhoods, and guarding men en route to draft rendezvous, and 3,000 distributed at proper points to suppress incipient revolt if possible, or accomplished insurrection if need be. In portions of every district notices of draft can only be served by detachments of armed men. I respectfully suggest that militia be called out.

JAS. G. JONES,
Colonel and Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General.

AUGUSTA, *September 13, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I congratulate you and the country on the result of our election. It is the bow of promise. Enlistments are progressing favorably in this State, but the public attention has been preoccupied by other questions, which we have settled. A little more time should be granted us for volunteering enlistments, and men can be procured as fast for the service now as by resort to compulsion.

SAML. CONY,
Governor of Maine.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, September 13, 1864.

Governor CONY,
Augusta, Me.:

The election result in Maine will carry joy to the loyal people in every State. Having routed the enemies of the Union at the polls, let the patriots of Maine hasten to bear their banner on to victory over the rebels in the field. The Army complains that the draft is not made to fill up the ranks, so that the fall campaign may be the last and greatest. I have to-day urgent appeals for immediate draft from Atlanta and Petersburg. It must go on without an hour's delay.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

AUGUSTA, *September 13, 1864.*

General J. B. FRY:

Maine gave you as good as a re-enforcement of 50,000 men yesterday. Hold your hand lightly for a time and we will attend to your demands. We are doing well now recruiting.

SAML. CONY,
Governor of Maine.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 13, 1864.

Capt. WILLIAM SILVEY,
Actg. Asst. Provost-Marshal-General, Concord, N. H.:

Such men in the two companies of State militia now on duty at Fort Constitution as desire to enlist immediately in Tenth Company of Heavy Artillery, lately authorized to be raised in New Hampshire, may be discharged from their present engagement on enlistment into said Tenth Company. Their new enlistment to be made according to regulations and without condition as to place of service. Notify the Governor this is in answer to his request.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., September 13, 1864.

Major-General DIX,
New York:

The draft is ordered to commence in the States comprising your military department whose quota has not been filled up on Monday, the 19th of September. You will please hold yourself in readiness to render any aid to the drafting officers that may be needed.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

(Same to Major-General Heintzelman, Columbus, Ohio; Major-General Couch, Chambersburg, Pa.; Major-General Pope, Milwaukee, Wis.; Major-General Rosecrans, Saint Louis, Mo.; Major-General Wallace, Baltimore, Md.)

RACINE, *September 13, 1864.*

The PRESIDENT, SECRETARY OF WAR, and
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL:

Do not postpone the draft. The fear of a draft is greater than the reality, and is more depressing; besides, it will operate very unjustly upon those towns and counties which have exerted themselves to fill up their quota. It has an appearance of weakness, and is strong evidence of it. While pending, all fear it; when over, all who are drafted and go will be cured of their reluctance, and it is the best medicine in the world for sickly patriotism, and has been known to cure even copperheadism, while those who are not drawn are relieved from suspense.

Respectfully, yours,

J. R. DOOLITTLE.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
September 13, 1864.

GOVERNOR OF WISCONSIN,
Madison, Wis.:

It is represented that a regiment for three years can be recruited from among your 100-days' regiments at Memphis; if so, this is author-

ity therefor. All musters and the organization must conform to existing regulations. Bounties will be allowed as per Circular No. 27, from this office.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
September 14, 1864.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY:

GENERAL: I have to-day for the first time seen the War Department letter of December 15, 1863, to Major-General Meade, respecting the "class of officers who are entitled to the benefit of the act of July 17, 1862 (to cavalry pay), as published in paragraph 373, page 72, Army Paymaster's Manual."

Without expecting or wishing to have the decision changed (for I think an officer whose duty requires him to be mounted is pecuniarily better off by having his horses and furniture supplied by the Government than when he receives cavalry pay), justice to the officers serving in my department constrains me to remark on the language in which their services are contrasted with those of light artillery and acting ordnance officers. It is expressed therein that the latter require to be constantly mounted in camp and on the field of battle, and the idea is conveyed that the officers acting as inspectors are not, their duties being "temporary." Moreover, they are classed with commissaries of musters, non-combatants, if there are such in the Army.

Now, the facts are that no officers are required to be mounted more frequently than inspectors (they are all acting except the Inspector-General and corps inspectors), and to prove that there could not be a greater mistake than the one cited above, I beg to refer the Department to my report of casualties (three in number, on file in the Adjutant-General's Office), in which it will be seen that there have been in the inspector-general's department of the Army of the Potomac alone, during the period embraced between 1st of May, 1863, and September, 1864, 59 casualties in battle, viz: Killed, 9; wounded, 38; prisoners, 12; a greater number, perhaps, than in any other department in the Army, in proportion to its numbers.

I hope it will be believed that this letter is not written in any captious spirit, but that it is put on file in justice to a meritorious class of officers.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

ED. SCHRIVER,
Inspector-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, September 14, 1864.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. P. HOVEY,
Commanding, &c., Indianapolis, Ind.:

GENERAL: The Secretary of War directs me to inform you that $5,000 secret service money has been transmitted to you, and that this sum is found to be as large, in the present state of the Treasury, as can be devoted to that purpose.

In assigning you to the command of the military district of the State of Indiana, only general instructions can be given to you to take such measures as may be in your power to encourage enlistments in the Army, to arrest and return deserters, and for the preservation of peace, the enforcement of the draft, and the repression of any efforts that may be made by disloyal persons to resist the drafting officers, or to discourage enlistments or facilitate desertions, and also for the secure detention of prisoners of war in their respective camps which are in your command. The performance of these duties will require vigilance, energy, and discretion, which it is believed you possess, and in respect to the exercise of which detailed instructions cannot be given. You are authorized to exercise within your district the powers of the commander of a department, in making military arrests, in the organization of courts-martial, and in carrying their sentences into effect. You will render to the executive authority of Indiana whatever aid may be needed in the enforcement of the laws and the preservation of peace. The cordial relations which are understood to exist between you and His Excellency Governor Morton will no doubt lead to that harmony of action between the Federal and State authorities which is highly desirable should obtain. The frequent and thorough inspection of the camps of prisoners is directed, and also a close supervision of the administration and expenditure of the several staff departments.

You will exercise command over the militia forces of the State whenever called into service by the direction of the President. You will also recommend to this Department such measures as may be needed to protect your district from hostile invasion or from insurrection by domestic enemies of the Government. It will be proper to bear in mind in all your measures and recommendations that all the military power of the Government is needed for the armies in the field, and that whatever forces are drawn from the armies or kept back impair the means for subduing the enemy. One of your most important duties, therefore, will be to urge forward the draft and volunteering, and hurry troops forward to the field. Your usefulness will in a great degree be measured by your alacrity and success in this direction. It has been the unfortunate experience of the Department that officers exercising your command are all the while calling for troops or inventing excuses for not raising them, or for keeping them back from the field. To cure this evil has been one of the reasons for assigning an officer of your merit, activity, and patriotic zeal to the duties now intrusted to you. The presence of such a chief ought to be "worth a thousand men."

It will be the disposition of this Department to give to you every support and confidence which the delicate and responsible trust committed to your charge may require, and you are authorized to apply for specific instructions from time to time, either to the commander of the department or (through the Adjutant-General) to the Secretary of War, as circumstances may require.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR No. 74. WAR DEPT., ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, September 14, 1864.*

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF DRAFT RENDEZVOUS.

I. Draft rendezvous are military posts, and duty must be performed thereat in strict accordance with the Army Regulations.

II. Commanding officers of draft rendezvous are directly under the orders of the Secretary of War, as they may be issued through the Adjutant-General's Office.

III. Officers and men who may be ordered to report at draft rendezvous for the purpose of receiving and escorting drafted men or recruits to regiments will only be relieved from such duty by orders from the Adjutant-General's Office. Those not needed for immediate service in conducting detachments to regiments will be employed in taking care of, guarding, and instructing drafted men and recruits as they arrive at the rendezvous.

IV. Drafted men and substitutes will not be discharged for disability existing before entering into service (except on the examination provided for in Circular 67 of 1864, from the Adjutant-General's Office) until they have been with the regiment to which assigned one week.

V. Drafted men and substitutes disabled since entry into service will in future be transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, and discharged in the same manner as other soldiers.

VI. A weekly inspection will be made of each draft rendezvous by its commanding officer, and a report of said inspection sent to the Adjutant-General's Office, embracing any information whatsoever that may merit notice and aid to correct defects or introduce improvements.

VII. Assignments of drafted men and substitutes to organizations will be made in accordance with orders, which will be issued from time to time from the Adjutant-General's Office, and these orders will be complied with by sending the men forward with all possible dispatch.

VIII. Commanders of rendezvous will report daily by telegram to the Adjutant-General the number of disposable drafted men and substitutes at the rendezvous under their command.

IX. A tri-monthly report of the drafted forces (including substitutes for persons drafted and substitutes for persons liable to draft) will be made on the 10th, 20th, and last day of each month, in accordance with the forms issued from the Adjutant-General's Office.

X. A tri-monthly report of the volunteers (embracing volunteer and representative recruits for old organizations) will be made on the 10th, 20th, and the last day of each month, on the forms issued from the Adjutant-General's Office for the reports of drafted forces, the word "volunteers" being substituted for the words "drafted forces" whenever they occur in the form.

XI. Charges and specifications requiring the immediate action of a general court-martial at the draft rendezvous will be sent to the headquarters of the geographical department in which the rendezvous is located, with a list of officers available for detail as members for such a court. Charges not requiring such action will be sent with the men to the command to which the men may be assigned.

XII. All official communications addressed to the Adjutant-General's Office should have marked, in legible letters on the envelope, the words "Official Business," "Draft Rendezvous."

XIII. The daily telegraphic reports required in paragraph VIII of these instructions will be addressed to Maj. D. D. Perkins, assistant adjutant-general.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DETROIT, *September 14, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Have seen the telegrams of 30th August and 13th September to Colonel Hill from General Fry, that of 13th preventing drafted men from enlisting as volunteers. I recommend that they be allowed to volunteer for three years in the new regiments now organizing at any time before they are accepted under the draft, and that they receive the Government bounties. To adopt this rule will insure the filling of the new regiments and give to the Government three in place of one year men, will be an act of justice to drafted men, and to a great extent will do away with much of the odium of the draft, which is important in this political crisis. In my opinion, General Fry's telegram of 30th August allows drafted men to volunteer. In consultation with you while in Washington last week you thought favorably of this plan. Please answer without delay, as time is precious to us now.

AUSTIN BLAIR,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
September 14, 1864.

Maj. J. W. T. GARDINER, U. S. Army,
Chief Mustering Officer, Augusta, Me.:

If men of the Veteran Reserve Corps hereafter re-enlist they will not be credited on the quota of any State, district, or sub-district. Acknowledge this.

By order of the Secretary of War:

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy to chief mustering officers throughout the country.)

STATE OF NEW YORK, NORTHERN DIVISION,
OFFICE OF ACTG. ASST. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL
AND SUPERINTENDENT VOLUNTEER RECRUITING,
Albany, September 14, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: On the representations in person of Mr. Commissioner Wild and Supervisors Vosburgh and Rider from the Twelfth District, that if the draft in that district were postponed until Monday they would fill the district quota, and upon a telegram from the provost-marshal of the district, that there were to be large numbers of recruits offered, I concluded to postpone and did postpone the draft in that district until Monday morning next, 19th instant.

I do not hesitate to say that I have been unquestionably correct in this decision. The men will be obtained at least sooner than if the draft had occurred.

I have also to report that the Governor, on the representation of a committee of the Board of Supervisors of Ulster County and gentlemen from the Thirteenth District, sent Col. J. B. Stonehouse, assistant adjutant-general of New York, to request on his behalf a postponement of the draft in the Thirteenth District until Monday next. I acceded to the request and postponed the draft until such date.

In this latter case I have no hope of the quota being filled by that time, but the supervisors are fairly aroused and propose to increase largely their already offered bounty, which will carry volunteering up to the time of drafted men reporting.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FREDK. TOWNSEND,

Lieut. Col. Ninth U. S. Infty., Actg. Asst. Prov. Mar. Gen.

PHILADELPHIA, *September 14, 1864.*

JAMES B. FRY, Esq.,

Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: Stop the draft in Philadelphia and we will give you 3,000 more majority.

Yours, &c.,

T. C. TOWNSEND.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 14, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to inquire if the War Department will furnish, say, 15,000 rifled muskets, with the necessary equipments and ordnance stores complete, for the purpose of arming the militia of the State of Vermont, in the event of an organization of the same at the approaching session of the Legislature.

I have the honor to be, with high regard, your obedient servant,

J. GREGORY SMITH,

Governor of Vermont.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, September 14, 1864.

J. GREGORY SMITH,

Governor of Vermont:

SIR: In reply to your note of this date in respect to furnishing arms and accouterments for the militia of your State, I have the honor to inform you that in the event of the Vermont Legislature passing a law for the organization of the militia of that State this Department will, on your requisition, furnish immediately 15,000 stand of arms, with accouterments complete, the arms to be the first-quality Springfield rifled muskets. The necessary supplies of ordnance stores will also be furnished.

If it will not be deemed improper, I beg leave to say that, in my view, it is the duty of every State to organize and arm its militia

promptly, and, by suitable drill and instruction, prepare them for their duty as soldiers, to protect their homes and maintain the Government of their choice. Until the present rebellion I was of those who hoped there would be war no more and that mankind had become wise enough under our Government to live at peace. But when I saw the slave-holders of the South and the corrupt politicians of the North plotting together to overthrow the Government of the United States and establish for themselves perpetual dominion, North and South, my mistake was revealed, and the full force of the maxim that "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty" came home to me. I am now in favor of arming every freeman. But arms without organization are of little account. I am therefore in favor of organizing freemen as soldiers, and when this is done rebels and traitors will not be apt to repeat their crimes. The militia of every State should be organized and trained and instructed in the use of arms if they wish to live in peace.

Yours, truly,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 257. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, September 15, 1864.*

The following act of Congress is published for the information and government of all concerned:

PUBLIC—No. 194.

AN ACT in addition to the several acts concerning commercial intercourse between loyal and insurrectionary States, and to provide for the collection of captured and abandoned property, and the prevention of frauds in States declared in insurrection.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That sales of captured and abandoned property, under the act approved March twelve, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, may be made at such places in States declared in insurrection as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, as well as at other places now authorized by said act.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, in addition to the captured and abandoned property to be received, collected, and disposed of, as provided in said act, the said agents shall take charge of and lease, for periods not exceeding twelve months, the abandoned lands, houses, and tenements, within the districts therein named, and shall also provide, in such leases or otherwise, for the employment and general welfare of all persons within the lines of national military occupation within said insurrectionary States formerly held as slaves, who are or shall become free. Property, real or personal, shall be regarded as abandoned when the lawful owner thereof shall be voluntarily absent therefrom, and engaged, either in arms or otherwise, in aiding or encouraging the rebellion.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all moneys arising from the leasing of abandoned lands, houses, and tenements, or from sales of captured and abandoned property collected and sold in pursuance of said act or of this act, or from fees collected under the rules and regulations made by the Secretary of the Treasury and approved by the President, dated respectively the twenty-eighth day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, the thirty-first day of March, and the eleventh day of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, or under any amendments or modifications thereof, which have been or shall be made by the Secretary of the Treasury, and approved by the President, for conducting the commercial intercourse which has been or shall be licensed and permitted by the President, with and in States declared in insurrection, shall, after satisfying therefrom all proper and necessary expenses to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, be paid into the Treasury of the United States; and all accounts of moneys received or expended in connection therewith shall be audited by the

proper accounting officers of the Treasury; that the first section of the "Act to provide for the collection of abandoned property, and for the prevention of fraud in insurrectionary districts in the United States," approved March twelve, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, is hereby extended so as to include the descriptions of property mentioned in an act entitled "An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports, and for other purposes," approved July thirteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and an act entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," approved July seventeen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, respectively; and that the sales provided for in said act first mentioned may be made at such places as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury. And section six of said first-mentioned act is hereby amended so as to include every description of property mentioned in the acts of July thirteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and July seventeen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, aforesaid; and that all property, real or personal, described in the acts to which this is in addition, shall be regarded as abandoned when the lawful owner thereof shall be voluntarily absent therefrom, and engaged, either in arms or otherwise, in aiding or encouraging the rebellion.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the prohibitions and provisions of the act approved July thirteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and of the acts amendatory or supplementary thereto, shall apply to all commercial intercourse by and between persons residing or being within districts within the present or future lines of national military occupation in the States or parts of States declared in insurrection, whether with each other or with persons residing or being within districts declared in insurrection and not within those lines; and that all persons within the United States, not native or naturalized citizens thereof, shall be subject to the same prohibitions, in all commercial intercourse with inhabitants of States or parts of States declared in insurrection, as citizens of loyal States are subject to under the said act or acts.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any part of a loyal State shall be under the control of insurgents, or shall be in dangerous proximity to places under their control, all commercial intercourse therein and therewith shall be subject to the same prohibitions and conditions as are created by the said acts, as to such intercourse between loyal and insurrectionary States, for such time and to such extent as shall from time to time become necessary to protect the public interests, and be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the fifth section of the act approved May twenty, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and the fourth section of the act approved March twelve, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, as directs the manner of distributing fines, penalties, and forfeitures, is hereby repealed, and that, in lieu of the distribution thereby directed to be made to informers, collectors, and other officers of the customs, the court decreeing condemnation may award such compensation to customs officers, informers, or other persons, for any service connected therewith, as will tend to promote vigilance in protecting the public interests, and as shall be just [and] equitable; in no case, however, to exceed the aggregate amount heretofore directed by the said fifth section.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That no property seized or taken upon any of the inland waters of the United States by the naval forces thereof shall be regarded as maritime prize; but all property so seized or taken shall be promptly delivered to the proper officers of the courts, or as provided in this act and in the said act approved March twelve, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, to authorize agents to purchase for the United States any products of States declared in insurrection, at such places therein as shall be designated by him, at such prices as shall be agreed on with the seller, not exceeding the market value thereof at the place of delivery, nor exceeding three-fourths of the market value thereof in the city of New York at the latest quotations known to the agent purchasing: *Provided*, That no part of the purchase money for any products so purchased shall be paid, or agreed to be paid, out of any other fund than that arising from property sold as captured or abandoned, or purchased and sold under the provisions of this act. All property so purchased shall be forwarded for sale at such place or places as shall be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury; and the moneys arising therefrom, after payment of the purchase money and the other expenses connected therewith, shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States; and the accounts of all moneys so received and paid shall be rendered to and audited by the proper accounting officers of the Treasury.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of section five of the act of thirteenth of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, aforesaid, as authorizes the President, in his discretion, to license or permit commercial relations in any State or section the inhabitants of which are declared in a state of insurrection, is hereby repealed, except so far as may be necessary to authorize supplying the necessities of loyal persons residing in insurrectionary States, within the lines of actual occupation by the military forces of the United States, as indicated by published order of the commanding general of the department or district so occupied; and, also, except so far as may be necessary to authorize persons residing within such lines to bring or send to market in the loyal States any products which they shall have produced with their own labor or the labor of freedmen or others employed and paid by them, pursuant to rules relating thereto, which may be established under proper authority. And no goods, wares, or merchandise shall be taken into a State declared in insurrection, or transported therein, except to and from such places and to such monthly amounts as shall have been previously agreed upon in writing by the commanding general of the department in which such places are situated, and an officer designated by the Secretary of the Treasury for that purpose.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That all officers and privates of the regular and volunteer forces of the United States, and all officers, sailors, and marines in the naval service, are hereby prohibited from buying or selling, trading, or in any way dealing in the kind or description of property mentioned in this act, and the act to which this is in addition, whereby to receive or expect any profit, benefit, or advantage to himself, or any other person directly or indirectly connected with him. And it shall be the duty of such officer, private, sailor, or marine, when such property shall come into his possession or custody, or within his control, to give notice thereof to some agent appointed by virtue of this act, and to turn the same over to such agent without delay. Any officer of the United States, civil, military, or naval, or any sutler, soldier, marine, or other person who shall violate any provision of this act, or who shall take, or cause to be taken, into a State declared to be in insurrection, or to any other point to be thence taken into such State, or who shall transport or sell, or otherwise dispose of therein, any goods, wares, or merchandise whatsoever, except in pursuance of license and authority of the President, as provided in said fifth section of the act of July thirteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, aforesaid, and any officer or other person aforesaid who shall make any false statement or representation upon which license and authority shall be granted for such transportation, sale, or other disposition, and any officer or other person aforesaid who shall, under any license or authority obtained, willfully and knowingly transport, sell, or otherwise dispose of any other goods, wares, or merchandise, than such as are in good faith so licensed and authorized, or shall willfully and knowingly transport, sell, or dispose of the same, or any portion thereof, in violation of the terms of such license or authority, or of any rule or regulation prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury concerning the same, or shall be guilty of any act of embezzlement, or willful misappropriatior of public or private money or property, of keeping false accounts, or willfully making any false returns, or of any other act amounting to a felony, shall be liable to indictment as for a misdemeanor, and fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, and to punishment in the penitentiary not exceeding three years, before any court, civil or military, competent to try the same. And it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, from time to time, to institute such investigations as may be necessary to detect and prevent frauds and abuses in the trade and other transactions contemplated by this act, or by the acts to which this is supplementary. And the agents making such investigations shall have power to compel the attendance of witnesses and to make examinations on oath.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, shall make such rules and regulations as are necessary to secure the proper and economical execution of the provisions of this act, and shall defray all expenses of such execution from the proceeds of fees imposed by said rules and regulations of sales of captured and abandoned property, and of sales hereinbefore authorized.

Approved July 2, 1864.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 15, 1864.

[TO ALL ASSISTANT PROVOST-MARSHALS-GENERAL:]

Orders having been issued for the draft to commence on the 19th instant, you will yourself, and by your inspectors, give personal supervision to it in the different districts under your charge, adopting such measures as will secure the speedy notification of drafted men, and their prompt report for examination.

For this purpose, and in order to insure an effective execution of the draft in every respect, you will see that each district provost-marshal provides himself with such number of special officers and employés, if he has not already done so, in accordance with orders heretofore issued from this office, as the service in his district may require.

You will direct district provost-marshals to cause drafted men to report within three days after the receipt of the notice informing them of their having been drawn in the draft.

Enrolling officers will, perhaps, from their experience, be the most suitable persons to serve these notices. If so, provost-marshals will employ such number as may be necessary; and if the number of enrolling officers is not sufficient, they will employ such number of other proper agents as will complete the notification in each of the sub-districts without delay, and assign them to duty without waiting for approval at this office, each of whom will be paid at the rate of $3 per day for the time actually and necessarily employed, the accounts to be certified by the provost-marshal and approved by the acting assistant provost-marshal-general of the State or division.

Each district provost-marshal will forward to the Provost-Marshal-General the name and oath of office of every person employed to serve such notices immediately upon making the appointment.

You will see that drafted men arriving at district headquarters are immediately directed where to report; that they are properly cared for; that they are promptly and fairly examined by the Board; that immediately thereafter, if not exempted, their names be entered on descriptive rolls of drafted men; that they be at once placed in uniform, and furnished with articles prescribed in paragraph 4, Circular No. 11, series of 1863, from this office; and that as soon as this is done they be sent forward to the general rendezvous in squads of convenient size.

You will see that clothing, knapsacks, haversacks, canteens, blankets, knives, forks, spoons, tin cups, and tin plates are provided and on hand at the headquarters of each district in advance of the draft.

Let such number of drafted men be notified as will secure an average of 120 examinations per day in each district, as near as practicable.

Strict account will be kept with the several sub-districts, and the notices will be arranged in such manner as to commence the examination of the men drafted in the first sub-district drawn within three days after the drawing has been completed, so that no time may be lost.

After having made the primary draft for the quota of a sub-district (and the 100 per cent. additional), no draft for the remaining deficiency will be made in it until the examination of men drawn in the primary drafts, under these instructions, has been completed in all the sub-districts of the district in which a draft has been, or may be, necessary to fill the quota.

The number remaining to be furnished after the examinations are completed will be reduced by all authorized credits known up to the time of commencing the supplementary draft for the deficiency.

The draft will then be made for this deficiency and 100 per centum in addition, and will be continued and governed by the same principles as hereinbefore stated, until the entire quota is filled.

If any drafted men, after having been notified to appear at the designated time and place, fail to do so, you will see that they are at once arrested and brought to the district headquarters as deserters.

If it is found necessary and proper by the Board of Enrollment in any instance to permit drafted men to be absent after they have reported and been examined, such absence shall not exceed five days.

If the quota of any sub-district shall be entirely filled by volunteers after the draft, but before the drafted men are sent to general rendezvous, then the person drafted will be excused.

Volunteers will be accepted and counted on the quota as well as drafted men until it is filled; and when thus filled, and before the drafted men shall have been sent to the general rendezvous, for every additional volunteer mustered in a drafted man will be excused, the persons to be excused being taken from the bottom of the list of those drafted, in the reverse order in which they were drawn; but in no instance will a substitute be exonerated or excused.

Qualified substitutes may be furnished by drafted men up to the time they are forwarded from the general rendezvous.

Local authorities may furnish qualified substitutes for drafted men up to the same period and designate the persons for whom the substitution is made.

You will require district provost-marshals to forward to this office by mail each evening the "Daily report of the state of the draft" for that day, which report will be made upon printed forms furnished from this office.

In order to secure the prompt execution of the draft, you will be held responsible for a strict compliance with the instructions contained in this communication and the regulations of this Bureau on this subject.

You will see that all officers and employés of this Bureau attend diligently and faithfully to the discharge of their duties, and from this time until the quotas of districts have been filled that they perform their duties without regard to hours.

Please acknowledge receipt of this communication.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 15, 1864.

Governor SAMUEL CONY,
Augusta, Me.:

The draft is ordered to commence in Maine on Monday, the 19th of September.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

(Operator will send same dispatch to the following, substituting the State that the dispatch is to: Governor J. A. Gilmore, Concord, N. H.;

Governor John Gregory Smith, Brattleborough, Vt.; Governor J. A. Andrew, Boston, Mass.; Governor J. Y. Smith, Providence, R. I.; Governor W. A. Buckingham, Hartford, Conn.; Governor Joel Parker, Trenton, N. J.; Governor A. G. Curtin, Harrisburg, Pa.; Governor A. W. Bradford, Annapolis, Md.; Governor William Cannon, Dover, Del.; Governor A. I. Boreman, Wheeling, W. Va.; Lieutenant-Governor Willard P. Hall, Jefferson City, Mo.; Governor O. P. Morton, Indianapolis, Ind.; Governor Richard Yates, Springfield, Ill.; Governor Austin Blair, Lansing, Mich.; Governor William M. Stone, Des Moines, Iowa; Governor James T. Lewis, Madison, Wis.; Governor Stephen Miller, Saint Paul, Minn.)

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, D. C., September 15, 1864.

Governor AUSTIN BLAIR,
Detroit, Mich.:

Your telegram of yesterday to the Secretary of War has been referred to me for answer. My telegram of 30th of August to Colonel Hill only urged that volunteering be kept up after the 5th of September; it gave no authority for drafted men to enlist as volunteers. It would not be in accordance with law and regulations to recognize an enlistment on the part of a man after he is legally drafted for service, nor would it be legal or proper to allow him U. S. bounty. If men could volunteer and receive bounty after being drafted, they would be less likely to volunteer before, and the recruiting service would suffer. Again, if men wait to be drafted, they should be assigned to old regiments, and not new ones. This is the established law of the Department.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

CONCORD, N. H., *September 15, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

We have ten companies of heavy artillery full and organized. Six of them have gone forward. The Eleventh and Twelfth are filling up fast. Can you give us authority to organize these companies into a regiment and appoint field officers immediately? We shall be full by Saturday night.

J. A. GILMORE,
Governor.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *September 16, 1864.*

His Excellency A. LINCOLN.
Hon. E. M. STANTON.
General J. B. FRY:

The total deficiency against this State for all calls was 13,440 on the 1st of this month, and yet the assistant provost-marshal-general here informs me that he is instructed to draft by sub-districts for the total deficiency of such sub-districts. Such deficiency was 28,058 on the 1st of this month, or more than double the balance against us as a

State. The deficits were only announced on the 27th of August. I have already insisted to the War Department that as our excess of three-years' men was 35,875 when our quota was 52,057 one-year's men, that under the enrollment law of 1863 our State was not liable to a draft under the present call, and I had also urged that if a draft was insisted upon it should only be made for the deficiency against [us] as a State. No attention has been paid to these matters. If a draft is now insisted upon for 28,058, I will not be responsible for consequences. In my own opinion it will not only endanger the peace of the State, but will hopelessly defeat us in the coming election. Our Republican papers will universally denounce it, and our Union men in the State will be left without the means of defending the fatal policy.

RICHARD YATES,
Governor.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 16, 1864.

Brig. Gen. N. B. BAKER,
Adjutant-General of Iowa, Davenport, Iowa:

SIR: Your communication to the Secretary of War of the 9th instant, asking why the Government takes 271 men from the credit of the State, and refuses credit for Company A, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, has been received, and I am instructed by the Provost-Marshal-General to inform you that the credit of 271 men was restored to the State of Iowa before receipt of your letter, and the acting assistant provost-marshal-general has been notified thereof this day.

Company A, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, has not been deducted from the credit of Iowa. Your cause of complaint is thereby removed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. A. DODGE,
Major, Veteran Reserve Corps, in Charge of Enrollment Bureau.

HDQRS. ACTG. ASST. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
STATE OF KENTUCKY,
Louisville, Ky., September 16, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I inclose copy of a letter that I wrote yesterday to Brevet Major-General Burbridge which explains itself. To-day I hear that the general has just started with 8,000 mounted men on an expedition to Virginia, probably to meet some of the border forces collected for raids, and not to take part in the general plan of General Grant's campaign. As soon as I heard that he had left I telegraphed to his adjutant-general at Lexington to send my letter after him by courier, as I deemed it of sufficient importance to demand his attention. I doubt, however, if on that account he will abandon his present enterprise, nor do I know how important that may be, or under what controlling authority he may be acting; but unless it be of paramount importance the protection of the coming draft, whereby large numbers of men may be furnished to the Army, and the watching and quelling incipient insurrection, which I think he may readily do with a force

of 8,000 men, besides all the infantry left in the State, is important enough to merit all the effort of force and of mind that may be given to it, and the service, if effectually rendered, will entitle the officer rendering it to more praise than an ordinary victory. I regard it as a misfortune that the amendment I proposed to the enrollment law, in regard to extending the time necessary to serve notices, was not adopted, because, as the law now stands, requiring them to be served within ten days, there will be many cases where, from the disturbed condition of the State, they cannot be served within that time, and hence the drafted men are considered exempt. With a force, however, the notices may be served and the drafted men guarded to rendezvous.

I hope that the subject of this communication may be deemed of sufficient consequence to secure the action of controlling authorities.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. SIDELL,

Major Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, Actg. Asst. Prov. Mar. Gen.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. ACTG. ASST. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
STATE OF KENTUCKY,
Louisville, Ky., September 15, 1864.

Brevet Major-General BURBRIDGE,
Commanding District of Kentucky:

GENERAL: A telegram from the Provost-Marshal-General notifies me that drafting will begin in certain districts and sub-districts of the State which I may specify on Monday, 19th instant, and accordingly I have issued my orders to provost-marshals of Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, and Eighth Districts, and probably will issue similar orders for Second and Ninth Districts in a few days. The First District is in such a condition that I am as yet undetermined in the matter. As unquestionably the draft cannot be extended, including the serving of notice and the coming of drafted men to headquarters of provost-marshals to report, I have to request that sufficient force be supplied at the various headquarters of districts to effect the highly important object of supplying men to the armies of the country at this most critical crisis.

I venture to suggest that resistance to and interference with the operations of the draft are looked to as a means by the enemies of the Government to create disturbance, and even insurrection, eventuating in revolutionizing the State, and if they succeed in their first steps they may make considerable progress toward consummating their end, whereas if their projects be anticipated by the presence at all points of an overawing force it may be nipped in the bud by preventing on their part any unity of action, so that the leaders in the bad scheme will be left standing alone.

I cannot imagine how the forces under your control can be applied to a more important object than to fill the armies of the Union and suppress in advance insurrection in the State. As far as practicable the force should be mounted, and if not organized as such, should be furnished with such orders as will justify the officers in supplying themselves with means of quick transportation by horses, mules, or wagons.

I inclose one paper of several of a class which have been received to indicate the necessity of a force. *a*

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. SIDELL,

Major Fifteenth U. S. Infantry,

Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General for Kentucky.

a NOTE.—Not necessary to be sent with this copy. It was one paper of many received announcing the impossibility of carrying out the draft without a force being present.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 16, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War:

SIR: In obedience to instructions from His Excellency the Governor of Missouri, I came to this city (arriving here the day before yesterday) for the purpose of procuring credits upon the quota of Missouri under the late call for men who have enlisted into regiments from other States prior to said call, and which have not heretofore been credited.

The claims which I presented were as follows:

First. Men enlisted in Iowa regiments from the State of Missouri prior to April 1, 1864, as certified to by the adjutant-general of Iowa 588

NOTE.—Upon a similar certificate given by me to the adjutant-general of Iowa a claim for 1,142 men who had enlisted from Iowa into Missouri regiments was allowed and credited to that State. (See letter from the Adjutant-General's Office, dated August 19, 1864, and one from the Provost-Marshal-General's Office, same date, the former signed by Maj. Thomas M. Vincent, assistant adjutant-general, and the latter by Capt. T. A. Dodge, Veteran Reserve Corps, in charge of Enrollment Bureau.)

Second. Men enlisted from Missouri in the following Kansas regiments prior to December 30, 1863, viz, the First, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh, as certified to by the adjutant-general of Kansas 391

Third. Men enlisted from Missouri in the following Kansas regiments prior to December 30, 1863, viz, the Second, Fifth, Sixth, Thirteenth, and Fifteenth, as certified to by Maj. O. D. Greene, assistant adjutant-general, from the records of the Department of the Missouri 309

NOTE.—These regiments are not included in the certificate of the adjutant-general of Kansas, from the fact that no muster or descriptive rolls of them were at the time of its issue on file in his office.

Fourth. Men enlisted from Missouri in Arkansas regiments prior to January 1, 1864, as certified to by Maj. O. D. Greene, assistant adjutant-general, Department of the Missouri, from muster-in rolls on file in his office..... 444

NOTE.—These men were enlisted in the State of Missouri while the regiments were being formed, and rendezvoused at points in Missouri under the direction of the general commanding the Department of the Missouri in 1862 and 1863, and were composed principally of refugees from Arkansas.

In all 1,727

In addition to the above I presented claim for ninety men enlisted in the First Nebraska Infantry (now cavalry) from Missouri, as certified to from its original muster-in rolls by the colonel of that regiment in compliance with an agreement made between him and the late Governor of Missouri, which permitted him to enlist in Missouri for his regiment; thus making an aggregate of 1,817 claimed, which were thought to be justly due and properly vouched for.

Upon making known to you my business, I was referred by you to General James B. Fry, the Provost-Marshal-General, who in turn

referred me to Maj. Thomas M. Vincent, of the Adjutant-General's Office.

For reasons which I cannot comprehend to be justly offered, these officers have decided that the claims which I present cannot be allowed.

Major Vincent informs me that it is a rule of the Department that credits of this sort can only be given upon the presentation of an agreement in due form between the authorities of the respective States, and not upon certificates from either showing that the men therein named were actual residents of the other at date of enlistment.

If so, why was the State of Iowa credited with 1,142 men in Missouri regiments upon the 19th day of last month, such credit being made simply upon my certificate as adjutant-general of Missouri, and without any showing on the other side of the account?

General Fry informs me that he cannot permit the quota assigned to the State, under this call, to be frittered away by the allowance of old claims like these; that the men are needed immediately, and that it is too late now to make such settlements.

Now, upon behalf of the loyal men of Missouri, and upon behalf of the State authorities, which I represent, I respectfully ask for a revocation of these decisions, that the claims which I present may be allowed, and that the draft, which is ordered (as I understand) to be made in Missouri on Monday, the 19th instant, may be temporarily suspended for the following reasons:

First. The above statements can all be substantiated by official evidence which I have now here with me; and it is just and proper that a State like Missouri, which, since the beginning of the war, in consequence of its locality, has been the recruiting ground of every regiment of volunteers that has been on duty within its limits (a small number only of whose recruits thus obtained can ever be credited to it), should of all others be entitled to consideration, and should at least have the same rights as other neighboring States who have been more favored in this respect.

Second. As I have stated to you verbally, and also to General Fry, there are eleven new regiments of volunteers for six and twelve months now organizing and the most of them completed at different points in the State (mostly twelve-months' men), seven of which I know to be full, and the remaining four had not less than 600 men each when I left the State (the 11th instant), and I doubt not are before this completed.

These regiments have been raised so expeditiously principally in consequence of the offering of bounties by a large number of the counties in order to fill their respective quotas, but owing to the delay usually attending the muster in of organizations so hastily formed, proper reports and credits have as yet not been made.

It may be said that these credits can be settled as well subsequent to the draft as prior thereto, but I am expressly charged by the Governor to say that while he is using every exertion to fill the quota of the State by volunteering, with so good success, he desires that the form of draft may be temporarily withheld until the number of men that have actually enlisted (but not yet in many instances formally mustered into service) may be definitely ascertained, reported, and credited.

This request is not made with any spirit of avoiding the draft for such number of men as the State may at the present time owe or be deficient under the call above referred to, but simply for facilitating rather than delaying the operations of a just and equitable conscription.

I should be pleased to receive your answer to this communication to-day, inasmuch as I desire to return at the earliest possible moment to hasten the completion of the new regiments above named. But should it not be convenient, will you please send it to the Governor, at Saint Louis, as soon as practicable?*

I have the honor to remain, with much respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. GRAY,
Adjutant-General of Missouri.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 17, 1864.

Governor RICHARD YATES,
Springfield, Ill.:

Your telegram of yesterday to President, Secretary of War, and myself received; the same subject presented by a committee represented by Thomas P. Turner. The committee represent that entire satisfaction will be produced by drafting only a sufficient percentage of quota assigned to each sub-district to produce the quota due from the State. I have therefore ordered Colonel Oakes to reduce the quotas 50 per centum in every sub-district from which troops are now demanded; the balance being set aside until further orders. This reduction will produce the required result with sufficient accuracy. The apportionment of quotas to counties and sub-districts on the basis of the number furnished since the war began, as shown by records of the adjutant-general of the State, was made with a view to suit the wishes of the State authorities as represented by General Fuller and Colonel Oakes when they were in Washington in person to arrange this matter.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

AUGUSTA, ME., *September 17, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I am content with the order for the draft. Enlistments are progressing favorably. Major Gardiner had arranged the conduct of it so as to allow volunteering to proceed. I desire that he may be permitted to execute it as he proposes—say fifty a day to a district. This will be for the interest of the service. Our people are straining every nerve for volunteers. I ask that a company raised by Captain Hildreth may be assigned to the Sixteenth and another by Captain Mann to the Ninth Maine. These will be ready for muster in two or three days. There are several others which will be filled in a short time, the assignment of which I shall be pleased to signify.

SAML. CONY,
Governor.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 17, 1864.

Col. E. B. ALEXANDER,
Actg. Asst. Provost-Marshal-General, Saint Louis, Mo.:

COLONEL: I am directed by the Provost-Marshal-General to advise you that the Secretary of War, upon the request of the State author-

* See Dodge to Alexander, third, *post.*

ities, has allowed a credit to Missouri of 1,727 men who enlisted in the regiments of Iowa and other States. This number, on consultation with the adjutant-general of the State, you will distribute to such districts as may be entitled thereto and advise this office of your action.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. A. DODGE,

Major, Veteran Reserve Corps, in Charge of Enrollment Bureau.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, September 18, 1864.

Governor MORTON,
Indianapolis:

It appears from a dispatch received from General Sherman last night that his army is jealously watching whether the draft will be suspended or enforced. The general says:

If the President modifies it to the extent of one man, or wavers in its execution, he is gone. Even the army would vote against him.*

You can judge from this what effect the recall of troops and delaying the draft is likely to have on your election.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 18, 1864.

Col. JAMES G. JONES,
Forty-second Ind. Vols., A. A. P. M. G., Indianapolis:

COLONEL: Your letter of the 12th instant is received. It is right that you require provost-marshals to perform all duties in their power to promote the public interests, but in doing this you must bear in mind that the duty of first importance being prescribed by law, and that which must take precedence of all others, is raising troops, and where you impose on provost-marshals, at the suggestion of department or district commanders, extraneous duties, you must be particular to make them entirely subordinate to the main one of strengthening the armies. If you have not already done so, you will immediately direct that the instructions given to provost-marshals by General Hovey to make a registry of persons, with a view to "prevent stuffing of ballot boxes," be not understood as requiring them to omit or delay any of their legitimate duties of officers of this Bureau. It would be better if General Hovey selected and assigned officers or employés of his own to perform this duty, if he deems it one of importance and one for which he is responsible.

In reference to the effect of General Heintzelman's orders prohibiting the sale of arms, you will please make known to General Heintzelman your views and any facts you may have to present on that subject. I am informed that the Governor of Indiana has a supply of arms, and I therefore hope that your apprehensions of trouble on that score will prove not to be well founded. I am, I believe, pretty well acquainted with the condition of things in your State, and I am satisfied that confidence and boldness in administering, justly, a

*For full dispatch see Series I, Vol. XXXIX, Part II, p. 396.

necessary law are required to meet it, and I hope these qualities will be displayed by all officers of this Bureau. There will probably be a regiment sent to you from here to-morrow, and I have no doubt more will be sent if necessary. Keep me informed.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

CIRCULAR No. 35. } WAR DEPT., PROV. MAR. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, D. C., September 19, 1864.*

The Navy Department having issued orders this day that substitutes will not be enlisted in the Navy, except they be seamen or firemen, hereafter all substitutes—with these exceptions—for enrolled or drafted men must be mustered into the Army.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *September 19, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

There has been enlisted in Kentucky to this date 14,000 colored men, including 1,000 Kentucky negroes recruited at Evansville, for which Kentucky is to receive credit, and 900 sent to Gallatin, Tenn. We now average from 100 to 200 recruits a day. By the end of October the whole number will be 20,000. One of the cavalry regiments has been fully organized and mustered. I saw it in Lexington two days since. The men are all selected with reference to weight and riding qualities. This will make one of the very best regiments in the service. I have given it to Colonel Brisbin, who has been most active in its organization. The other cavalry regiment I will give to Colonel Wade. A regiment organizing at Saint Louis has eight companies. It will be full to the minimum the end of this week. This regiment had better remain in Missouri to facilitate recruiting. I do not propose to organize another regiment in Missouri, but will send the recruits down the Mississippi to fill up the regiments raised in that State. I shall be able to get from the Eastern States all the medical officers needed. Quite a number have already been reported to me by Surgeon Sargent, whom I sent North on this duty. I expect to proceed in a day or two to examine into the state of the recruiting service.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, September 19, 1864.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General, Louisville, Ky.:

Your telegram of this date received. So good an account of colored recruiting in Kentucky is very gratifying, but General Sherman seems to think that the colored troops reported to be raised by you on

the Mississippi are chiefly on paper, and that the men are not to be found. I hope the Kentucky recruits are substantial flesh and blood.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 20, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Telegram of yesterday received. I know that General Sherman has been and is opposed to the organization of colored troops, but he ought to bear in mind that they guard a long line of his communications, and that on the Mississippi they are greatly relied on for holding the important points. Not a commander on the river but has to confess that they are perfectly reliable. Their fighting qualities are settled beyond a peradventure, and in appearance they are the neatest troops to be found on the river. In Kentucky we are getting the very best class of men, and those reported by me are not only on paper, but they exist in reality. Several of the regiments, 1,000 strong, I have myself seen. Give me a month's drill, and I will put the two regiments of cavalry in competition with any white cavalry in this whole country. I think General Sherman might send me the able-bodied men in and about Atlanta, but his policy seems to be to let them go with their masters. I think he should confine his operations in this respect to the old men, women, and children; burden the rebels with these, but let us have the able-bodied to operate against them. Every man we get takes one from them and adds one to us—otherwise depriving them of two.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *September 20, 1864—11 a. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Please advise the President not to attempt to doctor up a State government for Georgia by the appointment of citizens in any capacity whatever. Leave Sherman to treat all questions in his own way, the President reserving his power to approve or disapprove of his actions. Through Treasury agents on the Mississippi and a very bad civil policy in Louisiana, I have no doubt the war has been very considerably protracted, and the States bordering on that river thrown farther from sympathy with the Government than they were before the river was open to commerce. This is given as my private views.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 20, 1864.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: Officers and enlisted men who have been honorably discharged after two years' service during the present war are by law exempt from draft. There are many thousands of such men. It is suggested

that a direct appeal be made to them by the Government to re-enter service for one year, to take part in the closing scenes of the rebellion. To secure the services of these valuable men strong inducements should be held out, such as the Government's direct appeal, their organization into a special corps, made attractive by a uniform peculiar to it, and by badges and a distinctive name, by a high bounty, and by a distinguished, competent, and popular general as commander.

The following points are proposed for consideration, viz:

First. That the direct appeal to them be made by Generals Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan, and the call be indorsed and announced by the President.

Second. That when recruited they be organized into an army corps, composed of the different arms of service, to be called the "Veteran Legion" (or some more suitable name), Veteran Corps d'Armée.

Third. That Major-General Hancock be announced as commander of the "Veteran Legion" and ordered to enter upon its recruitment and organization.

Fourth. The officers to be selected and appointed by the War Department, on applications made through the commander of the Legion. Two years' service during the present war and satisfactory recommendations from superior officers to be essential conditions for a commission. The appointment to be conditional upon the completion and muster in of the companies and regiments of which the officers are to form part. When an organization is complete and is mustered in the officers to be entitled to rank and pay from date of appointment.

Fifth. The men to be enlisted for one, two, three years, as they may elect, and to go into the same arm of service in the Legion that they belonged to before discharged from the Army, no man being enlisted unless he has served for two years during the present war and been honorably discharged.

Sixth. A bounty of $1,000 to be paid to every man who is mustered into the Legion—$500 of the same being paid at the time of muster in and $500 at the time of muster out by expiration of service, or when discharged on account of wounds received in action. In case of death while in service the residue of the man's bounty unpaid to be paid to his widow, if he shall have left a widow; if not, to his children, or if there be none, to his mother if she be a widow. The bounty to be paid from the commutation fund already specially appropriated by Congress.

Seventh. The uniform to be as follows, viz:

For officers: (Consult General Hancock).

For enlisted men: (Consult General Hancock and Quartermaster-General).

Eighth. Every officer and enlisted man of the Legion to wear an appropriate medal or badge to be provided by the War Department. (Consult General Hancock about the style of it.)

Ninth. The troops to be armed with the choicest weapons at the disposal of the War Department, and every soldier who carries the same rifle, musket, carbine, pistol, sword, or saber from his entry into the Legion until his discharge from the same by expiration of term of service to own and retain the same as his personal property.

Tenth. The men to be credited to such localities (within the States to which they belong) as they may select and designate at the time of muster into service, and to receive such local or State bounties as may be offered to them.

Eleventh. The headquarters of the Legion and the general rendezvous for equipment, organization, and instruction to be at Washington, D. C.

The men to be enlisted, mustered in, and subsisted at the various rendezvous in the different States and forwarded to the general rendezvous at Washington as soon after muster in as practicable.

Twelfth. The details of the recruitment to be conducted according to the recruiting regulations, except so far as they may conflict with the foregoing orders.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

CONCORD, *September 20, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I desire to call your attention to my dispatch of the 15th, requesting permission to organize our twelve detached companies of heavy artillery into a regiment and appoint field officers immediately. Please give this matter as speedy attention as possible.

J. A. GILMORE,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, September 20, 1864.

Governor GILMORE,
Concord, N. H.:

The organization of your twelve companies of heavy artillery has been ordered.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

WASHINGTON, *September 20, 1864.*

GOVERNOR OF NEW HAMPSHIRE:

This is authority from the Secretary of War to give to your heavy artillery companies a regimental organization, field officers to be appointed and mustered under existing regulations.

T. M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

STATE OF MARYLAND, ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Baltimore, September 20, 1864.

Brigadier-General FRY:

GENERAL: This will be handed to you by Messrs. Seyster and McComas, two of a committee appointed by the corporate authorities of Hagerstown, in Washington County, who desire to place before [you] certain reasons why the citizens of that county should be allowed further time to furnish its quota. I wrote myself upon this subject, either to the Adjutant-General or yourself, some three weeks since. Not having access here to a copy of that letter, I cannot say positively to whom it was directed, but I beg leave to refer you to it for facts particularly connected with the people of that part of the State, and that entitled them, I thought, to a liberal consideration, and I

would repeat here the expression of my hope that you will take the same view of their situation.

Yours, very respectfully,

A. W. BRADFORD.

[Inclosure.]

At a meeting of the mayor and council of Hagerstown, held and assembled on Monday, September 19, 1864, it was, among other things, ordered:

That the following facts be addressed to the Honorable the Secretary of War and the Honorable the Provost-Marshal of the United States in behalf of the people and citizens of Hagerstown, and generally of Washington County, to wit:

That the people and citizens of Washington County, and especially of the Hagerstown district, are wholly unprepared to meet the approaching draft, and ought to be allowed further time to prepare for the same, for the following reasons, to wit:

That whilst all other sections of the State and country have, since the last call of the President for men and soldiers, enjoyed the most perfect peace and tranquillity, and have thus been enabled measurably to fill up their respective quotas, the people and citizens of Washington County, and especially of the Hagerstown district, have not only been constantly threatened and alarmed by the presence of a daring and imposing force of the public enemy on their border, but their county, and especially Hagerstown, has been the theater of invasions, raids, and strife by the enemy from early in the month of July until the middle of August, during which time the enemy five times invaded the county and four times took and held actual possession of Hagerstown, the county seat. That during all this time business of every description was utterly suspended, industry prostrated, all the employments of life were neglected, and, more than all, large amounts of stock, grain, merchandise, and produce were carried off, leaving a helpless people utterly destitute, and in many instances impoverishing and utterly ruining whole families.

In consequence of this state of affairs the business tone of the community has sensibly and sadly diminished; hundreds of active, prominent, and energetic citizens have left homes and employments, where ruin only attended their industry, and have permanently located elsewhere, and a perceptible diminution of population meets us on every hand.

It is further represented, after the most careful examinations, that over $80,000 worth of money, property, and produce has, during these raids and invasions, been carried off from the Hagerstown district alone.

It is further represented that Washington County, and, especially the Hagerstown district, has always been among the first and foremost in the whole country in responding to the call of the General Government for men and soldiers for the war, and that on all other occasions prompt and efficient measures taken by the citizens and public corporate authorities have supplied the several quotas for the county, and especially for the Hagerstown sub-district, speedily and without delay.

But owing to the general causes above enumerated, it was wholly out of the power of the people to take efficient and timely steps to prepare to meet them duly under the present call, whilst other communities were in the peaceful and uninterrupted enjoyment of all the means and appliances of meeting the call.

At the very time of the President's last call for troops Hagerstown was in the actual possession of the enemy, and it was not for many days afterward that the citizens had the least knowledge of the fact, and before preparations could be even initiated the town was again occupied by the enemy, and even again, making two several occupations by the enemy after the call was made; and it was not until after the 13th or 14th of August that our people were finally rid of the presence and depredations of the enemy. It is therefore represented that with not over twenty days of freedom from the actual presence of the enemy, and with diminished population, with business stagnated or but timidly engaging in its pursuits, with thousands and thousands of dollars' worth of valuable property lost, we are called on to fill our quota at the same time with other communities and districts, not having enjoyed the advantages by one month that others enjoyed, and having a population sensibly decimated from causes to which other communities are strangers.

The mayor and council, with the utmost confidence, do further assure the Honorable Secretary of War and the Honorable Provost-Marshal-General that had this people enjoyed the undisturbed peace and quiet which blessed other portions of the country, no draft would have been ordered for Hagerstown—perhaps none for the whole county; and with equal confidence the assurance is given that if the extension of sixty or forty days shall be granted us, the quota of Hagerstown, and, it is believed, of every district of the county will be filled without a resort to the extremity of a draft.

It is further represented that there are now large numbers of discharged three-years' volunteer soldiers who have within the last three days returned to their homes in this county and who in a short time can be induced to return again to the Army; and thus can we, if time be granted, supply our quota with veterans instead of raw recruits.

It is further represented that no part of the whole county has sent to the Army a larger number of its fighting population than this community, and if a reasonable time shall be allowed it will be made to appear that we are entitled to large credits, to which until now, in our state of depression from loss of property, business, and population, we have felt an entire indifference.

It is also felt to be a subject of great injustice to our people that in the distribution of credits for naval enlistments Washington County, in the Fourth Congressional District, received but 8, whilst Frederick County, in the same district, received 417, and that justice requires time to correct a wrong so monstrous.

It is therefore ordered by the mayor and council that A. K. Seyster, John E. McComas, and Joseph F. Davis be, and they are hereby, appointed a committee to lay the facts, and others connected therewith, before the Honorable Secretary of War and Provost-Marshal-General, and that they proceed to Washington in the prosecution of this business.

JOHN COOK,
Mayor.
RICHARD SHECKLES.
THOS. A. BOULLT.
WM. HALL.
M. S. BARBER.
WM. H. PROTZMAN,
Clerk Pro Tem.

WASHINGTON COUNTY, *to wit:*

I hereby certify that John Cook, esq., Richard Sheckles, Thomas A. Boullt, William Hall, M. S. Barber, and William H. Protzman, gentlemen whose names are subscribed to the foregoing statement, &c., are respectively the mayor and council of Hagerstown, duly elected and qualified according to law.

In testimony whereof I hereunto subscribe my name and affix the seal of the circuit court for Washington County this 19th day of September, A. D. 1864.

ISAAC NESBITT,
Clerk.

HARRISBURG, *September 20, 1864.*
(Received 3 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

By the recent law of this State prescribing the manner in which citizens in military service shall vote, the secretary of the Commonwealth was directed to furnish tally lists, blanks, postage stamps, poll books, &c., to each captain, or when on detached duty to officers having charge of posts or hospitals. Mr. Slifer asked for the address of the Pennsylvania organizations in service, and yesterday received from Major Vincent a reply that the information had been furnished Hon. Simon Cameron. Major Vincent has certainly not answered the questions fully, and I earnestly ask that it be referred to him again and the information furnished officially. It is important this be done at once, as we desire to give all our citizens in service an opportunity to vote.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, September 20, 1864.

Governor CURTIN,
Harrisburg:

Major Vincent has been directed to forward to you a statement of the present location of Pennsylvania military organizations in the U. S. service, as requested in your telegram of this date. Mr. Slifer's communication was addressed to Colonel Jordan, and Major Vincent states that he supposed the information furnished Mr. Cameron was for the same purpose for which Mr. Slifer's application was made. The information requested in your telegram will be forwarded by to-morrow's mail.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
September 20, 1864.

GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

SIR: You are hereby authorized to organize a battalion of four companies of volunteer infantry, to be temporarily attached for duty to the One hundred and ninety-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers,

Colonel Sickel's. This authority is special, it having been satisfactorily shown to this Department that a surplus of men for the One hundred and ninety-eighth have already been enlisted with the understanding that they would serve with that regiment. The battalion herein authorized will permit them to do so. Organization and musters must conform to existing regulations. No provision herein contained will be construed as in any way delaying or postponing the draft.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy to Major Gilbert and Col. J. R. Fry, Willard's Hotel.)

[SEPTEMBER 20–22, 1864.—For correspondence between Stanton and Butler, in relation to the recruitment of a regiment from prisoners of war, see Series I, Vol. XLII, Part II, pp. 948, 973.]

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, September 22, 1864.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

I send this as an explanation to you and to do justice to the Secretary of War. I was induced, upon pressing application, to authorize the agents of one of the districts of Pennsylvania to recruit in one of the prison depots in Illinois, and the thing went so far before it came to the knowledge of the Secretary that, in my judgment, it could not be abandoned without greater evil than would follow its going through. I did not know at the time that you had protested against that class of thing being done, and I now say that while this particular job must be completed no other of the sort will be authorized without an understanding with you, if at all. The Secretary of War is wholly free of any part in this blunder.

Yours, truly,

A. LINCOLN.

CIRCULAR No. 75. WAR DEPT., ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, September 22, 1864.

Circulars Nos. 61 and 73, current series, from this office, are hereby revoked and the following regulations substituted:

1. Hereafter when a commissioned officer of a three-years' volunteer organization receives a new commission, or an enlisted man is appointed to a commission, he may at his option be mustered into the U. S. service for three years or the unexpired term of the organization of which he may at the time be a member; provided that no officer or enlisted man so receiving a commission shall be mustered in for a less period than three years if at the date he presents himself for muster under it he has less than six months to serve.

2. All regimental officers of volunteers now in the service of the United States who have been in the said service three years, and all who shall hereafter have served three years, may, if they so desire, be mustered out and honorably discharged the service on satisfactory proof being furnished the commissary of musters of their command

that they have so served; provided that said officers have not meanwhile voluntarily been remustered for three years, or, if belonging to veteran organizations, signified in writing their willingness to serve for the new term of the organization to which they belong.

3. Regulations similar to the foregoing will apply to organizations mustered into service for a less period than three years.

4. If officers of veteran organizations do not desire to secure the advantages of their former "commissions and rank," as contemplated by section 2 of paragraph 1, Circular No. 36, current series, from this office, they can decline to be remustered as therein directed, and take advantage of the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this circular, in so far as they may be applicable.

5. When the regiment, company, or other command of a regimental officer is mustered out it must be distinctly understood that the officer will be considered as mustered out therewith, and at the same "time and place" as the command.

An officer will be held to service for the full term of his muster only when the regulation command is retained in service for him.

Occasion is here taken to remind officers absent from their commands on detached service, sick or otherwise, that it is their duty to keep themselves fully advised as to the dates at which their commands go out of service, so that they may be mustered out and discharged therewith. (See Circular No. 36, current series, from this office.) Officers neglecting this precaution will be held to a strict and rigid accountability. In cases of doubt, timely application should be made to the Adjutant-General of the Army for information.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR No. 77. WAR DEPT., ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, September 22, 1864.*

Commanding officers of draft rendezvous are authorized and directed to discharge from the service all drafted men who, after their arrival at and previous to their being forwarded from the general rendezvous, may present to the commanding officer of the rendezvous a substitute with duly attested muster and descriptive roll, showing that said substitute has been duly examined and accepted by the Board of Enrollment as a substitute for the drafted man to be discharged. This authority to furnish substitutes will not be so construed as to delay the forwarding of drafted men from rendezvous.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, September 22, 1864.*

Circular letter from this office dated September 15, 1864, provides:

Qualified substitutes may be furnished by drafted men up to the time they are to be forwarded from the general rendezvous.

These substitutes will be enlisted and mustered by the provost-marshal according to the regulations for the enlistment and muster

of other substitutes, and will be forwarded to the general rendezvous at which the principal is stationed.

The muster and descriptive roll will, in all cases, give the name of the principal for whom the substitute is accepted. On the arrival of the substitute at the general rendezvous the principal will be discharged.

By command of the Provost-Marshal-General:

N. L. JEFFRIES,
Colonel and Assistant to Provost-Marshal-General.

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN OF 1864,
UNION EXECUTIVE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE,
Committee Rooms, Washington, D. C., September 23, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to inclose you herewith a letter just received from the Hon. James G. Blaine, of Maine. I need hardly say that I fully concur in the suggestions of Mr. Blaine.

Very truly, yours,

E. B. WASHBURNE.

[Inclosure.]

AUGUSTA, *September 20, 1864.*

Hon. E. B. WASHBURNE:

MY DEAR SIR: The dreaded draft is now going on all over the country and I'm glad of it. Like the old ladies' tea party, "It will be good to have it over with." There is one feature, however, connected with the present mode of conducting the draft that ought to be changed, and changed very promptly, *i. e.*, the very slow rate of the process. By the orders of Provost-Marshal-General Fry the enrolling boards are only drawing enough names to furnish an average of 120 per day for examination. The result is that the draft is a "lengthened agony long drawn out," and each Congressional district is kept in a ferment for weeks, when the whole thing could be finished up in three days. I mean the drafting proper in three days, with the surgical examinations spread over as many days as may be required for conducting them. As each town or sub-district is drafted the notifications can specify the day in the future on which the conscripts shall report, and in this way secure the proper average for each day. The point I wish to make is this, that as soon as a town is drafted those that are not hit feel such a sensation of relief that they are prepared to enter upon political campaigning with redoubled zeal, while so long as the draft is impending it engrosses the attention of all to such a degree that nothing can be done in the way of organizing for the political campaign. If it goes on in the slow process it will about ruin us in the October elections of Pennsylvania and Ohio, whereas if the quick process were adopted, we should have fifteen or eighteen unembarrassed days for marshaling our political forces in those States and would close with a "blaze of glory and a big victory," settling conclusively the Presidential struggle. I wish you would see the Secretary of War on this point. I know it is one of vast importance and the necessary correction cannot be made too speedily. In haste.

Yours, truly,

J. G. BLAINE.

P. S.—The beneficial advantages of the present mode in giving prolonged time for filling quotas by volunteering need not be abridged, because the same privilege can be accorded to towns and sub-districts up to the date of examination of the drafted men or as late as it is now.

J. G. B.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
East Point, Ga., September 23, 1864.

His Excellency WILLIAM M. STONE,
Governor of the State of Iowa:

SIR: I have the honor to herewith transmit a copy of the requisition for drafted men for Iowa regiments in the Army of the Tennessee in the field.

Their record throughout the entire war, the laurels they have helped to place upon the victorious banners of the Army of the Tennessee, and their praiseworthy desire to continue their efficiency demand attention from the patriotic men of Iowa.

With the hope that their appeal may meet with success through your exertions,

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General, Commanding.

PHILADELPHIA, *September 23, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

DEAR SIR: This will be handed by my friend, Reverend Doctor Saunders, to whom, I believe, the Government is indebted for more men than to any other private citizen in the country.

He has now taken the First Ward of our city in hand, and will fill its quota if a few days can be given. If the turning of the wheel cannot be delayed, the time for reporting at camp may be; and if that can be done and volunteers be accepted meanwhile, I am confident the quota will be filled. Doctor Saunders is not the man to fail in such an undertaking, and I trust you will find it possible to comply with his suggestions.

Yours, truly,

WM. D. KELLEY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 24, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the Navy does not require any more men from the Army at present.

Very respectfully, &c.,

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

[SEPTEMBER 24–29, 1864.—For correspondence between Governor of Missouri and Generals Rosecrans and Fisk, in relation to calling out the militia of certain districts, in view of Price's and Shelby's advance, see Series I, Vol. XLI, Part III, pp. 342, 488.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 25, 1864—3 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point:

The President some time ago authorized a regiment of prisoners of war at Rock Island to be enlisted into our service. He has written you a letter of explanation.* It was done without my knowledge and he desires his arrangement to be carried into effect. The question now arises, how shall they be organized, officered, and assigned to duty? Shall they be formed into one regiment by companies as other troops, or assigned in companies or squads to other organizations? Please favor me with your views on the subject. The President's letter is forwarded you by mail.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CITY POINT, VA., *September 25, 1864—6.30 p. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington:

Your dispatch in relation to the organization of troops from prisoners of war is just received. I would advise that they be placed all in one regiment, and be put on duty either with Pope, or sent to New Mexico.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

SOUTH BEND, IND., *September 26, 1864.*
(Received 3 p. m.)

His Excellency PRESIDENT LINCOLN:

Fry's decision that drafted men skedaddling must be made up from Unionists who don't run is terrible. How can Government justly hold skedaddlers as deserters and demand substitutes besides? I beg you to revoke it.

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

[SEPTEMBER 26, 1864.—For Brown to Stanton, in relation to postponement of draft in Missouri, see Series I, Vol. XLI, Part III, p. 378.]

[SEPTEMBER 26–OCTOBER 4, 1864.—For correspondence between Sykes and Carney, in relation to calling out the militia of the border counties of Kansas, see Series I, Vol. XLI, Part III, pp. 398, 594, 622.]

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 26, 1864.

Hon. E. B. WASHBURNE,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt this day of your letter of the 25th instant, inclosing one addressed to you by Hon.

* See September 22, p. 740.

J. G. Blaine, saying that there is one feature connected with the present mode of conducting the draft that ought to be changed, and changed promptly, *i. e.*, the very slow rate of the process. By the orders of General Fry, the enrolling boards are only drawing enough names to furnish an average of 120 per day for examinations, &c.

Mr. Blaine has not stated correctly my orders on this point. I do not order that boards only draw enough names to furnish an average of 120 per day. I require that such number of drafted shall be notified as will secure an average of 120 per day. (See copy of my instructions herewith, paragraph marked in blue.) So far as I know, there are no boards practicing what Mr. Blaine calls the "slow process." On the contrary, the general practice is to make the draft about as Mr. Blaine suggests that it should be made; the number drawn at a time, when limited at all, being so limited only by the ability of the provost-marshal to serve the notice on each man within ten days, as required by law. I tried, without success, to get Congress to extend this time for serving notices, as the law in many instances cannot be complied with, especially in districts infested by guerrillas, as in Missouri and Kentucky.

I appreciate the point Mr. Blaine makes, and to be sure will send out additional instructions by telegraph.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

[SEPTEMBER 27, 1864.—For Grant to Stanton, in relation to "the exercise of the right of suffrage by the officers and soldiers of the armies in the field," &c., see Series I, Vol. XLII, Part II, p. 1045.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Saint Louis, Mo., September 27, 1864.

Brig. Gen. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

General Fry telegraphs reply to my request to suspend the draft in Missouri during the raid, "he has no authority to do so." Please say to the Honorable Secretary of War, the militia being called out, it cannot practically go on, and that the existenc of the order is filling the ranks of the invaders, who have brought arms for them.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HDQRS. STATE OF MISSOURI, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE,
Saint Louis, Mo., September 27, 1864.

General JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: Some months ago I received the inclosed paper from your office, and supposed that a similar paper had been sent to Colonel Alexander for the purpose of adjusting the quotas of troops due from the State of Missouri under any call which might be made by the President.

On inquiry at Colonel Alexander's office I find that no such paper is on file in his office.

Will you be so good as to direct Colonel Alexander to allow the credit of 2,610 men shown by the inclosed paper to be due this State.

Very respectfully,

WILLARD P. HALL,
Governor of Missouri.

[Inclosure.]

The State of Missouri in account with the United States.

Dr.			Cr.
To quota under call of 1861	31,544	By men furnished under call of 1861	31,339
To quota under call of July 2, 1862	17,269	By men furnished under call of July 2, 1862.	24,022
To quota under call for 300,000 nine-months' men (17,269) reduced to three-years' standard.	4,317	By three regiments of six-months' men (2,715) reduced to three-years' standard.	452
To quota under call February 1, 1864, for 500,000.	9,813	By Polk County Home Guard for twelve-months' (199) men, reduced.	66
To quota under call March 14, 1864, for 200,000.	3,925	Men furnished from Oct. 7, to Dec. 31, 1863.	2,465
		Men furnished from Jan. 1 to 31, 1864	672
		Men furnished from Feb. 1 to 29, 1864	686
		Men furnished from Mar. 1 to 31, 1864	517
		Re-enlisted veterans to April 28, 1864	1,469
		By colored troops to March 22, 1864	4,492
		By enrolled militia six months and longer, reduced to three-years' standard as per report of Adjutant-General of April 18, 1864.	2,174
		By men furnished from April 1 to 30, 1864.	335
Excess on July 1, 1864	2,610	By men furnished from May 1 to 31, 1864	180
	69,478		69,478

[Indorsement.]

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Jefferson City, Mo., July 11, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Brig. Gen. John B. Gray for his information.

By order of the Governor:

O. C. BAILEY,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

OFFICE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA,
September 27, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: Reverend Doctor Saunders, of this city, personally known to me as one of the most active and efficient supporters of Government, desires to confer with you relative to the filling of the quota of Philadelphia. No one is better able than he to speak from personal inquiry and observation. While the city as a community has, I fully believe, contributed the whole number of volunteers required from it, there are three or four of its wards yet wanting in their due proportion, all of which are earnestly striving to make up the demand.

Under these circumstances a plea for the postponement of the draft ought not to be rejected. The requirements of the Government, by voluntary action, will be complied with quite as promptly as through the process of a draft. In urging such postponement Reverend Doctor Saunders will truly represent the wishes of the citizens of Philadelphia.

I am, very respectfully,

ALEXANDER HENRY,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE ROOMS,
No. 1105 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, September 27, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington City:

DEAR SIR: Be kind enough to postpone the draft in the First Ward, Philadelphia, for two weeks. It is a loyal locality, and we have entire confidence that the quota will be filled by that time. If our conjecture is correct, that the quota will be filled by volunteers, the men will be had sooner than by draft. Grant the request.

Yours, respectfully,

B. RUSH PETRIKIN.
For SIMON CAMERON,
Chairman State Central Committee.

OFFICE NORTH AMERICAN AND U. S. GAZETTE,
No. 132 South Third Street, Philadelphia, September 27, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General:

DEAR SIR: There are many reasons why the draft in the First Ward of this city should be temporarily postponed. It is believed by well-informed persons that if a delay of two weeks can be granted the number necessary to fill the quota can be obtained by volunteering, and I earnestly recommend that the delay should be allowed.

Very respectfully and truly, yours,

M. McMICHAEL.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 28, 1864.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
South Bend, Ind.:

DEAR SIR: Your telegram of the 26th instant to the President, saying that my decision that "drafted men skedaddling must be made up from Unionists who don't run is terrible," has been shown to me. The decision is one of law, announced by Judge Holt last year.

It don't say that the place of skedaddlers must necessarily be filled by Unionists, and I hope that is not always the case. A copy of a letter from me to Governor Parker, dated August 11, and the opinion of Judge Holt are inclosed.* I am satisfied that the position of the Department on this subject is right, and that any departure from it will result in evil to the cause.

I should be glad to see the people reconciled to it, though I know, like many other things in war, it is a little rough.

With best wishes for your success, I am, truly, yours,

JAS. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 28, 1864.

Maj. J. W. T. GARDINER,
Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, Augusta, Me.:

Have every possible effort made to arrest promptly drafted men who fail to report as required.

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* See p. 609 *ante* and Vol. III, this series, p. 784.

Are my orders to have such numbers of drafted men notified as will secure an examination by each board of 120 men a day being carried out in all your districts? Answer.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

(Operator will send similar dispatch to the following acting assistant provost-marshals-general: Capt. William Silvey, Concord, N. H.; Brig. Gen. T. G. Pitcher, Brattleborough, Vt.; Maj. F. N. Clarke, Boston, Mass.; Col. F. D. Sewall, Hartford, Conn.; Brig. Gen. William Hays, New York City; Lieut. Col. Frederick Townsend, Albany, N. Y.; Brig. Gen. A. S. Diven, Elmira, N. Y.; Col. R. C. Buchanan, Trenton, N. J.; Maj. C. C. Gilbert, Philadelphia, Pa.; Capt. R. I. Dodge, Harrisburg, Pa.; Col. W. H. Browne, Baltimore, Md.; Col. John Ely, Wheeling, W. Va.; Maj. W. H. Sidell, Louisville, Ky.; Col. E. B. Alexander, Saint Louis, Mo.; Col. J. A. Wilcox, Columbus, Ohio; Col. James G. Jones, Indianapolis, Ind.; Lieut. Col. James Oakes, Springfield, Ill.; Lieut. Col. B. H. Hill, Detroit, Mich.; Maj. Thomas Duncan, Davenport, Iowa; Lieut. Col. Charles S. Lovell, Madison, Wis.; Lieut. Col. John T. Averill, Saint Paul, Minn.)

INDIANAPOLIS, *September 28, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. J. B. FRY:

Your telegram of this date received. A copy of your order in relation to notifying men to appear and also additional instructions were furnished to each provost-marshal. They were not ordered to report on the subject and have not done so. I will inquire and answer further. I greatly fear that their calculations will prove erroneous, as I think many more will fail to appear than they anticipated. I can get no soldiers to serve notices or arrest deserters, and in these neighborhoods, in which deserters will most abound, citizens will not serve. Capt. R. W. Thompson informs me that on the 26th instant 700 to 1,000 men were in camp on the borders of Sullivan and Clay Counties to consummate and decide whether they should resist or not.

JAS. G. JONES,
Colonel and Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 28, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

Thousands of men in the First and Second Districts are turning out to meet Price and Shelby. We ask, therefore, a suspension of the draft, as there is of all business, until the enemy is driven back and defeated.*

HENRY T. BLOW.

CONCORD, *September 28, 1864.*
(Received 1 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I have the honor to request that the Eighteenth Regiment, now being organized in the State, be allowed to remain until said organi-

* See Fry to Alexander, September 30, p. 750.

zation is completed. By granting this I am satisfied that said organization can be completed at a much earlier date than by sending off by companies. It is believed, by report from assistant provost-marshal-general, that the entire quota of the State will be full in about two weeks. From General Orders, No. 131, I understand that the regiment is under my control until fully mustered in. I will use all means in my power to fill said regiment with all possible dispatch. I shall retain them here unless I have positive orders from you. Please answer at once by telegraph.

J. A. GILMORE,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 28, 1864.

Governor GILMORE,
Concord:

Every man must come forward without an hour's delay. The Eighteenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers cannot be detained to complete the organization, but all enlisted must hasten here now. This Department relies upon your energy and patriotic feeling to urge them on.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

NEW YORK, *September 28, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. J. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General:

SIR: I am gratified to be able to announce to you that I am in possession of certificate of Brigadier-General Hays that all quotas of New York County up to this time are full. We have determined, however, not to relax our efforts to raise men for the national force, but shall continue enlisting in anticipation for any other demand.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ORISON BLUNT,
Chairman Volunteer Commission.

CONCORD, *September 29, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I am in receipt of your dispatch. Two companies of the Eighteenth will leave here to-morrow morning. Three more companies will leave in a day or two—just as soon as we can send them.

J. A. GILMORE.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *September 30, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. J. B. FRY:

There is serious trouble in the Third District, caused by the large number of towns of which each sub-district is composed. Each town's proportion of the whole quota of the sub-district to which it belongs

has been accurately determined on the basis of enrollment. Can I authorize the individual town or towns which have filled or may fill their quotas so determined to be omitted from the draft in their respective sub-districts? It will not cause the loss of a man to the Government and will allay all excitement. Please answer quickly.

JAS. OAKES,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 30, 1864—9 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point:

Your letter* in respect to ticket agents reached me this morning. The number of one to each army will be too few to do the work; but it should of course be restricted to the narrowest limit compatible with fair distribution. The regulation prohibiting canvassing, &c., is all right and will be made an express condition. The credentials to authorize a pass from the Department might be from either the State Executive or State committee. I propose to direct the Adjutant-General to issue passes in accordance with these suggestions.

Hooker has been assigned to relieve Heintzelman.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 30, 1864.

Col. E. B. ALEXANDER,
Actg. Asst. Provost-Marshal-General, Saint Louis, Mo.:

In localities which are held by the enemy or are infested by armed rebels to such an extent as to defeat the execution of the draft, you will inform yourself of the true situation and draft as soon as it is practicable.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, September 30, 1864.

Governor CURTIN,
Harrisburg:

General Grant's reply was only received by me this morning in relation to ticket agents. A limited number accredited by State authorities or State committees will be allowed to go to each army; but General Grant proposes the restriction to one agent for each army, which I think is too small a number, and have so advised him.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

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*See Series I, Vol. XLII, Part II, p. 1045.

Exhibit showing number of volunteers mustered into the service of the United States, as taken from the statement book.

States.	From Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1863.	January, 1864.	February, 1864.	March, 1864.	April, 1864.	May, 1864.	June, 1864.	July, 1864.	August, 1864.	September, 1864.	Total.
Connecticut	2,178	2,433	1,492	1,009	460	130	71	50	286	136	8,245
Delaware	.....	200	269	76	48	20	.....	1	340	177	1,131
Illinois	3,280	4,874	5,041	3,209	2,248	610	133	68	469	1,859	21,791
Indiana	5,395	5,341	2,121	4,978	1,283	183	34	115	322	1,391	21,163
Iowa	.....	1,975	1,433	1,996	1,030	109	27	22	78	243	6,913
Kansas	1,415	167	243	362	151	72	24	.....	63	26	2,523
Kentucky	2,052	129	396	554	901	867	2,614	2,953	2,290	4,357	17,113
Maine	3,913	1,414	879	1,404	826	396	24	15	66	1,027	9,964
Maryland	370	342	989	969	213	88	5	.....	176	377	3,529
Massachusetts	3,452	3,866	1,970	2,610	1,512	911	748	781	3,589	2,219	21,658
Michigan	4,187	4,119	4,076	1,206	840	186	96	131	2,935	4,063	21,838
Minnesota	1,050	421	854	591	162	14	10	8	654	1,452	5,216
Missouri	5,594	2,055	1,906	2,627	997	620	428	745	1,264	4,065	20,301
New Hampshire	2,843	692	163	279	90	9	125	333	304	1,937	6,775
New Jersey	1,834	1,829	1,273	717	286	302	122	69	689	3,207	10,328
New York	11,797	17,441	9,787	6,756	4,319	1,809	532	1,101	4,367	18,985	76,894
Ohio	5,731	5,111	10,267	5,787	1,442	249	44	53	5,127	11,786	45,597
Pennsylvania	968	4,586	15,494	10,030	3,324	1,283	687	392	10,990	14,677	62,431
Rhode Island	1,183	228	166	135	147	4	86	66	103	116	2,234
Vermont	3,324	1,437	80	282	903	62	23	105	678	1,464	6,758
West Virginia	560	131	425	545	149	30	7	61	492	981	3,331
Wisconsin	2,266	2,736	2,721	2,481	1,296	196	162	55	1,662	4,032	17,607
District of Columbia	91	69	187	279	160	96	.....	6	8	(a)	896
Total	62,483	61,596	62,282	48,882	22,187	8,246	6,002	7,130	36,952	78,536	394,286

a No report.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 265. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, October 1, 1864.*

REGULATIONS IN RESPECT TO THE DISTRIBUTION OF ELECTION TICKETS AND PROXIES IN THE ARMY.

In order to secure a fair distribution of tickets among soldiers in the field who, by the laws of their respective States, are entitled to vote at the approaching elections, the following rules and regulations are prescribed:

First. One agent for each army corps may be designated by the State Executive, or by the State committee of each political party, who, on presenting his credentials from the State Executive, or from the chairman of said committee, shall receive from this Department a pass to the headquarters of the corps for which he is designated, with tickets (or proxies, when required by State laws), which may be placed by him in the hands of such person, or persons, as he may select, for distribution among officers and soldiers.

Second. Civilian inspectors of each political party, not to exceed one for every brigade, may in like manner be designated, who shall receive passes, on application to the Adjutant-General, to be present on the day of election to see that the elections are fairly conducted.

Third. No political speeches, harangues, or canvassing among the troops will be permitted.

Fourth. Commanding officers are enjoined to take such measures as may be essential to secure freedom and fairness in the elections, and that they be conducted with due regard to good order and military discipline.

Fifth. Any officer or private who may wantonly destroy tickets, or prevent their proper distribution among legal voters, interfere with the freedom of election, or make any false or fraudulent return, will be deemed guilty of an offense against good order and military discipline, and be punished by summary dismissal or court-martial.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *October 1, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

My letter on the subject of appointing agents to superintend elections in the Army only gave general views. Whatever orders you make on the subject will be cheerfully carried out.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., October 1, 1864.

Lieut. Col. JAMES OAKES,
Actg. Asst. Provost-Marshal-General, Springfield, Ill.:

In reference to the subject in Third District, you can omit from draft any town which furnishes its full quota. This amounts practically to making each town a sub-district, which is authorized by law, and which you had better do, when practicable, wherever it is desired.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

INDIANAPOLIS, *October 2, 1864.*

Brigadier-General FRY:

Captain Meriweather, provost-marshal Second District, telegraphs from Jeffersonville to-day that there is an uprising in Orange and Crawford Counties. Five hundred men assembled to resist draft, and armed, taking horses, arms, and money from citizens and home guards, and have sent runners for re-enforcements. The regiment of the Veteran Reserve Corps mentioned in your telegram of September 29 have not reported.

J. G. JONES,
Colonel and Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General.

LOUISVILLE, *October 2, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. J. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General:

Provost-marshal reports resistance to serving notices in counties drafted wherein it was supposed notices might be served. This will in many cases prevent the serving of all the notices within the legal ten days. May not an order of the Secretary of War extend the time for serving them in consideration of armed resistance?

W. H. SIDELL,
Major Fifteenth U. S. Infantry.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., October 3, 1864.

Major-General HOOKER,
Commanding Northern Department, Columbus, Ohio:

Captain Meriweather, provost-marshal at Jeffersonville, Ind., telegraphs that there is an uprising in Orange and Crawford Counties. Five hundred men assembled to resist draft, armed, and taking horses, arms, and money from citizens and home guards, and have sent runners for re-enforcements. I have no other information in regard to this particular disturbance, but there is abundant evidence to show that there is a large number of bad men in Indiana, partially organized and armed to resist laws not agreeable to them. I sent you by mail last night copy of a report of an operative I now have in Indiana. A regiment of the Veteran Reserve Corps left Albany yesterday for Indiana, to be distributed as guards at headquarters of different provost-marshals. It started without reference to this disturbance. It will report to Col. James G. Jones, provost-marshal-general at Indianapolis.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

SOUTH BEND, IND., *October 3, 1864.*

General FRY:

MY DEAR SIR: Home for a few hours, I find your reply to my telegraph to the President. I have not the time—speaking twice a day for the Government and the cause, as I do—to argue at length in answer; but must say that your letter to Governor Parker only convinces me I am right. If men, by the fact of being drafted, are in the miliary service at the instant, other men cannot be taken on that draft in their place and the Government at the same time be capturing those who skedaddle as deserters. If the draft, thus construed, does not obtain the men, the plain remedy is the supplemental draft. To use your own illustration, which you acknowledge is extreme—if a district on the Canada border has 1,000 men drafted, and they all skedaddle, and one in the interior sends up 1,000 men to serve, then, if you can arrest the 1,000 in the first who ran, that district has 2,000 in the army and the latter 1,000. Such, hurriedly stated, is the opinion I gave on the law to our Board in this district, after the other construction produced riot, alienation, &c. With this plain construction, it seems hard that a harder one should be loaded on us at this critical moment.

Yours, very truly,

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., October 3, 1864.

His Excellency WILLIAM M. STONE,
Governor of Iowa, Des Moines, Iowa:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a memorial of the Board of Supervisors of Monona County, Iowa, requesting that the citizens of that county be exempted from the present draft, with Your Excellency's indorsement thereon of the 22d instant.

In reply I beg leave to say that under the law the case made by the memorialists does not entitle the citizens of Monona County to exemption. The persons who are exempt from liability to draft are specifically named in the enrollment act and its amendments, and "none others are exempt."

The question as to what organization or particular duty these persons will be assigned after they have entered the military service is one for the consideration of the commander-in-chief.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 266. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, October 4, 1864.*

The allowance for clothing for each year to each soldier of the Regular Army during his enlistment of three years will be the exact proportion laid down for each of the first three years in General Orders, No. 220, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, July 1, 1864, and not the ratio of one-fifth the full five-year allowance.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
October 4, 1864—9.25 a. m.

Major-General HOOKER,
Commanding Northern Department, Columbus, Ohio:

Brevet Major-General Hovey telegraphs the following from Indianapolis at 9.50 p. m. the 2d instant:

Have just received a telegram informing me of an outbreak in Orange and Crawford Counties, two of the most inaccessible portions of the State. Shall need horses to suppress it. Can I use the Government horses now here in the hands of the quartermaster? We must have some cavalry to enforce the draft. There is said to be about 500 men in Brownstown, Crawford County, robbing and resisting the draft.

The Secretary of War has directed that the above be sent you, and that you go at once to Indianapolis and give proper orders. General Hovey has been told to report to you for his orders in the case. Acknowledge receipt.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

INDIANAPOLIS, *October 4, 1864.*

Brigadier-General FRY:

Desertions by drafted men are so numerous, and dissatisfaction so general among those who have to take the places of deserters, it is important politically that when a deserter is arrested, examined, and accepted, one man who has been compelled to take the place of a deserter should be released. The man to be released to be designated by the person arresting the deserter. Copperheads desert and Union men take their places.

J. G. JONES,
Colonel and Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 285. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, October 6, 1864.*

First. The attention of officers and soldiers of the Army of the United States, whether volunteer or regular, is directed to the Executive order, dated September 24, 1864, and they will in all respects observe the same; and the commanders of all military departments, districts, posts, and detachments, will upon receipt of this order revoke all other orders within their respective commands conflicting or inconsistent therewith, and will make such orders as will insure the strict observance of this order throughout their respective commands.

Second. All commanders of military departments, districts, posts, and detachments will render such aid to the officers and agents of the Treasury Department in carrying out the provisions of the said order and the Treasury regulations therein referred to as can be given without injury or prejudice to the military service.

Third. Officers of the Quartermaster's Department, upon the written application of the duly authorized agents of the Treasury Department, or of persons authorized by them, may furnish transportation, by land or water, for collecting and forwarding to market articles of produce within the insurrectionary States specified within the aforesaid order, upon such reasonable terms as may be prescribed by the Quartermaster-General, when the same can be done without prejudice to the military service, and not otherwise. The application for transportation must be first approved by the commander of the department, district, post, or detachment wherein the articles are received.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, October 6, 1864.

Governor MORTON,
Indianapolis:

The following order has been made by the President, and the Adjutant-General is preparing certificates for the officers and soldiers of your State, which will be forwarded to you for distribution.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

(Same to Governor of Illinois, Governor of Iowa, and Governor of Wisconsin.)

Special Executive order returning thanks to the volunteers for 100 days from the States of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, October 1, 1864.

The term of 100 days, for which volunteers from the States of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin volunteered, under the call of their respective Governors, in the months of May and June, to aid in the recent campaign of General Sherman, having expired, the President directs an official acknowledgment to be made of their patriotic service. It was their good fortune to render efficient service in the brilliant operations in the Southwest, and to contribute to the victories of

the national arms over the rebel forces in Georgia under command of Johnston and Hood. On all occasions, and in every service to which they were assigned, their duty as patriotic volunteers was performed with alacrity and courage, for which they are entitled to and are hereby tendered the national thanks through the Governors of their respective States.

The Secretary of War is directed to transmit a copy of this order to the Governors of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin, and to cause a certificate of their honorable service to be delivered to the officers and soldiers of the States above named, who recently served in the military force of the United States as volunteers for 100 days.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

CONCORD, N. H., *October 6, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

It has been intimated by U. S. officials here that the War Department will give no further time to complete the organization of the Eighteenth New Hampshire, and Captain Silvey refuses to muster regimental officers to which the number [of] men mustered into regiment entitles us. Is this by your instructions? I trust not, for if the five companies which I have just sent to the field without organization, at your urgent request, should be consolidated with another regiment, volunteering would receive its death blow in New Hampshire. We could never raise another company except by draft. I have complied with every request of yours in regard to this last call. All I ask in return is that the organization of the Eighteenth may be completed. I will fill it to the maximum with New Hampshire men.

J. A. GILMORE.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., October 7, 1864.

Governor J. A. GILMORE,
Concord, N. H.:

I regret to learn through Captain Silvey that volunteering is nearly at a stand-still in your State. I sincerely hope you will be able to keep it going long enough to fill up the Eighteenth Regiment and the artillery companies.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., October 8, 1864.

It is now said that under present instructions in recruiting from prisoners at Rock Island the names of those willing to enlist have to be first ascertained and sent here, and then an order from here for their examination and muster of such as are found suitable.

It is proposed to change this so that the ascertainment of names, examination, and muster can all be gone through with there, under the supervision of Colonel Johnson and Captain Rathbone, thus saving much time and trouble.

It is also proposed that the restriction in the President's order limiting the recruits to persons of foreign and Northern birth be

removed, and that the question of good faith on the part of those offering to enlist be left to the judgment and discretion of Colonel Johnson and Colonel Caraher. The limit of the whole not to exceed 1,750 men.*

WASHINGTON, *October 8, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. JAMES B. FRY:

GENERAL: I have the honor to make the following report relative to the state of feeling existing and the probabilities of any disturbance or forcible resistance to the draft by any portion of the people of Indiana, together with a report of the manner in which the different provost-marshals' offices are conducted and records kept. In pursuance with your orders of September 20, 1864, I proceeded to Indianapolis, Ind., where I called upon the acting assistant provost-marshal-general, Col. James G. Jones, and made known my business. He informed me that he would like some one to go around and show the district marshals about drafting, but that there was no occasion to inspect the offices. I found him a very timid man and should judge from appearance somewhat frightened at the reports of disturbances in different districts. His office seemed to be in great confusion, and to all appearances without that order and system which is necessary to conduct an office of that kind properly. I think he lacks that decision which is very essential in the position he occupies. I was advised by him to go to the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh Districts. I proceeded to Terre Haute, the headquarters of the Seventh District, and made known my business to Captain Thompson, provost-marshal. I found his office in great confusion, citizens handling the enrollment lists and other papers, and filling the room occupied by the clerks so full that it would be impossible for them to attend to their work and do it correctly. Drafting is progressing finely in this district. I examined the records, such as they were. The record of the Board of Enrollment was at the house of Captain Thompson, some four miles from his headquarters. There are no record books of volunteers or substitutes; those are kept on sheets of muster-rolls. Captain Thompson is a very gentlemanly officer; he lacks system and administrative ability; he is laboring under some excitement at this time (I think with reason). I went from Captain Thompson's office to the southern counties of the district (a detailed statement I have previously forwarded). I next called upon Capt. James Park, of the Eighth District. In traveling through this district I did not hear of any hostile feeling or threats. I made an inspection of his office. I found Captain Park to be a very good officer and one who intends to do his duty; his records are passable, but not what they should be. It is evident that the business connected with the Provost-Marshal-General's Bureau was wrongly started in the State of Indiana. Captain Park is conversant with the regulations and Provost-Marshal-General's orders and attends to the detail of the business himself. The draft in this district is progressing finely, and the men are reporting very promptly and many are volunteering. From the best information I can get, no trouble need be feared in this district. I next went to the Eleventh District and called upon Captain Cowgill, provost-marshal. I inspected his office, found his

*Unsigned memorandum made by President Lincoln and given to the Provost-Marshal-General with verbal instructions to conform thereto.

records complete and well kept. I should say that he is a capital good officer; everything about the office seemed to be in order and the business done in a systematic form. Captain Cowgill thinks the feeling in the State and district against the draft is fast diminishing and that there will be no trouble.

The Sons of Liberty are officered in this district; one L. P. Milligan, of Allen County, is major-general, and Jacob Gosshon is a colonel and resides in Huntington, Huntington County.

Gosshon accepted this appointment of colonel through the advice of Captain Cowgill, and the doings of the order are regularly reported to him. I learned that the Sons of Liberty have some 1,800 self-loading rifles purchased in Canada, and are to be shipped to Toledo, and from there to the point of their destination by canal. Men in Wabash and Huntington and Wells, Adams, and Allen Counties are concerned in this transaction.

I attended a Union mass-meeting at the county seat of Huntington County, for the purpose of hearing what was said by those who attended, out of curiosity. I did not hear a word said against the draft or a threat made, although there was a large turn-out from both parties and from four different counties whose reputation stands as bad as any in the State, perhaps the Seventh District excepted. I advised Captain Cowgill to hire some shrewd men to work in with Gosshon and ascertain when these arms are to be shipped, and when the opportunities offer to seize them.

I took a private conveyance and drove into Wells County, in the Eleventh District, and Allen and Whitley Counties, in the Tenth District, and Marshall County, in the Ninth District. I did not learn anything which need excite the fears of any man. I found that they had had a meeting in Marshall County, at Plymouth, got drunk, had a fight. I also found that a lawyer in Plymouth who holds a colonel's commission in the Sons of Liberty, and who had at different times exhorted the men to resist the draft, and who publicly said that if drafted he would die on his own doorstep before he would go or furnish a substitute, was drafted and had paid $1,000 for a substitute for one year, without going before the Board to be examined, although he had a hernia which would entitle him to his exemption, as I was informed. I conversed with many in the Eleventh, Tenth, and Ninth Districts of the copperhead stripe, and I am convinced that there will not be any trouble to speak of.

I next went to La Porte, the headquarters of the Ninth District; found that the office had been removed to Michigan City, and the drafted men are ordered to report there.

I took a private conveyance from La Porte to Michigan City, and called at the office of the provost-marshal, and found he was away in some other county. I made an inspection of the office; found that there had not been an entry made in the record book of the Board of Enrollment since July 16, 1864. The other records are very well kept, and, on the whole, a very fair office. The office is about two miles from Michigan City, in some old barracks owned by the Government; it is a convenient place for men to make their escape. There was quite a number of men reported the day I was there; they were a fine set of men, and all appeared cheerful. I mixed in with them before going into the office to hear what was said, if anything. I did not hear of a single word of complaint, but all took their chances good-naturedly. There were 120 men notified to appear at this office last Sunday. I told the Board that in my opinion the Provost-Marshal-General would

not approve of such proceedings unless the exigency of the service demanded it, and if so, the Provost-Marshal-General would issue a special order. I think this arrangement at Michigan City will bear watching.

From Michigan City I went to Kendallville, the headquarters of the Tenth District, Capt. Hiram Iddings, provost-marshal. I found the provost-marshal and surgeon present; the commissioner was away. The provost-marshal is a very talkative and sociable man about everything except the business of his office. They were drafting a subdistrict; they drew the 50 per cent., but did not draw the balance of the names. I called their attention to paragraph 69 of the Regulations, which had escaped their notice, but they did not then finish the drawing in accordance with the said paragraph. Parties outside of the office drew the tickets and passed them to another outsider to read the name, while one of the clerks wrote the name and numbered the cards. Captain Iddings has a very limited knowledge of the operations of his office in detail. Any questions asked by me about the office were referred to his principal clerk.

The records of the Board of Enrollment are next to no record. There has not been an entry made since September 2, 1864.

The records of drafted men and volunteers are very well kept. The Provost-Marshal-General's orders, Adjutant-General's orders, and circulars are many of them lost or mislaid so that they cannot be found. I do not think there will be any attempt to resist in this district, although there has been considerable threatening in the southern counties, which I traveled in considerable, but failed to find any organized opposition, but, on the contrary, quiet submission as a matter of fact. I was told that Colonel Baker, late acting assistant provost-marshal-general for this State, issued an order stopping the arrest of deserters in this district unless special orders were issued for the arrest by him; such order is now in force. I do not think that the district marshals are alone to be blamed for not doing their business as they should have done it.

The acting assistant provost-marshal-general's office at Indianapolis is not a model office. Orders are issued from that office which are conflicting with the orders of the Provost-Marshal-General and with the instructions in the Regulations, some of which I herewith inclose, and marked on the margin in pencil.* The district marshals have not mustered into the service until very recently. The marshals were ordered to enlist and forward recruits to the acting assistant provost-marshal-general's office, there to be mustered. The provost-marshals have hardly any guard, while they should have from twelve to twenty-five men each, according to the location. The examinations of recruits and substitutes by the surgeons are very slight indeed, and unless they are more thorough will be likely to get a great number of poor men into the service.

None of the provost-marshals had clothing at the time I was there, although requisitions had been made for a long time. Citizens are allowed or take the liberty in this State of going into the office and rooms occupied by the clerks, engaging in conversation and discussions, sitting on the tables, &c.

I found the Seventh and Tenth Districts worse in this respect than the others. I am told by the different provost-marshals that they have received very little information from inspectors. I think at two

*Omitted.

of the offices they informed me that there had not been an inspector there until Doctor McKibbin was there.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. RILEY,
U. S. Special Agent.

STATE OF IOWA, EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Des Moines, October 8, 1864.

Maj. Gen. O. O. HOWARD,
Commanding Army of the Tennessee, East Point, Ga.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your requisition for drafted men for Iowa regiments in the Army of the Tennessee, and the accompanying letter of September 23.

You are doubtless aware that the distribution of drafted men and volunteer recruits is taken entirely out of the hands of State Executives and made under the sole direction of the War Department. I have, therefore, no control whatever over the subject, and can only unite with you in requesting that the regiments designated be filled up as far as the number of men furnished by the State will go.

The actual number of men due from this State under the late call, after deducting the excesses furnished over former calls, is less than 4,000. You will perceive, therefore, that if the regiments serving under your command should receive the entire number obtained, it will fall considerably short of filling your requisition. In my opinion, it is the policy of the Government to send the new levies into the department where they are most needed for immediate and active service, and distribute them to those regiments which have done the most work and sustained the heaviest losses.

No one can appreciate more fully than I do the great services performed by the gallant Army of the Tennessee and its high claims to the grateful consideration of the country. My admiration of this army is essentially increased by the fact that many Iowa regiments, to whose heroic achievements the State is vastly indebted for the high place it occupies in the history of this war, have been associated with it from its earliest organization, and have borne a conspicuous part in all the memorable campaigns which have crowned the soldiers of the Northwest with such imperishable honor.

Entertaining these feelings myself, and knowing it to be universally shared in by the loyal people of our State, and having a soldier's warmest affection for the noble men who have survived those perilous campaigns, I should fail in doing justice to my convictions of duty did I not join with you in earnestly recommending that their now thinned ranks be speedily filled.

Thanking you, general, for this evidence of your kind feelings toward these brave regiments, and the deep interest I am assured you constantly manifest in their welfare and good name,

I remain, very truly, yours,

W. M. STONE.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., October 9, 1864.

His Excellency O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana, Indianapolis, Ind.:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that orders have been issued directing Brig. Gen. Thomas G. Pitcher, U. S. Volunteers, to proceed

to Indianapolis and enter upon duty as provost-marshal-general of Indiana.

General Pitcher has special fitness for these duties and has had experience in conducting two drafts in Vermont, and I am satisfied that his assignment will prove of advantage both to the State and to the General Government. I hope it will prove agreeable to Your Excellency, and I solicit for General Pitcher in the performance of his duties Your Excellency's advice and assistance.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

[OCTOBER 9, 1864.—For Rosecrans' General Orders, No. 192, organizing Provisional Enrolled Militia of Missouri, see Series I, Vol. XLI, Part III, p. 725.]

[OCTOBER 9, 1864.—For Curtis' General Orders, No. 53, promulgating Governor Carney's proclamation calling out the militia of Kansas, see Series I, Vol. XLI, Part I, p. 468.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 268. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, October 10, 1864.*

Hereafter when discharged soldiers are again enlisted the recruiting officer will enter the fact of such re-enlistment, with the date and place at which it was made, upon the certificate of discharge from his former enlistment, which the soldier ought to have in his possession.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
October 10, 1864.

GOVERNOR OF IOWA,
Davenport, Iowa:

Your letter of 6th instant received. You are authorized by the Department to raise a regiment of volunteer infantry from the discharged 100-days' men on following conditions:

First. The men may enlist for one, two, or three years, as they may elect.

Second. Bounties will be paid as prescribed in Circular No. 27, from the Provost-Marshal-General's Office.

Third. Recruitment must be conducted by successive companies; that is, one company must be completed and ready for field before another is commenced.

Fourth. Organizations and musters must be governed by existing regulations.

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *October 10, 1864.*

General J. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General:

In view of the unsettled condition of affairs in Missouri, I find it impracticable to proceed with the draft in any but the First District, and in that but slowly. A great number of the able-bodied men of the State are now in the field as militia who are being drafted. It would in my opinion be impolitic to take them from a position where at present they are so much needed. I am in hopes that in a few days I shall be able to proceed with the draft in most if not all the districts. I have conversed with General Rosecrans, who fully concurs with me.

E. B. ALEXANDER,
Colonel and Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General.

CHESTER, VT., *October 10, 1864.*

General J. B. FRY:

Your telegram reached me here. I return home to-day. I shall do all I can to fill the Eighteenth Regiment and Twelfth Company of Heavy Artillery, but can't get another man unless I am able to promise that the organization of the Eighteenth shall be completed and preserved. Am ready to continue the payment of State bounties and shall urge our towns to do the same, even after their quotas are full.

J. A. GILMORE,
Governor of New Hampshire.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, October 10, 1864.

Governor J. A. GILMORE,
Concord, N. H.:

Your telegram received. You say you cannot get another man unless you are able to promise that the organization of the Eighteenth shall be completed and preserved. Its completion and preservation are urged and desired by this Department. Its preservation is, of course, dependent in a certain degree upon its completion, and hence my dispatch to you asking your special aid in completing it.

J. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

HDQRS. COMR. FOR ORGANIZATION U. S. COLORED TROOPS,
Nashville, Tenn., October 10, 1864.

Maj. C. W. FOSTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Chief of the Colored Bureau, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, D. C.:

MAJOR: In obedience to instructions from your office dated September 29, ultimo, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this office during the past year. In so doing I shall, for the sake of unity and to facilitate my work, commence with the

arrival of my predecessor, Maj. G. L. Stearns, assistant adjutant-general, commissioner for organization U. S. colored troops in the Department of the Cumberland:

ARRIVAL.

Pursuant to orders from the War Department Major Stearns reported at the headquarters Department of the Cumberland in person to Major-General Rosecrans, commanding the department, near Trenton, Ga., on the 6th of September, 1863. General Rosecrans thereupon issued orders recognizing Major Stearns' position and work and assigning him to duty. (See Ext. VII, Special Field Orders, 243, headquarters Department of the Cumberland, 1863.) Major Stearns took post at Nashville, and upon the 20th of September, 1863, I was detailed to duty as mustering officer for colored troops, and directed to co-operate with Major Stearns in the organization of U. S. colored troops.

AT THE OUTSET.

Major Stearns, on reporting at Nashville to Governor Johnson, with whom he was ordered to co-operate, found that the raising of colored troops was, if not opposed, regarded with distrust and suspicion by influential loyal Tennesseeans, and some time elapsed before harmonious relations were established between Major Stearns and these gentlemen. By the last of the month, however, the work began.

WHAT HAD BEEN DONE.

In July, 1863, General Rosecrans announced his policy of raising regiments of colored laborers and also made provisions for the proper treatment and payment of colored employés in the staff departments of the army and of officers' servants. (See General Orders, No. 172, headquarters Department of the Cumberland.) Under this policy an examining board had been constituted, before which had appeared a large number of officers and enlisted men. A tabular result of this board's examination is annexed.

One regiment had been raised—the present Twelfth U. S. Colored Troops, then named the Second Alabama. This regiment was largely composed of laborers upon fortifications about Nashville, the remnants of the large force impressed in the summer of 1862 for the service. It does not come within the province of this report to comment upon the treatment which this body of men while laborers received. Special reports upon this matter have been made to the War Department. It is sufficient to say that the change from the irregular and irresponsible treatment they received as laborers to that they had as soldiers was very grateful to them.

These men were mustered in by Capt. Howard E. Stansbury, U. S. Army, assistant commissary of musters for the department, who to a certain degree superintended the organization. A second regiment had been begun at Murfreesborough. Almost all of these men were, or had been, laborers in the staff departments at Clarksville, Gallatin, Murfreesborough, or other points.

SYSTEM OF RECRUITING.

Major Stearns brought with him several experienced recruiting agents, whose expenses, as well as those of an extraordinary character not allowed from the Government recruiting funds in raising troops,

were defrayed from a private fund raised chiefly in Massachusetts. Major Stearns stationed these agents at various eligible points and directed recruits to be brought to Nashville, to which place the fragment of the second regiment (now the Thirteenth U. S. Colored Troops) was ordered. His agents, by public meetings, by personal appeals, and by the employment of colored assistants, procured recruits freely. It was upon the 24th of September, 1863, that recruiting began; upon the —— of ——— the Thirteenth U. S. Colored Regiment was filled.

All officers of these regiments had up to the battle of Chickamauga been appointed by General Rosecrans.

The derangement of travel following that battle and the pressing demands of the army prevented prompt replies to Major Stearns' requests for officers; consequently permission was granted to Governor Johnson and Major Stearns to appoint officers. (See letter from the Secretary of War dated ———.)

Recruits came in so freely that Major Stearns decided to raise four other regiments of infantry—respectively designated the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth. The Fourteenth was organized at Gallatin, the Fifteenth was started at Shelbyville, the Sixteenth at Clarksville, and the Seventeenth at Murfreesborough.

It was a part of Major Stearns' plan to have the officer who was to command the regiment appointed first, that he might shape and tone the regiment from the beginning. The persons so appointed were in all cases commissioned officers, and though they did not draw pay as of the grade to which appointed, their local rank sufficed to give them command and the pay of their old grade to support them till entitled to muster in. Captains were to stay with their companies; the subalterns to recruit, if thought best.

His plan is developed in General Orders, No. 1, headquarters Commissioner for Organization U. S. Colored Troops, appended.* Frequent scouts were ordered to be made by the nascent regiments. Upon these scouts all who desired, of the negroes found on the way, were recruited; none were pressed.

Troops, as soon as organized, were generally assigned to some duty at the post where raised, and their practical acquaintance with the duties of soldiers began at once.

LABOR.

The Twelfth and Thirteenth regiments were stationed on the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad as laborers, and as guards to other laborers.

About November 20, 1863, General Meigs, Quartermaster-General, then at Chattanooga, requested of Major Stearns what colored men could be spared for fatigue duty at Bridgeport, Ala. In accordance with this request four companies of the Fourteenth U. S. Colored Infantry were sent from Gallatin. They remained at Bridgeport engaged in fatigue duty till about the 1st of February, 1864, when the regiment was reunited at Chattanooga. At Chattanooga the regiment was set to work upon fortifications.

The Sixteenth Regiment U. S. Colored Infantry was ordered to Chattanooga about the 1st of April, 1864, and also set at work upon the fortifications. The Fifteenth U. S. Colored Infantry late in

* Omitted

March, 1864, reported to Lieut. Col. J. L. Donaldson, chief quartermaster, for duty at this place. The Seventeenth U. S. Colored Infantry reported to him for the same duty early in April of the same year. I subjoin a report from Brevet Brigadier-General Donaldson, showing the amount of duty performed by these men and the manner in which it was done.*

In February, 1864, Adjutant-General Thomas authorized the formation of an invalid or laboring regiment at this post, to be composed of men unfit for field duty, but fit for ordinary garrison duty. This regiment, the One hundred and first, has done fatigue duty, and some of the so-to-speak business duties of soldiers.

The Adjutant-General also authorized the formation of such a regiment at Chattanooga about the same time. This regiment (the Forty-second) has been engaged chiefly the last summer in the hospital gardens. The Forty-second U. S. Colored Infantry did considerable fatigue duty at Chattanooga during its organization.

OTHER REGIMENTS.

The Forty-second and One hundred and first are invalid or laboring regiments, composed of men unfit for field duty but fit for ordinary garrison duty, either enlisted as such or transferred to these from other regiments. The Forty-second Regiment was organized at Chattanooga, the One hundred and first Regiment at Nashville. There are in the Forty-second Regiment about 400 men, and in the One hundred and first about 600. The One hundred and first furnishes guards for the contraband camp at this place and Clarksville.

The Forty-fourth Regiment was authorized to be raised by Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland, under date of March 2, 1864. It was at Chattanooga for some time, but about the middle of July moved to Rome, Ga., where it was rapidly recruited to the minimum. It is now garrisoning Dalton, Ga.

The One hundredth Regiment is composed of the first colored men openly recruited in Kentucky. It was organized in June last. It was ordered to report to me for recruiting duty by the Adjutant-General, but there being a demand for more troops on the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, on the 9th of August last it was turned over to Brigadier-General Webster, chief of staff to Major-General Sherman, and now nine companies are on that road. The other company is doing duty at Camp Foster, at this place.

The Fortieth Infantry have their history prior to Major Stearns reporting here. Governor Johnson had begun to raise a regiment of Tennessee troops (colored); one or two companies were formed. These were turned over to me by the adjutant-general of the State, General Gillem. I proposed to use them as the nucleus of the Ninth U. S. Colored Artillery, to be raised under orders from the Adjutant-General, but circumstances induced me to request that the regiment be retained as an infantry regiment. This was ordered by the Adjutant-General upon the recommendation of the chief of the Colored Bureau. Two companies of the Fortieth are on duty on the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad. A detachment is doing duty upon the Louisville and Nashville Railroad near Gallatin. The regiment has about 400 men.

When Major-General Grant was at Knoxville last winter General Davis Tillson applied for permission to raise a regiment of colored

* Omitted.

artillery (heavy) for the defense of Knoxville. General T. wished a regiment of artillery, that he might retain control of it more readily than if it were an infantry regiment. General Tillson was referred to this office by Major-General Grant, and the requisite authority and designation obtained from the Colored Bureau.

Recruiting has been conducted there as here, and assisted by the money of the Boston committee. The regiment now numbers about 1,700 men. A roster of officers is appended.* The Ninth U. S. Colored Artillery (Heavy) was authorized by the Adjutant-General last February. Desires to fill up regiments already organized prevented recruiting for this until recently. A company has been recruited at Clarksville, Tenn., and some 380 recruits sent from Ohio have been assigned to this command, filling the battalion now which is under the command of Major Grosskopff.

There are some men for the second battalion. Josiah V. Meigs, a native Tennesseean, received permission in January last to raise a battery of light artillery at this place. This is Battery A, Second U. S. Colored Artillery (Light). The battery is full and has been stationed here. It has but recently gotten horses. The men are pretty well advanced in the school of the piece and have had a few mounted drills.

RECRUITING.

I stated before that no impressment had been allowed in recruiting. In February last Adjutant-General Thomas authorized the impressment of negroes for military purposes. This, however, was soon countermanded.

The present rules governing recruiting are that any loyal owner resident in Kentucky and Tennessee may put his slave into service, and that any slave desiring to enlist may be recruited. Certificates, Forms No. 1 (Colored Bureau), are awarded whenever the owner desires. Frequent inquiries, by the way, are made as to the payment of the $300 compensation.

EXAMINING BOARD.

As already stated, upon Major Stearns reporting here he found that an examining board had been in session at Stevenson. A tabular statement annexed shows their operations.*

The examining board at Nashville was originally organized in August, 1863, by General Gordon Granger, commanding District of the Cumberland, under orders from Major-General Rosecrans, commanding Department of the Cumberland. Subsequently the department commander assumed the control of it.

Brig. Gen. R. S. Granger; Colonel Lum, Tenth Michigan Foot Volunteers; Colonel Stoughton, Eleventh Michigan Foot Volunteers; Colonel Hull, Thirty-seventh Indiana Foot Volunteers; Lieutenant-Colonel Crane, Eighty-fifth Indiana Foot Volunteers; Major Dutton, One hundred and fifth Illinois Foot Volunteers; Major Grosskopff, Ninth U. S. Colored Artillery; Captain Kramer, Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry Volunteers, and Capt. John O'Neil, Seventeenth U. S. Colored Infantry, have been, respectively, connected with the Board. Of these Colonel Lum, Lieutenant-Colonel Crane, and Major Dutton were for the longest time members of the Board.

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* Omitted.

At present Colonel Hull, Major Grosskopff, and Capt. O'Neil constitute the Board. Attention is invited to Major Grosskopff's report hereto attached.*

This Board, though not definitely under my orders, has reported weekly to me the results of its examinations, and persons desiring to appear before it make application to this office. A board for the examination of applicants for commissions in colored troops was organized last winter at Chattanooga. The names of the members of the Board and their action are but imperfectly known to me, no direct reports having been made. I believe, however, that Colonel Mindil, Thirty-third New Jersey Foot Volunteers, and Lieutenant-Colonel Dunn, of an Indiana regiment, have presided over the Board. From the imperfect reports made to me I have compiled a table.

MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD.

A medical examining board was organized here by the army medical director Department of the Cumberland last fall. Upon the request of Major Stearns, Surgeons Lawton and Taylor, U. S. Volunteers; Farquharson, Fourth Tennessee Volunteers; James, Fourth Ohio Cavalry Volunteers; Assistant Surgeons Gray and Bodine, U. S. Army, have been connected herewith. I have upon their recommendations appointed six surgeons, seven assistant surgeons, and one or two hospital stewards.

APPOINTMENTS.

A full list of appointments to regiments of colored troops made at this office is annexed.* The total number made of all grades is 359. Besides these, between fifty and sixty names have been furnished to the Adjutant-General of the Army for appointment into Kentucky and other regiments, and also a few names to Brig. Gen. A. L. Chetlain, commanding U. S. colored troops in Tennessee, for appointments into regiments in West Tennessee.

By far the largest portions of these appointments have been of men who have passed an examining board.

A number are of men deserving, according to their commanders, a higher rank than that originally given to them.

REMAINING UNAPPOINTED.

There now remain unappointed of passed applicants before the Board in this place:

Recommended for—		Recommended for—	
Colonels	8	Regimental quartermasters	20
Lieutenant-colonels	2	First lieutenants	89
Majors	9	Second lieutenants	68
Captains	0		

Our great want is captains. These are needed to complete the organizations of regiments forming in the Department of the Cumberland. Eight captains for heavy artillery, eight captains of infantry, and lieutenants in proportion. The lieutenants, as will be seen by the above list, can be easily had.

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*Omitted.

RECRUITING IN ADJACENT STATES—

And more especially detailed to superintend the recruiting in East and Middle Tennessee. I have recruited somewhat in Georgia, considerably in Northern Alabama, and slightly in North Carolina.

Prior to the advance of the armies of the Military Division of the Mississippi last spring we were able to get a few recruits from inside the enemy's lines by means of negroes employed for that purpose. Some were also obtained for the First U. S. Colored Artillery from North Carolina. Recruiting in Northern Alabama, or the pocket, was chiefly done by our agents, who accompanied cavalry expeditions. Some 300 were obtained for the Seventeenth U. S. Colored Infantry. One of our agents with General W. Sooy Smith, upon his expedition into Northern Mississippi, brought back about 800 men, who were put into regiments in Memphis.

When recruiting stations were opened at Gallatin and Clarksville slaves ran away from their owners in Kentucky—some came as far as from Louisville—to enlist. Eventually the Kentuckians saw that this losing of men to their quota did not pay. In March and April last I consulted with the acting assistant provost-marshal-general of Kentucky as to enlisting slaves there openly, and suggested that if under the new enrollment act negroes were drafted or volunteered they might be organized here, inasmuch as the people of Kentucky did not seem to be willing there should be armed negroes in their State. This was acceded to, and the recruiting was begun there in April.

By the time the One hundredth U. S. Colored Infantry was organized I had received numerous letters from loyal Kentuckians praying for the formation of colored regiments in their State.

A telegram of mine to the chief of the Colored Bureau requesting permission to recruit in that State, dated June 7, 1864, was answered by a direction to consult with the Adjutant-General at Louisville, Ky. Pursuant to that order I visited General Thomas and General Burbridge. General Burbridge did me the honor to request that I might be sent into Kentucky to superintend the organization of colored troops there. But General Thomas preferred that I should remain in Tennessee. General Burbridge also declined the services of recruiting agents supported by the Boston committee military fund, upon the ground that their labors were superfluous, as recruiting was progressing so rapidly, and were calculated to awaken opposition from Kentuckians.

From that time to this, beyond an occasional answer to letters from Kentucky asking my opinion, &c., on certain matters connected with recruiting, and the furnishing of names of passed applicants to the Adjutant-General for appointment into Kentucky regiments, I have had nothing to do with recruiting colored troops in Kentucky.

RECRUITING FOR LOYAL STATES.

Last winter a gentleman in Boston asked my opinion as to the propriety of Northern States filling their quotas by recruiting in the disloyal States.

Strong objections to the plan presented themselves to me, which I urged. The objections I presented have proven practically to be greater than I stated them.

About 400 recruits have been obtained from Georgia and Alabama for Northern States under the system and presented at the rendezvous here, Camp Foster.

The exceedingly competent surgeons detailed to examining duty there (by order of Clendenin, assistant medical director, and at my request), Dr. J. C. Elliott, One hundredth U. S. Colored Infantry, had rejected for disability about one-fourth of these men recruited. The number of agents registered with me is 237; this is a meager showing. I attribute it to—

First. The disinclination of General Sherman to aid a system which enabled men to avoid personal military service, a disinclination common to ninety-nine of every hundred of the officers and soldiers of his army.

Second. The scarcity of material.

Third. The difficulty of obtaining transportation from the front to this point of men enrolled. The system (if I may be permitted to criticise a measure passed by Congress) has this radical defect: The inequality of the bounties offered; consequent to this are bounty jumping, trafficking among agents, unfair measures in recruiting.

I believe desertions to have been induced by the system. I know that the honor of several officers has been compromised by it. Of the agents were men who cared nothing for the negro, had no interest in colored troops, and were only interested in making money for themselves, for very few of the many dollars of the bounties ever found their way into the recruits' pockets; the agents fattened upon them.

Practically, however, the system here is at an end, General Webster, General Sherman's chief of staff, declining to grant any more passes to agents going South or substitute brokers going North.

THE PROSPECTS IN GEORGIA.

I regard the prospects for recruiting in Georgia favorable. When our army resumes the offensive and penetrates into the Empire State of the South, the horde of negroes driven before Hood's army will be reached and made available. Some 5,000 laborers are wanted for the staff department in the field of General Sherman's armies, but when these are obtained (as I understand General Sherman's assurance and those of his subordinates) we shall be permitted to recruit.

Pursuant to authority given me last spring to recruit in Georgia and Northern Alabama, I kept till near the fall of Atlanta an agent in the front. Not so many negroes came into Sherman's army as were needed to supply the natural decrease of teamsters, &c.

THE PROSPECTS IN TENNESSEE.

I do not think it advisable after the regiments now authorized here are completed to begin others. There can still be recruiting here, but not in such numbers as to warrant the formation of new regiments.

My plan for such recruiting, and it is sanctioned by Brig. Gen. A. Johnson, Military Governor of Tennessee, is:

First. To have all colored recruiting in this State placed under the control of one person. As it is, there are recruiting parties from the old regiments of whose whereabouts, operations, and success I know nothing, unless they stumble into some place where I have parties recruiting for the new regiments.

Second. To have all recruits obtained sent to the general rendezvous here for examination, enlistment, and some drill before they are sent to the commands for which they are enlisted.

Third. To make recruiting successful here an armed force of one regiment or more is necessary. When Major Stearns came here his agents could recruit at the posts where troops were stationed. That source of supply has been exhausted, and the garrisons of the majority of the posts are too small to warrant them in making scouts for recruits. Wherever we have been able to send a force of, say, 80 or 100 men for a few days into the country, we have always got men, and the good conduct of the men upon such scouts has left a favorable impression on the people.

Fourth. Recruits should have some assurance that their families will not suffer from the abuse of disloyal owners whom they have left to enlist. I respectfully invite attention to the point here suggested.

MILITARY EFFICIENCY OF THE TROOPS.

Of the efficiency of these troops in action we have had but few opportunities to judge.

The Fourteenth Infantry charged Wheeler's line at Dalton, Ga., handsomely upon his last raid and marched after him well.

During the present raid of Forrest the Fourteenth and Sixteenth Infantry have been in one fight to my knowledge where they behaved well, and at Lebanon during Wheeler's raid a detachment of the Fortieth U. S. Colored Infantry showed pluck.

For the appearance, drill, discipline, &c., of these regiments reference is respectfully made to the inspection reports of General Chetlain. The general sentiments of the people and those of the army with whom these regiments have been brought in contact is favorable to them. The material has been found plastic to a degree, the men all appear eager to learn and willing to do their duty, and, as a rule, the officers have been good; many have been weeded out, however, and there is still room for change for the better.

My experience in this work convinces me that these regiments can be made for many duties superior to white regiments. As guards they are remarkably faithful.

A regiment of colored troops did interior duty as guards in this town. When they were relieved by white troops the change was regretted by the officers in charge of the public stores where these men had stood sentries. For raiders in the enemy's country these colored troops will prove superior. They are good riders, have quicker eyes at night than white, and know all the byways.

CONTRABAND CAMP.

When Major Stearns came into this department there was no organized provision for contrabands. Some were collected at Decherd, some at Stevenson, and about every army depot a crowd of blacks were congregated. The policy of the Governor and of army officers was to repress their coming into our lines. As we enlisted the able-bodied men, the women and children required care, and contrabands came upon our hands. Major Stearns procured a deserted chapel a mile from the city, into which he put a few women and children, soldiers' families, for whom no other provisions could be made. Rations were drawn for them, and as fast as possible they were hired out. This was a mere makeshift.

Telegraphic orders from the Secretary of the War Department upon the 19th of December, 1863, directed Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas to

receive destitute women and children at Stevenson and Nashville and supply their necessities. Some rude provision was made at Stevenson by the post commandant. On January 26 last about a hundred infirm men and women and children were sent by rail from Stevenson to this place. They were dumped at the Chattanooga depot and left for hours between the tracks. I called at General Grant's headquarters and stated the fact. An order was issued directing the post commandant to provide for them. Capt. Ralph Hurst, then in charge of the convalescent camp, was charged by General Granger with the execution of the order. While the location, &c., of a contraband camp were being discussed the Adjutant-General visited this place and issued Order No. 2, placing Captain Hurst in charge of the contrabands in the Department of the Cumberland. It was the intention to have the camp properly located somewhere near Gallatin, and to have here only a camp of reception and distribution, but Captain Hurst established the permanent camp here.

The management, &c., of this and other camps having been made the subject of investigation by the Hon. Messrs. Hood and Bostwick, special commissioners of the War Department, their report will show, I think, that the terms of General Thomas' order as to the erection of huts and the detail of inspecting lieutenants were never complied with. When Captain Hurst's term of service expired in June last Captain Barnard, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, was appointed his successor and was also appointed colonel of the One hundred and first Infantry. I subjoin reports of his, showing the number of camps now under his charge, &c.* Legitimately and of detail I have never had anything to do with these camps. But as Colonel Barnard's regiment is not organized yet and still reports to me, I have had a quasi control of the matter, which I have endeavored to use to the best interest of the poor people.

The Treasury agents have in but one or two cases attempted to control or regulate contraband camps in this department. Military control seems the most appropriate for them.

I have endeavored to select for officers of the One hundred and first U. S. Colored Infantry, from whom chiefly came the superintendents of these camps, men who have had experience in their old regiments as quartermaster and commissary sergeants, as possessing a better knowledge of business than other applicants.

SCHOOLS.

Major Stearns' policy was wise and large. He deemed the question of colored troops to involve the question of the elevation and improvement of the race, and accordingly he endeavored to establish and foster a desire for education among the colored troops and among the colored people.

Accordingly, efforts were made to procure teachers for colored schools here; money was also raised through Major Stearns' exertions to establish on a permanent basis a school for colored girls in this city. The chaplains of the various regiments were also directed to make the instruction of the regiment a part and the principal part of their duty. Mr. W. F. Mitchels, a competent and hard-working gentleman, has been appointed by the Pennsylvania Freedman's Aid Association to superintend the establishment of schools in East and Middle Tennessee and in Northern Georgia and Alabama. The association employs

* Omitted.

able teachers, has ample funds, and will do, I trust, very much good. I have endeavored to aid it as well as all other similar organizations, though there are about this Pennsylvania association elements of moneyed security and of practicability which in my judgment render it superior to others. One of the teachers whom they have sent here, by the way, is the widow of the late Colonel Fribley, U. S. colored troops.

PUBLIC OPINION.

I have stated that when Major Stearns first began his work here he encountered opposition from prominent loyal Tennesseeans. Major Stearns, however, received assistance and encouragement from some citizens of standing, and with the assistance of these he endeavored to influence public opinion in the State.

By personal appeals, by public meetings, by publications in the papers, he presented this subject to the people of this city and State. Major Stearns' office was full of slave-owners, representing some $200,000 worth of slave property that requested the President to decree full, immediate, and uncompensated emancipation in Tennessee. Two of Major Stearns' agents were chiefly employed in influencing public opinion. I know these are slight causes, but I cannot but think they had an effect, and were to some extent instrumental in causing the great revolution in public opinion, patent in the last year. Whereas some then opposed, I know of no prominent loyal Tennesseean who does not now believe in, advocate, and encourage the raising of colored troops.

A few days since a State convention was held here by persons supposed (as Governor Johnson says in an official proclamation) to reflect the will of the Union men in their respective counties. This convention called on the Governor to enroll and call out the black militia of the State.

The Governor has ordered their enrollment, and recently has ordered that in all cases coming before the courts the blacks shall be held to be free, a most sweeping and thorough edict of emancipation, for any slave has only to get before a court to be pronounced judicially free, and so go upon the records.

LABOR.

Incidentally to the operations of this office it may be mentioned that last fall impressment of negroes to labor on fortifications, &c., was frequent. Major Stearns procured volunteer laborers, and from these and from rejected recruits prior to the formation of labor regiments we furnished the Government about 10,000 days' labor, besides procuring several volunteers for the gun-boats.

RECRUITS FROM THE NORTH.

In the last two months I have received from Ohio some 700 recruits to fill up regiments in service here. These have been assigned to the Ninth U. S. Colored Artillery, as before stated, and to the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Regiments U. S. Colored Infantry.

HOSPITAL.

When we came here there was a contraband hospital in this place under the charge of Doctor Ronayne, in which, despite the doctor's exertions, and he worked faithfully, the rate of mortality was large. Into

this, along with contrabands of all sorts, colored soldiers were put. A new general hospital for colored troops is now building here. It will be completed in a few weeks. It is fully equal to any of the hospitals here. When completed I will forward a full description of it. The thanks of the colored soldiers who shall be inmates of this building are due to Doctor W. Clendenin, surgeon, U. S. Volunteers, assistant medical director of this department, for his exertions to procure this hospital, and the interest he has shown in their welfare and that of their race. Until Doctor Clendenin came here the colored nurses in the hospitals had never received any pay. He remedied that evil.

WORK OF OFFICE.

I find by reference to my books that up to the 1st instant there have been sent from this office 1,062 official letters and 1,224 indorsements, besides references of applications to the examining board.

MUSTERING.

The mustering of these troops and officers has been done chiefly by Lieutenant Ernest, Thirteenth U. S. Colored Infantry, under my supervision. He has not had clerical force enough to keep his records and returns up with the work done.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

I desire to put upon record my appreciation of the courtesy and assistance extended to me by the general commanding the Military Division of the Mississippi and the departments thereof and their respective staffs.

I also desire to make special recognition of the valuable assistance given to this organization by Brigadier-General Webster, chief of staff to General Sherman; Lieutenant-Colonel Bowers, assistant adjutant-general on the staff of (then Major, now Lieutenant) General Grant, commanding the Military Division of the Mississippi; Capt. J Bates Dickson, assistant adjutant-general on the staff of Major-Generals Rosecrans and Thomas, successively commanding the Department of the Cumberland; Lieutenant-Colonel (now Brevet Brigadier-General) Donaldson, chief quartermaster of this department, and his chief assistant, Capt. J. F. Rusling; Surgeon Clendenin, U. S. Volunteers; Mr. J. C. Mercer, editor of the Nashville Times, and Mr. Fowler, comptroller of the State. These gentlemen have personally aided my predecessor and myself with advice and sympathy, and officially with all the resources at their command, and have been constant and true friends to the colored troops.

My assistant, Captain Cochrane, has been invaluable. While an enlisted man he was detailed to Major Stearns as secretary and was familiar with Major Stearns' operations in the East, and has been connected with the operations here from their inception. Faithful, intelligent, energetic, and interested in the work, he has done much to make the work here the success which I think it has been.

PERSONAL.

Originally coming here as Major Stearns' mustering officer, when he left for Washington in November last, appointed temporarily, and

upon his resignation, fully his successor, I have endeavored to carry out the work he so well began. I have striven to do so with as great freedom from personal motives and as much singleness of purpose as I could, and I feel very grateful for the confidence with which the Adjutant-General and yourself have honored me.

I regard and have regarded the organization of colored troops as a very important social, humanitarian, as well as military measure, and as a providential means of fitting the race freed by this war for their liberty.

I have endeavored to impress this view upon the officers appointed to these organizations, and upon the men themselves, showing them that their recognition as men would follow the soldier, and I have now, after a year's labor in this department, more hope and more faith than ever in the capability of the negro to make a good soldier and a good citizen.

I have the honor, major, to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

R. D. MUSSEY,
Colonel 100th U. S. Colored Infantry,
Commissioner for Organization U. S. Colored Troops.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 270. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, October 11, 1864.*

BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE.

With a view of defining more particularly the duties and functions of the Bureau of Military Justice, it is ordered:

First. The Judge-Advocate-General shall receive, revise, report upon, and have recorded the proceedings of the courts-martial, military commissions, and courts of inquiry of the armies of the United States.

Second. All cases of breach of military law and military orders arising in the Department of Washington, and not otherwise disposed of by the department commander or the Military Governor of the District of Columbia, shall first be forwarded to the chief of the Bureau of Military Justice, who shall assign an officer especially to examine and report upon all cases of this class, and, in addition to which, he shall investigate and report upon such other special cases as may be referred to him by the Secretary of War.

Third. All communications pertaining to questions of military justice, or the proceedings of military courts and commissions, throughout the armies of the United States must be addressed to the Judge-Advocate-General; and commanding officers are enjoined to forward promptly to the Bureau of Military Justice all proceedings of courts-martial, military commissions, and courts of inquiry, together with the orders promulgating decisions thereon. Judge-advocates will be held responsible for the prompt execution of this paragraph, and they are required to forward to the Judge-Advocate-General, at the end of each month, a list of all cases tried and to be tried within their jurisdiction.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[OCTOBER 11, 1864.—For correspondence between Secretary of War, Governor of Kansas, and General Curtis relating to calling out and arming the militia of Kansas to resist Price, see Series I, Vol. XLI, Part III, pp. 791, 792.]

SAINT LOUIS, *October 11, 1864.*

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

The Western Boatmen's Benevolent Association, an institution duly incorporated under the laws of the State of Missouri, and exclusively composed of licensed pilots navigating the Western rivers, very respectfully invite your consideration to the following reasons why its members ought to be exempt from the draft now in progress.

These reasons you will perceive appertain as well to the real and substantial interests of the Government in the prosecution of the war to crush the rebellion and for the restoration of the Union as well as to the personal rights and immediate interests of the members of the association.

From the incipiency of the rebellion the members of the association have been called upon to render continually important services to the Government, and without which the war could not have been prosecuted with efficiency and success. Their services have been indispensable to navigating vessels engaged in the transportation of troops from place to place or loaded with supplies and munitions for the Army, or in navigating the fleet of gun-boats which so suddenly appeared upon our rivers, and the operations of which have been attended with such uniform success.

All that has ever been necessary to secure the prompt and faithful attendance of the members of this association to the arduous and dangerous duties required of them was for the officers in charge of the various departments to notify the secretary, and the necessary number of bold and skillful pilots have promptly been detailed to discharge the required duty. No order issued or request made has ever been disregarded or delayed. Of this fact numerous testimonials are in possession of the association, one of which, the following, is a copy, which is here inserted to show the manner in which requisitions have been from time to time made:

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
Saint Louis, September 3, 1864.

Mr. KRIBBEN,
Secretary of Pilots' Association:

SIR: I am putting several boats in service for the purpose of proceeding to Memphis, Tenn., thence north, and shall require a number of pilots. I expect to be fully assisted by you in the matter of steamers procuring pilots. Captain Hendricks informs me you have always been very vigilant in this matter. This movement is one of great importance, and I desire that pilots do not delay the steamers from leaving port one moment.

Respectfully,
L. S. METCALF,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

These orders are imperative and must be obeyed, and it is immaterial what may be the engagements of the pilot whose services are required.

In this way it has been that the members of the association have been drafted into service from the incipiency of the rebellion. They have been constantly subject to the orders of the several commanders presiding over Western departments.

To the orders of the admiral commanding the Mississippi Squadron and to the various quartermasters and masters of transportation their services have been rendered for a remuneration far less than the same would have commanded from private individuals, although accompanied by infinitely more danger; and they have been rendered not only with promptitude and alacrity, but can with truth be said that the uniform success which has attended the Union arms upon the Western waters is to be attributed in some degree to the firmness, courage, and skill with which both transports and gun-boats have been directed in times of emergency and danger by the Western pilots.

Without delaying to specify other reasons which are apparent without being stated, we submit for your enlightened consideration whether it [is] just to subject our members to the operations of this draft, when they have been constantly liable to these drafts for three years and more, and will be so liable until the termination of the war.

We are aware that mere personal and private interests should not be permitted to impede the Government in the least degree in the prosecution of the great work which it now has on hand, but we submit that the members of this association can render it much more efficient service in the accomplishment of this and by the pursuit of their ordinary avocations than they possibly can by being subjected to military [duty] in the ranks. It is essential at all times to have within reach at a moment's call a sufficient number of skillful pilots to meet any emergency that may arise, and the number of licensed pilots now to be obtained is not more than sufficient to supply the imperative demands of commerce and the requirements of the service.

Emergencies have arisen, may arise at any moment (and one is actually upon us now) when the services of every pilot may be required to insure the success of the most important expedition. The want of even a few may prove disastrous to the most important enterprise. It can not subserve, therefore, the real interests of the Government to divert one skillful pilot from the position where he may be of essential service to a sphere where he will be comparatively useless. The place of one thus taken cannot be readily supplied. Five years of toil, study, and exposure are indispensably necessary to fit one for the services required of him by the Government. Nor is this all. As a consequent of the constant changes and shifting in the channel, continual employment is necessary to insure efficiency; to remove one from the scene of his labors for a season will probably impair his efficiency for a considerable period. During the present fall and winter and the coming spring all the transportation that can be obtained will probably be indispensable to the success of the administration of the public service. All indications seem to show that the speedy and safe removal of large bodies of troops and great quantities of munitions and supplies from place to place will be absolutely necessary. To insure this, the services of the members of this association must at all times be attainable.

But we cannot stop to enumerate the multitude of considerations which present themselves. They doubtless will be apparent to your mind, as they are obvious to ours. We beg leave to assure you that we are not actuated by any selfish motives in presenting these views, but believe ourselves simply to be discharging a duty we owe to our country in so doing. Nor do we seek to avoid any danger that our members might incur by a service in the field. The place of pilot is always the post of danger. Occupying an exposed position in the vessel, and discharging a duty without which it cannot be navigated,

he is the constant aim of the sharpshooters of the enemy and guerrillas who line the river banks. We believe that as much peril is incident to his position as he would be likely to incur in the ranks.

In view of the foregoing your petitioner respectfully prays, if consistent with the discharge of public duty, that you will cause such steps to be taken and such orders to be given as will exempt the members of this association from the operations of the draft.

By the order and in behalf of the Western Boatmen's Benevolent Association:

J. W. BRYAN,
President.
WM. J. KRIBBEN,
Secretary.

EXHIBIT.

Being copy of order directed to the secretary of the association.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
Saint Louis, October 5, 1864.

W. J. KRIBBEN,
Secretary of Pilots' Association:

SIR: The Government has put in service thirteen steamers for service between here and Cairo. You will please hold all pilots for Government service and report at this office at once in person.

Respectfully,

L. S. METCALF,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, October 12, 1864.

I am satisfied that the services of pilots are more important to us in their profession than as soldiers, and they ought to be retained in their professional employments by exempting them from draft in the manner herein requested, or by mustering those out of service who may be drafted. The last would probably be the less objectionable, and could be effected by an order to Provost-Marshal-General Fry.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

I have had my attention called to the matter of exemption of pilots in the Western rivers from the draft. They have been drafted again and again for service in the Navy, and I am inclined to think that their services are too valuable to the country and to commerce to admit of their being used as soldiers.

FRANK P. BLAIR.

STATE OF MISSOURI,
County of Saint Louis, ss:

Personally appeared before me, John Jecko, a notary public, duly commissioned and qualified within and for the county aforesaid, William J. Kribben, of lawful age, who, being duly sworn, upon his oath states that the within and foregoing is a true copy of the memorial delivered on or about the 12th day of October, A. D. 1864, to Col.

E. B. Alexander, acting assistant provost-marshal for the Department of the Missouri, and which said original is now on file with said Col. E. B. Alexander.

WM. J. KRIBBEN,
Secretary of Pilots' Association.

Sworn to and subscribed before me at Saint Louis, Mo., this 1st day of November, A. D. 1864.

JOHN JECKO,
Notary Public.

WASHINGTON CITY, *October 12, 1864.*

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:

DEAR SIR: The draft in Missouri should not now be insisted on. On the question of policy I spoke to you. On the question of right I am equally clear, but not so well prepared to present the facts.

In ascertaining the quota of Missouri the Provost-Marshal-General did not feel authorized to credit the State for the almost constant militia service performed by the loyal people of the State for the three years past. No State in the Union has furnished so large a proportion of its population to the service of the country as Missouri. It may be that other States have had more men in proportion to their arms-bearing population mustered into the Federal service, but it should be remembered that Missouri has at all times had a very large force in the State service, which was equally effective in suppressing rebellion, for a large part of which she has received no credit. The service of the enrolled militia, so often called out and again discharged when immediate danger disappeared, may be instanced as giving large benefits to the Government, but furnishing no credit to the State in the distribution of military burdens.

Again, General Rosecrans has organized eleven regiments of twelve-months' men. They, numbering at least 8,000 men, are now doing duty. These men have volunteered from the enrollment lists—*i. e.*, their names are on the lists, and if drafted will be found in the service already. The State has not received credit for over 1,200 of these men, because the muster-in rolls have in some instances been delayed by the officers and in others captured by the enemy, either in the hands of the officers or in the mail coaches. Again, the State has recently put into the service from 2,000 to 3,000 six-months' men. The muster-rolls for 1,677 of these men have been already returned, and I herewith present Colonel Alexander's certificate of the fact, marked B.* For these men the State has received no credit.

Again, in assigning the present quota to the State the excess of 2,610 men existing in our favor on the 1st of July last, as will appear by the paper marked C,* herewith furnished from the Provost-Marshal-General's Office, was not embraced in the calculation. We think the credit is but just and should be allowed. It may also be urged that within the last sixty days a large number—indeed, all the able-bodied negro slaves of the State—have been placed in the service, the rolls not yet made up and returned.

But above all, and constituting the strongest reason why the draft should not be urged, is the present condition of the State. The enrolling officers have been driven from home, and I presume in

* Omitted.

many, at least in instances, the records have been seized and destroyed by the enemy.

Every loyal man, even those below and above the military age, are now in the service and will have to remain therein for yet some time to come.

Under the circumstances it will be well to credit the State for those men who have been heretofore thrown out in the adjustment, and trust to the stimulant given to volunteering by the late invasion of Price.

I waive the arguments that might be presented on the score of policy, for the reason that in our present condition those arguments will present themselves to every one.

Your friend and obedient servant,

J. B. HENDERSON.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, October 13, 1864.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
Commanding Armies of the United States:

GENERAL: I am directed by the Secretary of War to transmit to you the inclosed copies of communications received by the Department of State from Mr. L. de Geofroy, the chargé d'affaires of France, and to request you to inform this Department of your views as to the advisability of permitting French subjects residing in the insurrectionary districts of the United States to pass through our lines at City Point or any other place that may be designated for the purpose by you.

The Secretary of War believes that unless the proposed arrangement should be found incompatible with important military considerations, it would be expedient to furnish every proper facility for the withdrawal from the South of the class of persons spoken of in these communications.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. A. DANA,
Assistant Secretary of War.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

LEGATION OF FRANCE TO THE UNITED STATES.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, &c.:

SIR: I have the honor to send to you the note, in terms upon which we agreed this morning, on the subject of Frenchmen who emigrate from the Southern States.

I seize this occasion to offer to Your Excellency the fresh assurances of my high consideration.

L. DE GEOFROY.

[Sub-inclosure.—Translation.]

The subjects of France residing in the Southern States are daily placed in the dilemma by the local authorities of taking service in the Confederate Army or of leaving the country. Many among them have declared their purpose to adopt the latter alternative, but the Government at Richmond, in turn, interposes objections, not permitting them to pass the frontiers by land. It duly authorizes them

to pass out by way of the sea, making use of vessels running the blockade, which is dangerous and also very expensive.

The legation of the Emperor, desiring to come to the aid of these French subjects, is disposed, if the Government of the United States sees no objection to it, to send one or two ships of war to one of the Southern ports to receive them and to transfer them to New York. Admiral Reynaud, having been consulted on the question of ways and means, has indicated the port of Charleston as the most proper for this operation in a maritime point of view, Savannah and Wilmington not having water enough for his ships, and he is ready to dispatch one, or two at need, to that port as soon as he shall have received official advice of the assent of the Government of the United States.

[Inclosure No. 2.—Translation.]

LEGATION OF FRANCE TO THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C., October 10, 1864.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, &c.:

SIR: I receive a fresh letter, an extract from which I hasten to place before your eyes, and which, in picturing to me the distress in which many of the Emperor's subjects find themselves at the South, makes it my duty to press the verbal note I had the honor to address to you on the 3d of this month, the reception of which Your Excellency acknowledged on the 7th, and in which I suggested to you the sending to Charleston of one or two of His Majesty's ships of war to receive those unfortunates with their families.

There is in this a duty to humanity to fulfill, which accords also, I think, with good policy. I therefore do not doubt that the Government of the United States will give its assent.

I will only take the liberty to observe to Your Excellency that the circumstances are pressing to those poor people. Admiral Reynaud, on his part, would desire not to lose time. Therefore I pray Your Excellency to be so good as to issue for me, with the least delay, the needful orders; and in any case it would be very gratifying to me that you would give me this morning the formal assurance that I would transmit to Paris by the mail of to-day.

Accept, sir, the assurance of my high consideration.

L. DE GEOFROY.

[Sub-Inclosure.—Translation.]

Mr. Lanen, vice-consul at Charleston, to the consul-general at New York.

Monsieur the CONSUL-GENERAL:

* * * * * * *

You have, without doubt, seen in the journals that the Governor of Georgia published, toward the close of last month, a proclamation which placed all foreigners in the alternative of enrolling themselves or leaving the State within ten days' time. I went to Milledgeville, but could not obtain from Governor Brown an extension of time in special cases.

Most of the French driven out of Georgia call aloud to get away from the Confederation. Mr. Benjamin and the Confederate Secretary of War reply that they can only pass through the blockade (which costs $300 or $400 in gold) or to embark in a French ship of war. But none arrives. Why, I know not.

The Governors of Florida and Alabama have, as well as Governor Brown, recently ordered foreigners to enroll themselves or leave the State. It seems to be feared that the Governor of South Carolina may imitate their example. I received yesterday a petition signed by thirty-three French subjects, to beg me to get them away from the Confederacy. They are furious, and complain that the French Government does nothing for them.

I will be much obliged to you to bring these different facts to the knowledge of the proper quarter.

A. LANEN.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., October 13, 1864.

Col. W. H. BROWNE,
Actg. Asst. Provost-Marshal-General, Baltimore, Md.:

Proceed with the draft in all deficient sub-districts in Maryland except Hagerstown, and continue until the quotas are filled.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

A PROCLAMATION BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

While it is my privilege to announce to the people of New Hampshire that the quota of our State under all calls is now substantially filled, I would urge upon our citizens the necessity of laboring with unremitting diligence till the Eighteenth Regiment of Infantry and Twelfth Company of Heavy Artillery are filled to the maximum. To complete these organizations we now require about 600 men, and we are allowed by the War Department thirty days in which to fill the ranks and complete the organization of these bodies. Prompt, energetic, and experienced officers have been designated to the command of the regiment and company, and the Executive will spare no pains to fill them with New Hampshire men. The honorable council have voted unanimously to continue the payment of State bounty of $100, $200, and $300 to one, two, and three years' men, and instructed me to impress upon the towns the importance of similar action. Will not our local authorities anticipate the wants of the Government, and even though no call is made, no draft is pending, send to the assistance of our noble brethren in the field the few men required to complete those organizations which have been so auspiciously begun?

Believing that it is no time to measure and weigh our obligations to our country, and that the people of New Hampshire have no disposition to do so, I have promised the War Department that the Eighteenth Regiment shall be filled in thirty days.

Given at the council chamber in Concord this 13th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

JOSEPH A. GILMORE,
Governor.

By His Excellency the Governor:

ALLEN TENNY,
Secretary of State.

PHILADELPHIA, *October 13, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Net deficit in Second District only 241 men; average enlistment, twenty daily. Draft unnecessary and deemed harsh. Please countermand.

ALEX. HENRY,
Mayor.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., October 13, 1864.

Mayor HENRY,
Philadelphia, Pa.:

Orders have been sent that the draft shall not commence in Philadelphia until Thursday next, the 20th instant. I hope the people will fill the quotas before that time.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

(Same to Hon. W. D. Kelley, M. C., Philadelphia, Pa.)

PHILADELPHIA, PA., *October 13, 1864.*

His Excellency A. LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

A draft has been ordered to-morrow in the Second Congressional District. Its quota is filled within 100, and they claim a credit for 116 men put into the Navy. If time is allowed they will fill their quota without a draft. They put in twenty men yesterday.

This district gave 4,000 majority on Tuesday last. Please have the draft stopped for the present. They will fill their quota before November.

SIMON CAMERON.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
October 13, 1864.

GOVERNOR OF INDIANA,
Indianapolis, Ind.:

This is authority from Secretary of War for you to reorganize the Fourth Battery, using men in field as basis, as per your telegram this date.*

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
Washington, October 14, 1864.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: In compliance with the special instructions of the War Department of September 15, addressed to chiefs of bureaus, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Subsistence Department during the past year.

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*Omitted.

The supplies of subsistence stores for the Army have been mostly procured in the markets of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, and Saint Louis, and forwarded from these points to the principal depots for the several armies in the field, whence they have been distributed to minor, less permanent, or more advanced depots, according to the varying wants and positions of the troops. Subsistence stores to a limited extent have also been purchased at many other points when required for local issues.

Fresh beef has been for the most part supplied to the troops in the field by furnishing beef-cattle purchased under contract; receiving them from the contractors at convenient points of delivery, and thence driving them to and with the armies in such numbers as has been required by the proper authority. Troops not in the field, and so stationed as to render it practicable, have been supplied with fresh beef at a stipulated price per pound, under properly executed contracts.

The supplies purchased by this department have in great part been procured by advertising for bids and accepting the lowest that offered the proper articles. Of those component parts of the ration which are staple commodities of domestic production, and of which there are usually large quantities in most of the great markets of the country, from which the public wants are readily met, it has not been deemed necessary to accumulate and keep on hand very large quantities; but as these articles are mostly of a perishable nature, the course adopted, so far as practicable, has been to enter the markets monthly for the stores required to be forwarded to the troops. By this course a very small proportion of the provisions purchased for the Army become damaged by age, and the troops are subsisted upon newly purchased and sound stores.

Subsistence stores being, in the language of commerce, "cash articles," the proper officers of the Government have appreciated the necessity the Subsistence Department is under of making early payment for its purchases, and accordingly have generally enabled the purchasing officers to pay their bills with great promptness. The smooth working of the affairs of this department during the past year has been largely owing to this.

In obtaining the large amount of subsistence stores required for the Army, the effort has been made to procure them in such manner as not greatly to disturb the markets of the country and to avoid subjecting contractors to heavy losses or great hazard. This has been effected by making contracts of short duration and by falling into the ordinary commercial usages of trade with as little deviation therefrom as possible.

The fact that the market for the past year has not been left entirely to the ordinary and healthful laws of trade, but has been occasionally greatly disturbed by adventurers and speculative dealers, and in some instances by attempts more or less successful on the part of individuals or associated houses to monopolize and thus control the prices of particular articles, has resulted in enhancing the price of some commodities much beyond what would otherwise have governed. This has at times given the purchasing officers much difficulty in obtaining the requisite supplies at satisfactory rates.

It is believed that at nearly all times and at every point the troops have been supplied with an abundance of good and wholesome food, and that if in the movements of our armies a temporary want has

occasionally existed, it has not been due to causes over which the officers of this department had control.

The reduction of the ration by the act of June 20, 1864, to the ration as it existed before the act of August 3, 1861, is proved to be a measure of economy, whilst it provides the soldier with a sufficient quantity of food. Some officers familiar with the subject are of opinion that the ration may be improved without adding materially to its cost, in which opinion I incline to concur.

In addition to the troops, subsistence has been furnished to all prisoners of war, to large numbers of contrabands, and to suffering Union families found by our armies in the rebel States.

As a general thing those persons who have entered into obligations to supply this department have met their engagements with commendable promptness and fidelity; whilst the thoroughness of the inspections made by all the principal purchasing officers has rendered it nearly impossible that bad supplies could be issued to the troops.

Salt fish in considerable quantity has recently been issued, and, as is believed, has conduced to the health and satisfaction of the troops.

The officers of this department, regulars and volunteers, have, with but few exceptions, performed their duty with credit to themselves and with advantage to the public service.

The very important and responsible duty of purchasing and forwarding the subsistence stores required for the several armies has been accomplished with complete success, and deserves appropriate commendation.

The depot and field services of those officers of the department who have had the principal charge of receiving and distributing supplies to the various armies in the field have been performed with zeal and success, and entitles the officers performing them to special and favorable notice.

During the fiscal year ending June 30 there were examined in this Bureau, and referred to the Third Auditor for final settlement, 52,582 quarterly or monthly accounts relating to funds, subsistence stores, or other property.

On recently taking charge of this Bureau I found the current work of the office fully up to the day, and the examination of money accounts not more than one month, and that of the provision returns and property accounts not more than three months, behind. These facts, together with the general good condition and management of the affairs of this Bureau during the past year, are a credit to the officers having chief control of its principal office and the general management of the department. While the officers of this department mourn the loss of their late chief, Brig. Gen. Joseph P. Taylor, they are thankful that, like his predecessor in office, Bvt. Maj. Gen. George Gibson, he was a faithful officer and an honest man.

With great respect, your most obedient servant,

A. B. EATON,
Commissary-General of Subsistence.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 271. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, October 15, 1864.*

The following will be substituted for paragraph IV, of General Orders, No. 127, dated March 29, 1864, from this office, in relation to hospitals for officers:

IV. When an officer is not provided with money, and is unable to obtain it, he will give a certificate of indebtedness, in triplicate, to

the treasurer of the hospital, in such form as shall be prescribed by the Surgeon-General, for the amount due from him to the hospital. At the time of payment, if the officer has not left the hospital, the treasurer shall present duplicate certificates of indebtedness to the paymaster who pays the hospital, to be cashed and paid by him to the treasurer, who shall furnish triplicate receipts—two to the paymaster, as his vouchers for the payment, and one to be forwarded by the treasurer direct to the Paymaster-General's Office. The paymaster will deduct from the officer's pay the amount paid over to the treasurer.

If the officer leaves the hospital before the time of payment, the treasurer will, as soon as he leaves, transmit the third certificate to the Paymaster-General for the senior paymaster of the district in which the officer's command or station may be, and the amount will be stopped from his pay, at his next regular payment after his return to his command. The paymaster who pays the hospital will, as above provided, pay to the treasurer the amount of the indebtedness. When officers under treatment quit the hospital on leave of absence or by discharge from the service, the amount of indebtedness, paid and unpaid, shall be indorsed on the leave of absence or upon the order of discharge, for the guidance of the paymaster, by the treasurer or surgeon in charge.

The following paragraph will be added to General Orders, No. 127:

X. Every officer shall certify, on every pay account, that all dues to the United States for hospital indebtedness have been paid by him.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 272. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, October 15, 1864.*

Hereafter no details for the volunteer recruiting service will be made, except by the War Department. Details made otherwise will not be recognized by superintendents of recruiting service.

General Orders, No. 88, series of 1862, from this office, is hereby amended accordingly.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICE ACTG. ASST. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL FOR MARYLAND AND DELAWARE, *Baltimore, October 16, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. JAMES B. FRY,
Washington, D. C.:

The draft will proceed without further delay in all deficient subdistricts, except Hagerstown. Your order suspending all proceedings in the Fourth Congressional District prevented the examination of men previously drafted therein. In Baltimore the drafted men mostly escaped before notice could be served upon them or they could be arrested, while forbearance from day to day stimulated volunteering, and thus nearly filled the quota.

WM. H. BROWNE,
Col. and A. A. P. M. G. for Maryland and Delaware.

GALENA, ILL., *October 17, 1864.*

J. B. FRY:

Small part of this district drafted. Fifteen days will enable us to fill quota everywhere by enlistment and discharge all drafted men, which would help us greatly. Can it be granted? Answer.

E. B. WASHBURNE.

BALTIMORE, *October 17, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General:

A deputation of the citizens of Baltimore, including the mayor, is now on their way to Washington to ask a postponement of the draft. I respectfully request permission to suspend the draft in this city until this deputation can present their petition to the Secretary of War. An immediate answer is solicited, as everything is now ready to proceed with the drawing.

WM. H. BROWNE,
Colonel and Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., October 17, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM H. BROWNE,
Actg. Asst. Provost-Marshal-General, Baltimore, Md.:

Proceed with the draft.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

HARRISBURG, *October 18, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The interests of the country require that the draft be postponed till after the Presidential election.

SIMON CAMERON.

PHILADELPHIA, *October 18, 1864.*

The PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

SIR: My friend, Charles O'Neill, visits you to-day on a matter of great interest to us here. He thinks—and I agree with him—that a draft, if necessary here, should be postponed until after the November election.

We claim a credit for veteran recruits to an amount exceeding our deficiency on the quota of the whole city. This deficiency does not exceed 700. If this claim should not be allowed, I believe the deficiency on the quota will be fully made up by the 12th of November. I should regret exceedingly, under those circumstances, if a draft should be ordered before the Presidential election in a city so earnestly and eminently loyal.

Mr. O'Neill is entitled to your fullest confidence.

Yours, very truly,

CHARLES GILPIN.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., October 18, 1864.

Hon. E. B. WASHBURNE,
Galena, Ill.:

The Secretary of War is absent and it would be a direct violation of his orders for me to grant the request for fifteen days made in your dispatch of yesterday.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

CINCINNATI, *October 19, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Postpone supplementary draft in Hamilton County for the present. Committee now on the way to Washington to make representations as to the exact condition of affairs.

B. F. WADE.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., October 19, 1864.

Hon. B. F. WADE,
Cincinnati, Ohio:

I sent Colonel Wilcox orders on the 17th instant to investigate into affairs of Hamilton County and if the complaints made were well founded to suspend draft there and report facts. He was directed to let the draft proceed if he found it was being made fairly and in accordance with the law and rules prescribed by the Secretary of War and applied to other districts.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., *October 19, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

A draft is ordered to-morrow in the Second District of this city. The district is full, except the First sub-District, which is putting in men very fast. Its quota will be filled by volunteering faster than by draft. All the other districts of this city are full. There should be no draft here. Please have it suspended. We send this also to the President, fearing you may be absent.

SIMON CAMERON.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., October 19, 1864.

Maj. C. C. GILBERT,
Actg. Asst. Provost-Marshal-General, Philadelphia, Pa.:

I am examining certain papers connected with the quota of Philadelphia. Do not draft to-morrow. I will notify you when to proceed.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

A PROCLAMATION.

It has pleased Almighty God to prolong our national life another year, defending us with His guardian care against unfriendly designs from abroad, and vouchsafing to us in His mercy many and signal victories over the enemy, who is of our own household. It has also pleased our Heavenly Father to favor as well our citizens in their homes as our soldiers in their camps, and our sailors on the rivers and seas, with unusual health. He has largely augmented our free population by emancipation and by immigration, while He has opened to us new sources of wealth, and has crowned the labor of our workingmen in every department of industry with abundant rewards. Moreover, He has been pleased to animate and inspire our minds and hearts with fortitude, courage, and resolution sufficient for the great trial of civil war into which we have been brought by our adherence as a nation to the cause of freedom and humanity, and to afford to us reasonable hopes of an ultimate and happy deliverance from all our dangers and afflictions:

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby appoint and set apart the last Thursday of November next as a day which I desire to be observed by all my fellow-citizens, wherever they may then be, as a day of thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God, the beneficent Creator and Ruler of the universe. And I do further recommend to my fellow-citizens aforesaid that on that occasion they do reverently humble themselves in the dust, and from thence offer up penitent and fervent prayers and supplications to the Great Disposer of events for a return of the inestimable blessings of peace, union, and harmony throughout the land which it has pleased Him to assign as a dwelling-place for ourselves and for our posterity throughout all generations.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

[L. S.] ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

ADJT. GEN'S. OFFICE, BUREAU FOR COLORED TROOPS,
October 20, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY:

SIR: The following report of the operations of this Bureau during the past year is respectfully submitted:

Since my last annual report the organization and recruitment of colored troops have steadily advanced; many new regiments have been mustered in and the older regiments, reduced by service, have been strengthened by volunteer enlistments and the assignment of drafted men and substitutes. On the 31st of October, 1863, the date of my last annual report, there were, as shown by the official returns on file in this office, 58 regimental organizations, with a total strength of 37,707. According to the same data, there are at the present time in

service 140 regiments, including all arms, with a total strength of 101,950, divided as follows, viz:

12 regiments of artillery (heavy)	12,226
8 batteries of artillery (light)	888
6 regiments of cavalry	5,605
121 regiments of infantry	83,286
Total	101,950

Increase in the number of regiments since October 31, 1863, 82; increase in the number of officers and men since October 31, 1863, 63,243.

This branch of the service has lost by battle, disease, discharge, and desertion, from the commencement of its organization to the present time, 33,139.

There have been transferred to the Navy and other branches of the public service 1,624. Add to this number the number now in service, and it gives a total, officers and men, connected with the colored troops, from date of first organization to the present time, of 136,713.

There have been enlisted and mustered into service at the several rendezvous established in the rebel States, in pursuance of act of Congress approved July 4, 1864, up to October 15, 1864, 2,510 colored recruits. These have been assigned to old regiments.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the designation of the regiments composing the Corps d'Afrique, in the Department of the Gulf, has been changed to U. S. Colored Troops, and the enlisted men of five of said regiments, viz, Seventy-ninth, Eighty-third, Eighty-eighth, Eighty-ninth, and Ninetieth, distributed among the remaining twenty-three regiments of that corps. The supernumerary officers have been mustered out of service, subject, however, to examination, with a view to their reappointment in other colored regiments, under regulations established by Major-General Canby, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War.

This measure was absolutely demanded by the interests of the service, the colored regiments in that department, with but one or two exceptions, never having had a minimum number of enlisted men, as prescribed by law, while, as a general rule, they had the full number of officers allowed a maximum organization. A further consolidation of these regiments is now under consideration by Major-General Canby, whose action in the matter will be brought to the notice of the Department at the proper time.

The excellence and utility of the system of competitive examinations of candidates for appointment as officers of colored troops, which was established by the Department a short time prior to my assignment to this Bureau, is further demonstrated by the experience of the past year.

Two thousand five hundred and sixty-eight candidates for appointment have during the year been examined, 978 of whom were rejected.

There have been appointed during the year 1,599 officers of all grades, not including a large number of provisional appointments made in the Southwest by department commanders and others, to whom authority to appoint officers has been delegated. In no instance of which I am informed have the officers of any regiment appointed from those examined behaved in the face of the enemy in any other than a creditable manner, and their commands are so far advanced in discipline and instruction as can reasonably be expected from their length of service.

A board or commission charged to award a just compensation to loyal owners in the State of Maryland whose slaves enlisted in the military service of the United States has been in session at Baltimore, Md., since December, 1863. The whole number of claims presented to October 4, 1864, is 2,015, five of these being for men drafted.

Up to October 1, 1864, 244 of these claims had been passed upon by the commission; of these nine were rejected, and upon the remainder awards were made proportionate in each case to the term of service which the recruit had prior to enlistment owed to the claimant. Twenty-five of the accepted claims, amounting in the aggregate to $6,900, have been paid by the disbursing officer attached to this Bureau. Unpaid claims amounting to $47,800 are now on file in this office.

For a more detailed statement of the disbursements in connection with this Board your attention is respectfully invited to the report of the disbursing officer, Capt. LeG. Benedict, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, which is herewith.*

By the death of S. F. Streeter, esq., late president of this Board, the Government has lost a servant justly distinguished for his integrity and efficiency.

The Board recently appointed by the Secretary of War to investigate similar claims arising in the State of Delaware, has commenced its sittings. Only eight claims have yet been presented.

Brig. Gen. L. Thomas, Adjutant-General of U. S. Army, who has superintended and directed the organization of nearly all the new regiments raised in the slave States and States in rebellion, will, it is presumed, make a detailed report of his operations.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. W. FOSTER,
Assistant-Adjutant-General of Volunteers.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., October 20, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following statement of finances and general transactions of the Medical Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864:

The funds derived from all sources and available for the expenses of the Medical and Hospital Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, were—

Balance remaining in Treasury June 30, 1863, being residue of the appropriation for the ensuing fiscal year, under the act approved February 9, 1863	$8,522,423.27
In the hands of disbursing officers	250,838.10
Deficiency appropriation act, approved March 14, 1864	3,296,000.00
Amount refunded by Subsistence Department on account of board paid for sick soldiers in private houses and hospitals	66,522.03
Amount refunded from appropriation for supplies, transportation, and care of prisoners of war	97,195.44
Amount refunded by Suire, Eckstein & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, being amount overpaid to them in the settlement of their accounts in 1861-62	10,677.43
Proceeds of sales of condemned and unserviceable property	11,827.64
Proceeds of medical stores sold, by authority of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant, to the inhabitants of Vicksburg and vicinity	2,596.23

* Omitted.

Proceeds of bedsteads sold to the Western Sanitary Commission by Medical Store-keeper R. T. Creamer, U. S. Army, in June, 1864		$727.50
Amount received for ice sold by Medical Store-keeper Hennell Stevens, to Algeo & Co., Memphis, Tenn., in December, 1863		4,020.00
Amount received for surgical instruments sold to officers		94.00
Proceeds of various other sales		262.27
Amount received for board of officers in hospitals		
Received of quartermasters for property lost or damaged in transportation		297.50
Received of railroad companies, &c., for same		789.93
Amount paid for benefit of hospitals by sutlers at Chattanooga, in the third and fourth quarters of 1863		207.00
Total		12,263,988.08
Of this amount there was disbursed for medical and hospital supplies	$9,009,275.49	
For pay of private physicians	1,222,411.50	
For hospital employés	437,792.09	
For expenses of purveying department	260,406.61	
For care of sick soldiers in private hospitals	48,806.82	
For artificial limbs	34,750.00	
For contingencies of Medical Department	12,348.82	
Total	11,025,791.83	
Balance remaining in the Treasury June 30, 1864	914,135.10	
Balance in the hands of disbursing officers	324,061.65	
		12,263,988.08
There was expended also by medical disbursing officers, from appropriation for furnishing artificial limbs for soldiers and seamen disabled in service, under act approved July 16, 1864		2,550.00
From appropriation for care of prisoners of war		85,521.42
From appropriation for relief of destitute discharged soldiers, under section 1, act approved July 5, 1862		824.90

There were furnished during the year to disabled soldiers 669 legs and 339 arms.

One hundred and eighty-two general hospitals, with a capacity of 84,472 beds, were in operation at the date of the last annual report. During the summer campaigns it was found necessary to establish additional ones and increase the capacity of those nearest the scenes of active operations, giving 190 hospitals, with a capacity of 120,521 beds, on the 30th of June, 1864.

During the year the health of the entire Army was better than is usual with troops engaged so constantly on active duty and in arduous campaigns. No destructive epidemics prevailed in any section, and the number of sick and wounded, although large, has been comparatively small in the proportion it has borne to the whole Army. At the close of the year the number of sick and wounded, both with their commands and in general hospitals, was less than 16 per cent. of the strength of the Army. Of this number 9.3 per cent. were sick and 6.46 per cent. wounded. The number sick with their respective commands was 4 per cent., and in general hospitals 5.3 per cent. of the strength. Of the 6.46 per cent. wounded, nearly 1 per cent. were with their respective commands, the rest in general hospitals.

The work of reducing the sick reports of the Army has not advanced sufficiently to present a detailed statistical report of sickness and mortality during the year, but it is evident that the completed tables will exhibit a lower rate of mortality than in previous years. The deaths from disease during June, 1864, were 2.98 per thousand of mean strength; from wounds, 3.10 per thousand; total deaths 6.08 per thousand, or six-tenths of 1 per cent. for the month. During the

same month of the previous year the total was 7.3 per thousand of mean strength, or over seven-tenths of 1 per cent.

During the fiscal year from July 1, 1863, to June 30, 1864, an army medical board was appointed to meet in New York on the 15th of October, 1863, for the examination of candidates for the medical staff of the U. S. Army and of assistant surgeons of that corps for promotion. Twenty applicants for admission into the medical staff were invited to present themselves before this Board. Of this number six were fully examined and approved, five withdrew before their examinations were concluded, and nine failed to appear. One assistant surgeon was examined for promotion and found qualified. Of the approved candidates five have been appointed assistant surgeons.

Boards have been in session in New York; Washington, D. C.; Hilton Head, S. C.; New Orleans, La.; Memphis, Tenn.; Little Rock, Ark., and Cincinnati, Ohio, for the examination of candidates for appointment in the volunteer medical staff. Two hundred and seventy-seven candidates have been invited before these boards, ninety-two of whom have passed satisfactory examinations and been appointed accordingly. The remainder were rejected, failed to appear, or withdrew before their examinations were completed.

The casualties in this corps since June 30, 1863, are as follows: Appointed, 102; promoted, 54; restored, 5; resigned, 20; declined, 6; died, 5; dismissed, 6; discharged, 8; transferred to Regular Army as medical inspectors, 3.

Boards for the examination of candidates for appointment as medical officers to colored troops have been in session permanently at Boston, New York, Washington, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and Saint Louis, and are convened at other points from time to time as the exigencies of the service demand.

The establishment of medical depots within reach of the armies in the field and their prompt supply upon the field of battle; the transportation of sick and wounded by ambulance, railroad, and hospital transports; the sufficiency and successful administration of the vast system of general hospitals; the sanitary precautions, as well as all minor details of this department tending to the greater comfort of the sick and wounded as well as to the health and efficiency of the troops, have during the year undergone the severest possible test, and in no instance have the movements of our successful generals been impeded or delayed from any cause within the control of the Medical Department.

The commutation value of the soldier's ration as reduced by act of Congress approved June 20, 1864, is insufficient to supply the necessary articles of extra diet, and additional legislation will be required.

House bill No. 543, Thirty-eighth Congress, having passed the House of Representatives, was not reached in the Senate and awaits final action. The proposed well-deserved promotion of meritorious medical officers cannot fail to increase their efficiency by placing them upon an equal footing with those of other staff corps in regard to local rank, and it is respectfully submitted that the faithful performance of arduous duties by officers of the Medical Department should be recognized and rewarded by brevets equally with the other branches of the service.

The Army Medical Museum continues to increase in value, and is already one of the most instructive pathological collections in the world. A descriptive catalogue is in course of preparation, an examination of which will, it is thought, fully establish the importance of

this institution in connection with the surgical and medical history of the war.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH K. BARNES,
Surgeon-General.

[OCTOBER 20, 1864.—For Hurlbut's General Orders, No. 151, relating to the enrollment of militia in the Department of the Gulf, &c., see Series I, Vol. XLI, Part IV, p. 127.]

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 21, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to present herewith the annual report of the operations of the Engineer Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864:

As portions of this report present information which should be withheld from publication, it is recommended that such portions be not placed in the hands of the Public Printer. These portions are indicated by being furnished herewith in a special package.

DISTRIBUTION OF OFFICERS.

The operations of the Engineer Department and its officers during the year ending June 30, 1864, have embraced most branches of the profession and extended through most States of the Union on the Atlantic, Gulf, Pacific, and lake frontiers, and armies in the field opposed to the rebels.

The corps consists at present of eighty-six officers of all grades. Lieutenant-General Grant has had the services of twenty-one officers of the corps with the armies operating against Petersburg and Richmond. They have been occupied incessantly in the construction of field fortifications, reconnoitering the enemy's positions, building pontoon bridges and maneuvering the bridge trains, making surveys of the country occupied by the armies and plans of the siege works before Petersburg, and serving on the staff of the lieutenant-general and other general officers of the Army of the Potomac and James Rivers.

Major-General Halleck has had the services of two field officers on his staff attending to all the engineering duties of his bureau, while another field officer of the corps has been charged continuously with the defense of Washington City, with the co-operation and occasional assistance of several others.

The army under General Hunter had one subaltern officer upon whom devolved the duty of constructing bridges and collecting topographical information for the movement of the army in its march through the Valley of Virginia, thence to the Ohio and back to the valley.

The army under General Sherman has had nine field and subaltern officers assigned to it, who have labored continuously in the construction of defenses for the numerous bridges on the lines of railroad, in fortifying many strategic sites, besides cities and towns on the lines of communication, in making surveys, and reconnoitering expeditions to procure information of the strength and position of the enemy, and collect topographical data upon which to construct campaign maps

and plans of the various sites occupied by the army, and in the service of the pontoon trains for bridging the water-courses.

The army under General Banks had six officers attached to it, who constructed many field-works for the defense of particular localities, and under General Canby four officers, who conducted all the siege operations that ended in the capture of the permanent sea-coast defenses on Mobile Point and Dauphin Island.

General Steele has had two officers accompanying his army in its march through Little Rock to the Red River and back to Little Rock, calling for frequent use of the pontoon bridge trains in their charge and the construction of some field-works for the defense of particular strategic points.

The Department of the South, under Generals Gillmore and Foster, has had the services of three officers, who were most arduously engaged in the siege operations at Forts Gregg and Wagner, and in the demolition of Fort Sumter; and the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, under Generals Foster and Butler, has had the services of two officers, constructing the defenses of New Berne and Washington, N. C.

Such has been the disposition of the officers and their labors in their legitimate staff duties in the field. These several armies have also no less than nineteen engineer officers as commanders of troops, aides-de-camp, and assistant adjutants-general, holding rank as major-generals, brigadier-generals, and staff officers.

While these field duties have been performed by engineer officers, twenty-four others have been engaged in the construction of the permanent and temporary sea-coast defenses on the Atlantic, Gulf, Pacific, and lake coasts. Their labors have been arduous and unremitted, being necessarily compelled to superintend works so distant from each other that they were able to give but partial personal attention to any one.

The survey of the lakes has also progressed under charge of one officer, and the harbors on the lakes and Atlantic under another. The selection of a naval site on the Western waters is assigned to another, as member of a commission for that purpose, and two others are associated with the chief engineer in the various duties of the bureau, where many of the maps are compiled for the armies in the field.

During the year nine officers of the corps have been lost by death, all of whom have given their lives to the service of the country. The whole Army mourns the loss, among these, of the distinguished chief who for more than twenty-five years so worthily commanded the corps.

EXPENDITURES, ETC.

The total amount expended by the department for the year is $6,345,191.74. The amount appropriated by Congress for the prosecution of the works on which this sum has been expended, including the Military Academy, is $6,959,297.

The number of sheets of maps furnished during the year by the topographical branch of the department to the armies in the field throughout the United States was 20,938. Of sheets of the lake surveys, for commercial as well as military purposes and harbor improvements, there were distributed 3,688 sheets; making a total issue of 24,626 sheets.

For these supplies and for the instruments used in conducting operations to obtain these results, there has been expended the sum of $49,755.81.

SURVEY OF NORTH AND NORTHWESTERN LAKES.*

* * * * * * *

OPERATIONS OF THE YEAR.

The expenditure for carrying on the war has been of first necessity, and the appropriations heretofore have in general absorbed the full amounts, while for permanent defense of the sea-coast a large amount remains unexpended and available for the future.

The work done on the several forts and batteries is particularized in the accompanying statement, as derived from the reports of the superintending engineer. The great end in view has been to hasten to completion such parts of the works as would soonest enable the armaments to be introduced, and the progress made continues to be for all description of guns greatly in advance of the ability of the Ordnance Department to provide the required artillery while arduously engaged in providing the armies in the field with their necessary munitions.

The Board ordered by you in January, 1864, to examine the system of our sea-coast defenses as then being constructed, &c., entered upon its duties and proposed several modifications called for by the introduction of increased calibers in guns, the rifling of heavy artillery, and the use of armor-clad vessels as combatants.

Earth as an opposing mass to resist artillery, while it is also used to cover and protect masonry, has from the earliest period of permanent fortifications been considered the most reliable material and least subject to injury from an enemy's artillery, whether large or small, rifled or smooth-bore, and all exposed masonry has been and continues to be objectionable as liable to certain demolition where fixed batteries of sufficient power can be brought to act against it. These views the Board emphatically recommend to be steadily kept in view, and point out several instances where masonry parapets have been designed for works in progress where these can and should be substituted by earthen ones.

The Board was dissolved by its members being called into the field before time had been given for maturing detailed special plans for carrying their ideas into effect for the several works indicated for modification. The several superintending resident engineers have been called upon for designs to modify their respective works so far as their present condition will permit, while in other cases special boards will have to be organized to mature detailed plans for the proper modifications. The great pressure for engineer officers with the armies is now such that the requisite experience cannot be commanded for the organization of such board.

For the defenses of the California coast and to carry into effect the intention of Congress in fortifying the land approaches to San Francisco, a special board has been ordered and is now engaged on that duty, keeping at the same time in view the recommendations of the late Board created by your order of the 27th of January, 1864.

All the supplies of engineer material required for our great armies in the field, whether of bridge equipage, supplies for siege operations, or for the construction of field-works and defensive lines, have been provided and distributed promptly as called for. The principal depots for these supplies have been that of Washington, in charge of Col. W. H. Pettes, New York Volunteer Engineers, for the armies operating in this vicinity; the depot at Cincinnati, in charge of Lieut.

*Omitted.

Col. James H. Simpson, Corps of Engineers, for the Western armies, and that at New York for the general service, in charge of Mr. W. P. Trowbridge, engineer agent, who has also met all the calls for material, apparatus, &c., of the officers engaged in the construction of our permanent fortifications.

From among the reports from officers of the Corps of Engineers with the armies in the field I have selected five of particular interest that may be published at this time without prejudice to the public interest. They are—

First. On the use of india-rubber pontoon bridges by the army under General Steele.*

Second. Passage of the James River by the army under General Grant on a pontoon bridge.†

Third. Siege of Fort Morgan by the army under General Canby.‡

Fourth. Siege of Fort Gaines by the army under General Canby.§

Fifth. Description of the mine made under the enemy's works at Petersburg by the army under General Grant.‖

The journal of the siege of Forts Wagner and Gregg and the demolition of Fort Sumter will not be received in time to accompany this report.

* * * * * * *

Pontoon bridge—Passage of James River by the army under General Grant.

HEADQUARTERS ENGINEER BRIGADE,
Camp at City Point, Va., June 24, 1864.

General R. DELAFIELD,
Chief of Engineers:

SIR: I have the honor to report, as you will see by the inclosed copy of note from Lieutenant Carroll, at the engineer depot, that the two wooden pontoons which you desired to have made according to my proposed modification are now complete at the depot and appear to be very satisfactory indeed.

Should you have the time I shall hope that you will be able to examine them soon, and if they please you that you will order all wooden pontoons in the future to be built of that model. It is barely possible I have thought that it may be expedient to set the hooks for lashings some three inches more toward the stern to insure somewhat greater buoyancy at the bow.

I presume you will be pleased to hear of the success of our pontoon bridge, over 2,000 feet long, over the James River just above Fort Powhatan, which I had placed there on the evening of the 15th instant by the troops under Captain Mendell and Lieutenant Gillespie, of our corps, about 200 men, and two companies of the Fifteenth New York Volunteer Engineers, under Captains Lubey and Henderson, and a fractional company of the Fiftieth New York Engineers, under Captain Robbins, 250 volunteers, or, in all, 450 men.

On the 13th and 14th, in accordance with an order of General Grant, I had sent up the pontoon rafts from Fort Monroe under the above-named volunteer troops, not feeling then at liberty from the previous orders of General Meade to leave my other property and troops to go up myself. But about 11 a. m. on the 15th I received the order, and was under way in half an hour, arriving at the position selected at about 5 p. m. There I found General Meade and General Weitzel, which latter had prepared the approaches and had the abutment commenced. I was at once directly charged with the laying of the bridge by General Meade, with the regulars to assist the volunteers, and he smiled when I told him I should not sleep till the bridge was laid.

I distributed my men at once, the regulars at the east end, the volunteers at the west end, and a company of volunteers to prepare a part or raft by my plan of simultaneous bays.

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* Extract from Steele's report, Series I, Vol. XXXIV, Part I, p. 670, beginning "The enemy having disappeared" and ending "to operate on Current and Black Rivers."

† Follows.

‡ See Series I, Vol. XXXIX, Part I, p. 411.

§ *Ibid.*, p. 408.

‖ See Series I, Vol. XL, Part I, p. 556.

At about 10.30 p. m. I received a dispatch from General Meade asking the progress of the bridge, to which I was able to reply at once that the last boat was in position, and the raft of three boats built ready to close the gap he had ordered left for the present, and that it was ready for completion in fifteen minutes at any time he ordered.

The gap was closed, but the bridge was not required or used until 6 a. m. the next morning, when the regulars were relieved and the bridge continued under my care with the volunteers, who carefully watched and repaired it every hour or oftener for the seventy-five or eighty hours it was down.

For the next forty hours after 6 a. m. of the 16th a continuous stream of wagons passed over the bridge (from 4,000 to 6,000 wagons)—some said fifty miles of wagons—and nearly all the artillery of this army, and by far the larger portion of the infantry and all its cavalry present, and even to its head of 3,000 or more of beef-cattle (the most injurious of all), without any accident to man or beast.

My officers and men were scarcely allowed any sleep during this time, nor myself as much even as four hours in the eighty hours preceding the taking up of the bridge, for it was in anxiety, not to say trembling, that I saw the destinies of this whole army of our country even committed to this single, frail, boat bridge, with steamers and other vessels drifting against it, and with much of its planking previously worn almost entirely through by careless use upon the Rappahannock, and I dared not stop the living stream of men and matter to sheath or protect it.

At length by 7 p. m. on the 18th the last animals were over and I breathed free again, and although the shelling of our troops across the river just before sunset within a mile above us gave us little hope of withdrawing the bridge in safety, it was ordered up and all rafted into three several tows before 3 a. m. of the 19th, and on its way to this point, which it reached about sunrise, the most successful effort on a large scale with pontoon bridging that has ever occurred in our country, if it does not rival those in any other land.

The bridge built over the Chickahominy by this same brigade about two years since was nearly as long as this, but built over a comparatively quiet and shallow stream—at least for nearly its whole extent—and with a great portion on trestles, and it was for but a small portion or one or two corps only of McClellan's army, while this bridge, besides some 200 feet of trestle-work, was for over 2,000 feet in pontoons, and for the greater part of the distance in deep water, in some parts up to eighty-five feet, with a very strong current running for a great part of the time, and it transported nearly all the material, artillery, and trains with the greater portion of the men of this large army.

You may be sure I was very well content and satisfied and felt like "him that putteth off his armor" when the affair was over.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. BENHAM,
Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers and Brigadier-General.

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MILITARY ACADEMY.

The Military Academy has continued to fulfill the purposes for which it was created, by collecting and procuring from all nations the arts and sciences connected with the defense of our country, and imparting this knowledge, so far as it is applicable to our people, to the cadets enjoying the benefit of a military education at this national institute.

The arm of service at this time calling for special attention is the artillery, which is still undergoing great modifications both for land and sea-coast application. The superintendent has asked an appropriation for this branch to enable him to lay before the student the various appliances that late wars have introduced, many of which serve to impart useful information, while numerous others are valuable in guarding us against the immense expense in attempting devices that have proved, on trial, to be failures—a degree of knowledge that is the saving of immense treasure if we profit by this experience.

I commend the subject to your most favorable consideration, with a belief that store-rooms for artillery and small-arms of all kinds have now become, more than ever, of immense importance to the military profession.

The examination of the cadets of the Academy was held, as usual, in the month of June.

Twenty-seven cadets were graduated and have entered the Army.

The report of the Board of Visitors who attended the examination has not yet been received at this Bureau.

A list of the officers of the institution is hereto appended.*

FORTIFICATIONS.†

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TEMPORARY SEA-COAST DEFENSES.

In the preceding statements several cases have been mentioned of cities, towns, or positions that it has been found requisite to defend by temporary works against the possible attack of the cruisers of the insurgents, in anticipation of the period when, under ordinary circumstances, they would have been supplied with permanent defenses.

A number of other cases of this kind will now be summarily specified:

Eastport, Me., has been defended with two temporary batteries, mounting five guns each. Machias Port, Me., has been defended with one temporary, of five guns. Castine, Me., has been defended by one battery of five guns. Belfast, Me., is defended by two five-gun batteries. Rockland, Me., is furnished with two five-gun batteries. Newburyport, Mass., is supplied with one battery mounting nine guns. Gloucester, Mass., is defended by two works and a platform battery, mounting in all twenty-three guns. Marblehead, Mass., is defended by two works, mounting fifteen guns. Salem, Mass., is defended by three works, mounting twenty guns, a portion of which contribute to the defense of Beverly Harbor. Plymouth, Mass., is defended by two works, mounting twelve guns. Provincetown Harbor, Mass., is defended by two inclosed batteries, mounting nine guns. San Francisco, Cal.—Besides the permanent defenses in progress in this harbor, the following temporary works have been constructed during the past year: At Point San José, two batteries, mounting twelve guns; at Point Stewart, Angel Island, a battery mounting four guns; at Point Knox, Angel Island, a battery of ten guns, and at Point Blunt, Angel Island, a battery to mount seven guns.

Many of these defenses are inclosed works. Roads have been cut, wharves built, quarters constructed, and the necessary magazines, bomb-proofs, and traverses provided to contribute to the defense and the accommodation of the gunners.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

RICHARD DELAFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief Engineer.

MEMORANDUM.] WAR DEPT., ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, October 21, 1864.

It is the evident intention of the law authorizing the payment of $2 to any soldier who should re-enlist within one month of the expira-

* Omitted. † Descriptions omitted.

tion of his preceding enlistment, that he should have served five years continuous service before being entitled to the extra pay, inasmuch as enlistments, at the time of the approval of the law (August 4, 1854), were for five years.

Any soldier in the Regular Army, therefore, re-enlisting under General Orders, No. 25, current series, from this office, will, if he has served and enlisted as above stated, be entitled to the extra pay of $2 per month from date of enlistment.

SAMUEL BRECK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
October 22, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: The following report of the principal operations of the Ordnance Department during the past year is respectfully submitted. To that report I avail myself of the occasion to add such remarks and recommendations respecting the future service of the department as the public interest, in my judgment, calls for.

The fiscal resources and disbursements of the department during the year were as follows:

Amount of appropriations remaining in the Treasury June 30, 1863:	
In the Government depositories to the credit of disbursing officers on same date	$3,122,979.11
Amount of appropriations from June 30, 1863, to June 30, 1864, including the fixed annual appropriation for arming and equipping the militia	42,015,000.00
Received since June 30, 1863, on account of damages to arms in hands of troops, from sales of arms to officers and of condemned stores, and from all other sources not before mentioned	141,023.01
Total	45,279,002.12
Amount of expenditures since June 30, 1863	38,502,822.99
In the public depositories to the credit of disbursing officers June 30, 1864	1,797,387.16
Amount of appropriations remaining in the Treasury at same date	4,978,791.97
Total	45,279,002.12

The estimates for the next fiscal year, which have been submitted, are predicated from the average amounts actually required and expended during similar periods lately passed, taking into consideration supplies which will remain over for use during the year and supposing a similar scale and character of military forces and operations. On this basis the amounts estimated are as nearly accurate as it is possible to make them, and any curtailment, therefore, in the appropriations, without a warranting change in the condition of the country, will only result in a necessary future call to supply deficiencies.

The ordnance, arms, and other ordnance supplies which this department has procured by fabrication and purchase and which it has supplied to the troops during the past fiscal year, as also those at the arsenals and ordnance depots, are shown in detail by the accompanying statements. From these it will be seen that the fabrications and

purchases during the year include the following quantities and kinds of principal articles:

Field cannon of different calibers		957
Siege cannon of different calibers		355
Sea-coast and garrison of different calibers		448
Cannon-balls, shells, and other projectiles for field guns		1,028,427
Cannon-balls, shells, and other projectiles for siege guns		218,157
Cannon-balls, shells, and other projectiles for sea-coast forts		427,660
Artillery carriages for field service		824
Artillery carriages for siege service		276
Small-arms for mounted troops		179,615
Infantry accouterments	sets	523,678
Cavalry accouterments	do	93,410
Horse equipments	do	173,463
Artillery harness for two horses	do	3,504
Gunpowder	pounds	8,409,400
Lead and bullets	do	12,740,046
Ammunition for artillery	rounds	823,314
Artillery carriages for sea-coast forts		629
Mortar beds		49
Caissons, traveling forges, and battery wagons		583
Small-arms for foot troops		622,910
Ammunition for small-arms	rounds	169,490,429
Percussion-caps		275,204,370
Friction-primers for cannon		2,376,643

In addition to the procurement of the foregoing articles, a large quantity of materials for munitions of war has been partially made up at the arsenals, and advanced toward completion in different degrees. Much work has also been done in repairing arms, equipments, gun-carriages, and other ordnance stores, which have been worn or injured in service, converting them from unserviceable articles into good, strong military supplies, in all respects fit for use in war.

The principal ordnance supplies which have been furnished for the military service during the past fiscal year are as follows, viz:

Field cannon of different calibers		568
Siege cannon of different calibers		258
Sea-coast cannon of different calibers		315
Cannon-balls, shells, and other projectiles for field guns		1,224,618
Cannon-balls, shells, and other projectiles for siege guns		259,753
Cannon-balls, shells, and other projectiles for sea-coast forts		429,382
Artillery carriages for field service		565
Artillery carriages for siege service		186
Artillery carriages for sea-coast forts		561
Horse equipments	sets	152,067
Artillery harness for two horses	do	2,243
Gunpowder	pounds	7,544,044
Mortar beds		137
Caissons, traveling forges, and battery wagons		347
Small-arms for foot troops		291,506
Small-arms for mounted troops		164,404
Infantry accouterments	sets	320,254
Cavalry accouterments	do	27,480
Lead and bullets	pounds	7,624,785
Ammunition for artillery	rounds	464,549
Ammunition for small-arms	do	112,087,553
Percussion-caps		198,519,665
Friction-primers for cannon		2,130,490

There were also issued from the arsenals and ordnance depots during the year all the horse medicines required for artillery horses, picket and lariat ropes, and a great many appendages and spare parts of equipments, accouterments, and small-arms, with armorers' and saddlers' tools for repairs in the field.

The stock on hand at the arsenals at the end of the last fiscal year embraced the following principal articles, viz:

Field cannon of different calibers		875
Siege cannon of different calibers		846
Sea-coast and garrison of different calibers		812
Cannon-balls, shells, and other projectiles for field guns		278,344
Cannon-balls, shells, and other projectiles for siege guns		193,297
Artillery carriages for field service		618
Artillery carriages for siege service		134
Artillery carriages for sea-coast forts		790
Mortar beds		142
Caissons, traveling forges, and battery wagons		853
Cannon-balls, shells, and other projectiles for sea-coast forts		469,619
Small-arms for mounted troops		56,897
Infantry accouterments	sets	355,484
Cavalry accouterments	do	68,428
Horse equipments	do	26,958
Gunpowder	pounds	2,329,230
Small-arms for foot troops		1,167,405
Lead and bullets	pounds	36,797,481
Ammunition for artillery	rounds	851,269
Ammunition for small-arms	do	209,315,880
Percussion-caps		150,931,237
Artillery harness for two horses	sets	3,029
Friction-primers for cannon		1,251,842

The increase in the manufacturing capacities of the arsenals and armories has already gone far toward supplying the large demand for arms and other ordnance stores, and, in conjunction with private manufactories in this country, has rendered us independent of foreign supplies. The greater accuracy of the manufacture of such stores at the U. S. armory and arsenals of construction, and the more uniform and better quality of the articles so manufactured, renders it advisable to increase the manufacturing capacity of these establishments to such an extent as will supply all the arms and ordnance stores required for the military service, and which the Government manufactories have the means and the right to fabricate. With this view there was an appropriation made at the last session of Congress, and I have taken measures to apply it to the purpose for which it was designed at each of the arsenals in the manner that will best effect the object and augment and facilitate the operations carried on at each, by such enlargements and additions to the workshops and machinery as experience has shown to be wanted. The capacity of the National Armory at Springfield, Mass., is adequate to the manufacture of 300,000 rifled muskets annually. The arms there made are of the best quality and most approved pattern of muzzle-loading arms, and their cost, including interest on the entire capital invested in the armory, does not exceed $12 per arm, with appendages complete. In pursuance of the provisions of the act approved April 19, 1864, possession has been taken of Rock Island for the purpose of building and maintaining thereon an arsenal for the construction, deposit, and repairs of arms and munitions of war. Some of the requisite buildings for these purposes are under construction, and the residue will be commenced and carried to completion as soon as practicable. There are on hand at this date in the arsenals and armory of the United States, exclusive of arms in the hands of troops, 650,000 rifled muskets of the Springfield pattern, and 100,000 Enfield rifles, making a stock on hand of 750,000 of first-class rifled small-arms for foot troops. Our present stock on hand of carbines for cavalry is but 25,000. We have no Government manufactory of these arms, but

obtain them from private armories, with which there are now outstanding contracts for 136,000. As soon as the armory authorized to be built at Rock Island can be put in operation it is contemplated to commence the fabrication of these arms in the Government shops. The use of breech-loading arms in our service has, with few exceptions, been confined to mounted troops. So far as our limited experience goes, it indicates the advisability of extending this armament to our infantry also; and this experience is corroborated by that of several foreign nations into the military service of which the breech-loader has been, or is about to be, introduced as the exclusive fire-arm for both cavalry and infantry. It is, therefore, intended to make this change of manufacture at our national armories so soon as the best model for a breech-loading arm can be established by full and thorough tests and trials, and the requisite modifications of the present machinery for fabricating that model can be made. The alteration of our present model of muzzle-loading arms is also a very desirable measure, both on account of economy and improvement in the character of these arms. It is thought that they can be altered at a moderate cost and in a short time to very efficient breech-loading arms. The details for effecting both these measures will receive the early attention of this Bureau.

The danger of keeping large supplies of gunpowder at our arsenals, which are generally in the vicinity of closely-populated districts, makes it a matter of importance, if not of necessity, to provide for an ample depository for this article in some safe place. For this purpose a proper location should be selected by a board of competent officers, and extensive magazines erected thereon capable of storing 100,000 barrels of powder. Such a location should be in a dry climate, sufficiently remote from a city or a dense population to avoid destruction of property or life by accidental explosion, and of easy access, or capable of being made so, for the transportation of powder to and from it. The site being selected and secured, there will be no difficulty in devising suitable plans for the magazines. Legislative action will be necessary, it is thought, to authorize the selection and acquisition of the site, which should be done as soon as possible. Plans and estimates for the construction of the magazines, and of means of easy access to them, according to the nature of the site, can then be readily prepared and submitted.

In this connection I must notice the fact that the Government has no manufactory of gunpowder, but is entirely dependent on private powder mills for its supplies of this essential article. These mills have been able to keep up generally with the wants of the Government, and the same may be expected from them in future, but it is very important that the Government should have the means of preparing a standard of quality for gunpowder, and of prescribing the exact proportions of the components and the mode of manufacture necessary to secure the production of powder of that standard quality. In order to do this a Government powder mill, under the control of U. S. officers, should be established. It will not be necessary to have a large Government powder manufactory, but only one of sufficient capacity to fabricate standard samples, and powder for experimental purposes. To this may also be added the preparation of gun cotton for the special military purposes wherein its use is preferable to that of gunpowder. Recent experiments, carefully made at one of our arsenals, with General Lenk's improved gun cotton, show that it can be used to great advantage over gunpowder for filling shells, for mines, for destroying bridges, for removing obstruc-

tions, and for submarine explosions. The recoil of the gun is much less with a charge of gun cotton than with one of gunpowder, giving to the projectile the same initial velocity. This admits of the use of much lighter field guns with gun cotton for the propelling charge, as is the case in the Austrian service, and gives them a superior mobility, affording great advantages, particularly over soft and difficult roads or fields of battle. In view of the great advantages for some special military purposes which the improved gun cotton of Baron General Lenk is known to possess, it is recommended that the privilege of making it after his patented process be obtained, with full information as to all the details of the process of manufacture. The principal European nations have already adopted this course, and the British Government is now experimenting on the gun cotton made at the Waltham Abbey Powder Works. Although the improved process of General Lenk has accomplished important results, it is believed that much remains yet to be done to modify the action of gun cotton so as to adapt it still better to military purposes, and, like many other new ideas and processes of manufacture which have been introduced into our military service, there is little doubt that it may soon be so improved as to overcome the objections to its more general, if not universal, use.

A most essential want of the military service, and one which has been most seriously felt, is that of a suitable ground for the proof and experimental firing of ordnance and small-arms. New inventions and improvements in these are constantly brought to the notice of the department, the practical value of which can only be ascertained by experiment. Some of these inventions or improvements are seen by examination to possess the advantages claimed for them, while grave doubts arise as to whether these advantages are not more than counterbalanced by defects growing out of the very devices relied on by the inventors for attaining advantages. Others are altogether theoretical, and require the test of actual trial to verify or refute their supposed merits. These inventions and improvements should not be disregarded, as they may result in important benefits to the public service. It will not do to stand still and rest content with what we have already attained. We must entertain and prove plans and devices for improving munitions of war if we are to keep pace in these with other nations, and in order to do so we must have the means of proving them. We are now without the proper means of so doing, and it is suggested and earnestly advised that a proper proving and experimental ground be selected and acquired. The selection should be made by a board of officers of professional acquirements and experience; and authority should be given to the Secretary of War to purchase a sufficient quantity of the ground so selected to serve for the purposes of proof and experiment with ordnance, small-arms, and other munitions of war.

The heavy gun of 20-inch caliber, for sea-coast fortifications, has been successfully cast and finished, and a suitable carriage to mount it has been prepared. It is now ready for experimental trials at Fort Hamilton, in New York Harbor, and the proper targets and other preparations for testing its efficiency against the strongest war vessels, and ascertaining the best manner of handling it in service, have been ordered to be made. The results of these trials will demonstrate whether the expectations which theory warrants, of the destructive effects of this gun and its value for defensive works covering narrow passes, are realized, and whether such guns should be multiplied; and if so, to what extent. If they should establish the affirmative of this question, the cost of their trials will be far outweighed by the advan-

tages obtained from them; if otherwise, the loss will be insignificant in itself, and will probably be a gain eventually, by preventing future experiments in the same line, and settling the question of the largest effective caliber for sea-coast cannon.

The armies in the field have been amply supplied with good and effective arms, equipments, and ammunition, and the armament of the fortifications of the country has been kept in good order and strengthened during the past year. No effort will be spared to continue the same and to improve the quality and efficiency of ordnance supplies for the future.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. DYER,

Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

Statement of ordnance, arms, ammunition, and other ordnance stores, procured and supplied to the Army during the year ending June 30, 1864; and the quantity remaining on hand June 30, 1864.

No. 1.—CANNON AND MORTARS.

	Field guns.	Siege guns.	Sea-coast guns and mortars.	Total.
On hand June 30, 1863	484	249	679	1,412
Purchased since	959	355	448	1,762
Total	1,443	604	1,127	3,174
Issued to the Army during year ending June 30, 1864	568	258	315	1,141
Remaining on hand June 30, 1864	875	346	812	2,033

No. 2.—CANNON-BALLS, SHELLS, AND OTHER PROJECTILES.

	For field guns.	For siege guns.	For sea-coast guns and mortars.	Total.
On hand June 30, 1863	474,515	234,893	471,341	1,180,749
Purchased since	1,028,427	218,157	427,660	1,674,244
Total	1,502,942	453,050	899,001	2,854,993
Issued to the Army during year ending June 30, 1864	1,224,618	259,753	429,382	1,914,753
Remaining on hand June 30, 1864	278,324	193,297	469,619	941,240

No. 3.—ARTILLERY CARRIAGES.

	Field.	Siege.	Sea-coast.	Mortar beds.	Caissons.	Traveling forges.	Battery wag-ons.
On hand June 30, 1863	359	44	722	230	360	92	65
Purchased since	571	68	191	.....	450	.....	.....
Fabricated during year ending June 30, 1864	253	208	438	49	52	48	33
Total	1,183	320	1,351	279	862	140	98
Issued to the Army during year ending June 30, 1864	565	186	561	137	246	70	31
Remaining on hand June 30, 1864	618	134	790	142	616	70	67

Statement of ordnance, arms, ammunition, &c.—Continued.

No. 4.—SMALL-ARMS.

	Muskets and rifles.	Carbines.	Pistols.	Sabers and swords.	Total.
On hand June 30, 1863	896,001	13,325	28,901	82,671	960,898
Purchased since	350,300	102,685	76,930	96,433	626,348
Fabricated at the national armory	272,610	.....	.....	.....	272,610
Total	1,458,911	116,010	105,831	179,104	1,859,856
Issued during year ending June 30, 1864	291,506	93,394	71,010	98,459	554,369
Remaining on hand June 30, 1864	1,167,405	22,616	34,821	80,645	1,305,487

No. 5.—ACCOUTERMENTS, &C.

	Accouterments.		Horse equipments.	Artillery harness for two horses.	Saddle blankets.
	Infantry.	Cavalry.			
On hand June 30, 1863	162,010	2,498	5,562	1,767	51,126
Purchased since that date	509,578	91,410	163,403	2,284	236,571
Fabricated since that date	14,100	2,000	10,060	1,221	.....
Total	685,688	95,908	179,025	5,272	287,697
Issued during year ending June 30, 1864	330,254	27,480	152,067	2,243	207,868
Remaining on hand June 30, 1864	355,434	68,428	26,958	3,029	79,829

No. 6.—ARTILLERY AMMUNITION.

	Field guns.	Siege guns.	Sea-coast guns and mortars.	Total.
On hand June 30, 1863	387,279	73,434	31,791	492,504
Purchased since that date	44,329	.....	.....	44,329
Fabricated since that date	720,526	54,922	3,537	778,985
Total	1,152,134	128,356	35,328	1,315,818
Issued during year ending June 30, 1864	358,679	75,347	30,523	464,549
Remaining on hand June 30, 1864	793,455	53,009	4,805	851,269

No. 7.—SMALL-ARM AMMUNITION, &C.

	Cartridges for small-arms.	Percussion-caps.	Friction-primers.	Fuses.
On hand June 30, 1863	151,913,012	74,246,530	1,005,629	613,547
Purchased since that date	58,066,155	164,156,372	67,573	234,959
Fabricated since that date	111,424,266	111,048,000	2,309,070	890,098
Total	321,403,433	349,450,902	3,382,272	1,738,604
Issued during year ending June 30, 1864	112,087,553	198,519,665	2,130,430	757,750
Remaining on hand June 30, 1864	209,315,880	150,931,237	1,251,842	980,854

Statement of ordnance, arms, ammunition, &c.—Continued.

No. 8.—POWDER, &C.

	Powder.	Niter.	Sulphur.	Lead.	Bullets and buckshot.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
On hand June 30, 1863	1,463,874	8,155,079	1,137,163	30,917,728	1,139,835
Purchased since	8,409,400			9,250,446	1,489,000
Taken up from condemned stores, &c.				2,000,000	
Fabricated since					11,123,852
Total	9,873,274	8,155,079	1,137,163	42,168,174	13,753,287
Issued and expended in manufacture	7,544,044	34,839	515,109	11,499,215	7,634,785
Remaining on hand June 30, 1864	2,329,230	8,120,240	622,054	30,668,929	6,128,502

A. B. DYER,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Ordnance.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 276. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, October 24, 1864.*

I. All officers and enlisted men of volunteers who are on recruiting service in the several States, except those detailed by orders from the Adjutant-General's Office, will return to their respective commands by the 12th day of November, 1864. All who fail to present themselves at their proper posts on that day will be reported by their immediate commanders, through the proper military channels, to the Adjutant-General of the Army—the officers for muster-out of service, the enlisted men for arrest as deserters.

II. Hereafter no details for the volunteer recruiting service will be made except by the War Department.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *October 25, 1864—4.30 p. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

I have no objection to permitting every French subject in the South, or, in fact, every foreigner, no matter what his nationality, to pass out, North or to their native country, by way of City Point. Please so inform the Honorable Secretary of State.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

[OCTOBER 27, 1864.—For Hurlbut's General Orders, No. 154, authorizing the organization of two regiments of colored volunteer infantry in New Orleans, &c., see Series I, Vol. XLI, Part IV, p. 266.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, October 31, 1864.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this department for the past year:

The difficulties springing from a sudden and vast increase of business have been measurably overcome. Under the immediate supervision of seven assistants of the Adjutant-General's Department the various branches of duty have been systematized, principal and subordinate clerks have been instructed, and the business is now transacted with promptness and efficiency. Great praise is due both the officers and clerks for the fidelity and cheerful alacrity with which they have devoted themselves, without regard to hours, to the public interests.

RECRUITING FOR THE REGULAR ARMY.

The superior advantages offered for recruiting volunteer over regular regiments, in the shorter terms of enlistment and greater local bounties paid, have materially interfered with filling the ranks of the regulars. Nevertheless, by assiduous attention a greater success has been reached than was anticipated. Only two principal depots for the general service are now maintained, one for infantry at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, and one for mounted service at Carlisle, Pa. At these points the recruits are collected and forwarded to batteries and regiments in the field. Sub-depots, which are also the headquarters of the regiments, are maintained at Fort Trumbull, Conn., for Third Artillery; Fort Richmond, New York Harbor, for Fifth Artillery; Newport Barracks, Ky., for Second Infantry; Fort Wood, New York Harbor, for Sixth Infantry; Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, for Eighth Infantry; Fort Independence, Boston Harbor, for Eleventh Infantry; Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor, for Twelfth Infantry; Newport Barracks, Ky., for Thirteenth Infantry; Fort Trumbull, Conn., for Fourteenth Infantry; Fort Adams, R. I., for Fifteenth Infantry; Fort Ontario, N. Y., for Sixteenth Infantry; Fort Preble, Me., for Seventeenth Infantry; Camp Thomas, Ohio, for Eighteenth Infantry; Fort Wayne, Mich., for Nineteenth Infantry.

The management of all the recruiting service for the Regular Army is under the immediate superintendence of Brig. Gen. P. St. G. Cooke, whose headquarters are at New York City. He is assisted by the commanding officers of the several regiments, who are the superintendents for their own regiments. The plan pursued has been to assign a certain district to each regiment within which its own officers are sent out to recruit for it. Officers and enlisted men who are only fit for light duty in consequence of wounds or sickness are usually thus employed, and when restored they are sent to relieve others in the field who require the change. Occasionally, when a whole regiment has become so much reduced in strength as to seriously impair its efficiency, it has been sent home to its depot and its officers and men detached to open rendezvous to recruit for it. A number of regular recruiting officers have also been employed from time to time in assisting to muster volunteers into the service, besides attending to their own duties.

VOLUNTEER SERVICE.

For the safe-keeping of recruits and drafted men obtained by provost-marshals and other recruiting officers, and to facilitate the forwarding of them to regiments in the field, twenty-one depots are established in the principal States at convenient points. They are located as follows:

One at Portland, for the State of Maine; one at Concord, for the State of New Hampshire; one at Gallupe's Island, Boston, for the State of Massachusetts; one at New Haven, Conn., for the States of Vermont, Rhode Island, and Connecticut; one at Hart's Island, New York Harbor, and one at Elmira, N. Y., for the State of New York; one at Trenton, for the State of New Jersey; one at Philadelphia, one at Pittsburg, and one at Carlisle, for the State of Pennsylvania; one at Baltimore, for the States of Delaware and Maryland; one at Columbus, for the State of Ohio; one at Jackson, for the State of Michigan; one at Indianapolis, for the State of Indiana; one at Springfield, for the State of Illinois; one at Madison, for the State of Wisconsin; one at Davenport, for the State of Iowa; one at Fort Snelling, for the State of Minnesota; one at Saint Louis, for the State of Missouri; one at Nashville, for the State of Tennessee; one at Louisville, for the State of Kentucky.

At these depots the recruits receive such clothing as they may require and the bounty to which they are entitled. They are also examined a second time by a board of medical officers, which pronounces finally upon their fitness for the Army, and if passed they are promptly forwarded to their regiments. Details of officers and enlisted men are made from the several armies, who are employed in guarding the depots and in escorting detachments to the regiments to which they are assigned. The troops of the Veteran Reserve Corps have also been of great service on this duty

Under the act of Congress approved February 24, 1864, providing for transfers from the military to the naval service, there have been 3,568 enlisted men forwarded from the several armies and departments to the different naval stations.

In addition to the twenty-one general rendezvous, there are six special rendezvous in the rebel States for the reception of recruits obtained under section 3 of the act of Congress approved July 4, 1864, which are located as follows:

At Camp Casey, near Alexandria, Va., for Northeast Virginia; at Fort Monroe, Va., for Southeast Virginia; at New Berne, N. C., for the State of North Carolina; at Hilton Head, S. C., for the States of South Carolina and Florida; at Vicksburg, Miss., for the State of Mississippi; at Nashville, Tenn., for the States of Georgia and Alabama.

The benefit resulting from the boards of examination for sick and wounded officers instituted at Annapolis and Cincinnati cannot be too highly estimated. Through their means officers who might otherwise have been quite unemployed, because only fit for light duty, have been designated for detail on courts-martial, for service at the rendezvous for volunteers and drafted men, at camps for rebel prisoners, at camps of distribution for convalescents, stragglers, &c., and for recruiting and mustering duty. Thus the armies in the field have been relieved from detachments which otherwise would necessarily have been made from them.

The recommendation of these boards usually determines the action of the Department as to discharging sick and wounded officers from

the service, or granting them leaves of absence, or returning them to light duty and to their regiments.

The official records of such officers are thus made more accurate, and unjust charges of absence without leave are in consequence frequently removed, while the evil of unauthorized absence has been very much reduced by the regulation requiring all officers absent from duty on account of disability to present themselves at the points where the boards are in session as soon as they are able to travel.

In connection with these boards a military commission is in constant session in the city of Washington to decide upon cases of alleged absence without leave and other offenses. With something of the formality of court-martial proceedings, this commission examines testimony, both documentary and oral, and receives the explanations of the accused. The names of officers cited before it are published in newspapers, with the warning that they will be subject to summary dismissal if they fail to appear within the specified time. Thus all absent officers are held to a strict account unless they comply with the regulation requiring them to advise the department of their address and authority for absence by periodical reports. The effect of this system is apparent from the fact that, whereas in the course of a single month from 100 to 200 officers were frequently reported absent without leave before its institution, but 364 have been published and referred to the commission, for offenses of every kind, from December 1, 1863, to October 31, 1864.

CHAPLAINS.

There seems to be some slight amendment necessary in the legislation concerning chaplains, by which the basis of their rank shall be better defined. The act of April 9, 1864, section 1, gives them "rank without command," and provides that they "shall be borne on the field and staff rolls next after the surgeons. From this the inference is drawn, though, it is believed, erroneously, that chaplains are to hold a new intermediate grade below that of major, which is a full surgeon's rank, and above that of captain. It was probably the intention of the act that chaplains should be rescued from the anomalous position they before occupied, being neither commissioned officers nor enlisted men, and should take a position on the official records among the noncombatant commissioned staff; that their place was to be next after the medical officers, the term surgeon in the act being used simply in a general sense, and not being intended to attach to it the specific military rank of "major." The amendment suggested, then, is that the chaplain's rank shall be, as it formerly was in reference to pay and allowances, assimilated to that of captain, and that their names shall appear on the rolls and returns next after those of the medical officers.

INCREASE OF PAY FOR OFFICERS' SERVANTS.

By the act of June 20, 1864, the pay of enlisted soldiers was raised from $13 to $16 a month. Under a decision of the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, dated July 9, 1864, this increase has been withheld in the item of allowance for private servants from the pay of commissioned officers. The subject having been referred by way of appeal, through the Adjutant-General, the following remarks were indorsed, which are here quoted, in the hope that the attention of Congress will

be directed to the correction of what is deemed to be an error in the application of the law:

The actual pay of an officer is made up of several items, as pay for himself, subsistence for himself, pay of servants, subsistence of servants, and clothing of servants. Section 12, act of April 24, 1816, allows for each private servant actually kept in service, not exceeding the number authorized by law, "the pay, rations, and clothing of a private soldier, or money in lieu thereof." Section 1 of the act of February 21, 1857, fixes the cost of rations at 30 cents. The order of the Secretary of War, of June, 1827, fixes the monthly commutation for clothing allowance at $2.50. These items vary from month to month in actual cost, and it is therefore necessary to have a fixed rate of commutation. Not so the rate of pay. Whenever the pay of a private soldier has been increased this item of the officer's pay has been in like manner increased. The only exception is made by the act of July 17, 1862, section 4, as follows: "That the first section of the act approved August 6, 1861, entitled an act to increase the pay of the privates in the Regular Army and in the volunteers in the service of the United States, and for other purposes, shall not be so construed, after the passage of this act, as to increase the emoluments of the commissioned officers of the Army." This act, in terms, refers to a particular act of August 6, 1861, and to no other. Only a very strained interpretation could give it application to any or all acts which might thenceforth be passed on the subject.

There is a military necessity, apart from that urged by Colonel Bell on the score of increased taxes and rates of living, why officers should not be excluded from the benefits of the increase. It has been remarked already, by officers of judgment and experience, that too little difference between the pay and allowances of enlisted men and commissioned officers serves to engender insubordination. The enlisted men already provided with clothing, rations, and everything they need for support, and not called on for any considerable expenditure of money, would have comparatively equal available means with their officers, who are generally obliged to exercise great economy. Feeling this real equality of condition, the men naturally discover no essential distinction between their officers and themselves, and are not ready to yield them the obedience necessary to discipline and efficiency. From remarks made by members of Congress on this subject, it is believed that the increase of pay by act of August 6, 1861, was given to create a special inducement to men to enlist, which was not required to obtain the requisite number of commissioned officers. The draft system was not then in operation. This motive did not exist in passing the act of June 20, 1864, and it is understood to have been the intention, as expressed by certain members of Congress in this last case, to indirectly increase the compensation of officers while directly enacting it for enlisted men.

CAPTURED FLAGS.

Over 200 flags, captured from the rebels in various battles, have been received at this office. They have been properly labeled, registered, and deposited for safe-keeping. Many others are supposed to have been disposed of by persons who captured, or had them in possession, in ignorance of their being public property.

MEDALS OF HONOR.

The accompanying list (marked D) shows the names of 106 enlisted men to whom medals of honor have been awarded, by order of the Secretary of War, for taking colors from the enemy in battle, and for other acts of distinguished bravery. It is respectfully recommended that the list be published with this report.

By resolution of Congress approved July 12, 1862, 2,000 "medals of honor" were authorized to be prepared for presentation "to such non-commissioned officers and privates as shall most distinguish themselves by their gallantry in action, and other soldierlike qualities." By section 6 of the act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses, approved March 3, 1863, a new appropriation is made for striking from the dies already prepared an additional number of medals, to be presented not only to enlisted men but to officers.

The medal of honor is of bronze, of neat device, and is highly prized by those on whom it has been bestowed. Hitherto no medals have been conferred upon commissioned officers, apparently under the idea that at some future day their acts of distinguished bravery would be recognized by brevets. It is believed that in the majority of cases the award of a gold or a silver medal would be quite as acceptable as the brevet and of more substantial value, especially in the volunteer service. Under the act of March 3, 1863, brevet rank carries with it no increase of pay or allowances in the volunteer service, and at the expiration of the term of the officer the brevet will, of course, cease with his other rank. If an act were passed to authorize it, a prompt and gratifying acknowledgment of distinguished services could be made by publishing a general order awarding to the officer "the gold medal" or the "silver medal," with the privilege of engraving thereon the name and date of the battle in which his gallantry was conspicuous. In case of his again winning distinction, he would be authorized in general orders to add to the inscription upon his medal the name and date of his new exploit. If both gold and silver medals were authorized, there would be no objection to the same officer being the recipient of both if won by meritorious conduct at different times and different in degree. The system of medals need in nowise interfere with the conferring of brevet rank in cases where such rank might be actually exercised in high commands or at the discretion of the President, but it would relieve the pressure for brevets on the part of the many officers who justly believe they have won a title to some mark of honor and would avoid the many vexed questions likely to arise from the possession of brevet rank by so large a number of officers as can reasonably prefer a claim to reward.

PRINTING OFFICIAL REPORTS.

In compliance with the resolution of Congress approved May 19, 1864, to provide for the printing of official reports of the operations of the armies of the United States arranged in their proper chronological order, since December 1, 1860, a large part of the reports have been copied, and the work of copying the remainder is progressing. All officers of the Army from whom such reports are due and who have not forwarded them have been called upon to transmit them without delay. The work, when properly arranged and indexed as required by the resolution, will be of great historical value and should not be hurried to completion until it can be properly done.

The report of Bvt. Col. C. W. Foster, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, of the affairs of the Bureau for Colored Troops, is herewith submitted.* Colonel Foster has exhibited much ability and good judgment in conducting his business.

The officers of the Adjutant-General's Department are employed as follows:

One brigadier-general on special service organizing troops in the Southwest; one colonel in charge of the Adjutant-General's Office, War Department; one colonel and five majors, assistants in the Adjutant-General's Office; one lieutenant-colonel (brigadier-general of volunteers), adjutant-general of the Army of the Potomac; one lieutenant-colonel on duty at headquarters of a military department; one lieutenant-colonel, Provost-Marshal-General; one lieutenant-colonel,

* See p. 788.

major-general of volunteers; one major on duty in the Provost-Marshal-General's Bureau; one major on inspecting duty; one major awaiting orders; one major, colonel commanding a regiment of volunteers; two majors on duty in the War Department; one major on the staff of the General-in-Chief.

Respectfully submitted.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

A.

Statement showing the number of enlistments and re-enlistments made in the Regular Army from January 1, 1864, to October 31, 1864, inclusive, compiled from reports forwarded to this office by recruiting officers.

Month.	General service.	Mounted service.	Fifth Artillery.	Eleventh Infantry.	Twelfth Infantry.	Thirteenth Infantry.	Fourteenth Infantry.	Fifteenth Infantry.	Sixteenth Infantry.	Seventeenth Infantry.	Eighteenth Infantry.	Nineteenth Infantry.	Engineer Corps.	Signal Corps.	Total for each month.
January	303	74	44	12	31	12	117	32	74	24	20	27	19	30	819
February	636	286	114	96	65	138	188	264	194	61	62	41	149	....	2,294
March	574	187	108	75	91	115	118	123	266	45	9	37	28	....	1,775
April	807	93	83	154	56	45	42	106	32	41	20	38	4	....	1,521
May	196	115	48	43	24	30	47	34	37	20	10	63	1	....	668
June	154	79	22	30	20	17	35	36	46	3	16	59	....	....	517
July	354	106	26	60	25	21	23	15	55	13	46	112	13	....	869
August	422	227	48	125	64	14	160	18	166	13	59	147	....	....	1,463
September	568	102	122	66	60	39	143	24	309	57	17	63	....	....	1,570
October	483	115	59	94	27	23	41	38	122	37	27	31	10	....	1,107
Re-enlistments	205	180	37	....	18	50	95	129	51	....	34	....	87	30	916
Total	4,202	1,564	711	755	481	504	1,009	818	1,352	314	320	618	311	60	13,619

R. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

B.

Statement showing the number of enlisted men transferred from the Army to the Navy up to and including October 31, 1864, as shown in latest reports.

	Number transferred.
Department of the East	404
Department of the Susquehanna	74
Department of Virginia and North Carolina	1,055
Army of the Potomac	1,218
Northern Department	93
Department of the Cumberland	79
Department of Washington	420
Department of the Missouri	6
Department of the Gulf	171
Ninth Corps	2
Department of the South	40
Department of West Virginia	6
Total	3,568

D. D PERKINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
November 17, 1864.

C.

Exhibit of recruits (volunteer and drafted) for old and new organizations, forwarded to field; veteran volunteers furloughed from and returned to armies in the field; volunteers mustered out and discharged by expiration of term, and 100-days' troops forwarded to field and discharged, all under the direction of the Adjutant-General's Office, from November 1, 1863, to October 31, 1864.

States.	Volunteer recruits for one, two, and three years, for old and new organizations, forwarded to field. *a*	Veteran volunteers sent to their respective States on furlough, and returned therefrom to armies in field.	Drafted men forwarded to field.	Three-years' volunteers mustered out and discharged on account of expiration of term, so far as reported.				100-days' troops forwarded to field. *b*			100-days' troops returned to States and mustered out on account of expiration of term. *b*		
				Regiments.	Companies.	Batteries.	Strength.	Regiments.	Companies.	Strength.	Regiments.	Companies.	Strength.
Connecticut	7,507	3,538	1,484	7	....	1	609	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
Delaware	1,078	404	171	1	....	....	341	1	....	900	1	....	900
Illinois	21,633	16,392	2,702	40	4	1	6,556	13	2	11,880	13	2	11,880
Indiana	22,050	11,490	2,741	15	....	2	5,177	8	....	7,200	8	....	7,200
Iowa	8,289	6,895	1,296	16	....	3	2,895	4	4	3,960	4	4	3,960
Kansas	1,245	425	.....	1	....	....	43	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
Kentucky	15,300	3,057	955	8	....	2	1,225	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
Maine	6,176	3,533	1,615	9	....	....	985	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
Maryland	2,952	2,003	1,663	7	1	2	1,708	1	4	1,260	1	4	1,260
Massachusetts	19,331	5,994	939	21	....	4	3,825	5	....	4,500	5	....	4,500
Minnesota	4,266	1,197	212	2	....	1	515	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
Michigan	18,640	5,197	1,579	11	....	1	1,575	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
Missouri	19,766	2,231	11	12	....	1	3,284	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
New Hampshire	6,225	1,617	1,947	4	....	1	503	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
New Jersey	10,189	2,838	2,359	11	....	2	2,058	1	....	900	1	....	900
New York	68,363	19,426	3,611	35	9	9	2,097	7	6	3,420	7	6	3,420
Ohio	43,012	19,928	4,763	43	....	8	5,005	42	....	37,800	42	....	37,800
Pennsylvania	58,583	18,607	5,311	47	....	5	8,478	6	8	6,120	6	8	6,120
Rhode Island	1,779	1,089	65	2	....	....	338	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
Vermont	5,912	1,920	528	5	....	....	940	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
West Virginia	2,879	2,636	.....	7	1	4	1,609	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
Wisconsin	16,404	5,765	2,249	9	....	3	1,512	3	....	2,700	3	....	2,700
District of Columbia	880	118	836	....	1	....	96	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
Enlistments in rebel States.	2,831	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
Re-enlistments under General Orders No. 135 of 1864.	1,189	.....	*c* 691	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
Total	366,459	136,300	42,727	313	16	55	51,174	91	24	80,640	91	24	80,640

a Ten per cent. is taken as the approximate difference between number mustered in and number forwarded to field. This difference or loss results from desertions and discharges on account of physical disability, subsequent to muster in and prior to the men being ready to be forwarded to regiments and companies.

b The term being short, there were but few casualties from disease and battle between dates of muster in and muster out. The numbers mustered in and mustered out are therefore set down as the same.

c Special assignments.

RECAPITULATION.

Forwarded to field.

One, two, and three years' recruits, for old and new organizations	366,459	
Drafted men	42,727	
100-days' troops	80,640	
		489,826

Mustered out and discharged.

Three-years' volunteers	51,174	
100-days' troops	80,640	
		131,814
Veterans furloughed and returned to field		136,300
Total discharged, forwarded, and furloughed		757,940

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
November 17, 1864.

D.

Medals of honor.

No.	Name.	Rank.	Company.	Regiment.
1	Frederick C. Anderson	Private	H	18th Massachusetts Veteran Volunteers.
2	Robert Buffum		H	21st Ohio Volunteers.
3	William Bensinger		G	Do.
4	Wilson Wright Brown	Corporal	F	Do.
5	Chester B. Bowen	Color corporal	I	1st New York Dragoons.
6	Philip Baybutt	Private	A	2d Massachusetts Cavalry.
7	Gabriel Cole	do	I	5th Michigan Cavalry.
8	John Creed	do	D	22d Illinois Veteran Volunteers.
9	James Connors	do	E	43d New York Volunteers.
10	Daniel A. Dorsey		H	33d Ohio Volunteers.
11	Henry M. Fox	Sergeant	M	5th Michigan Cavalry.
12	John Gray		B	5th Ohio Volunteers.
13	Isaac Gause	Corporal	E	2d Ohio Cavalry.
14	Martin J. Hawkins		A	33d Ohio Volunteers.
15	John C. Hease	Corporal	A	8th U. S. Infantry.
16	Franklin Hogan	do	A	45th Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers.
17	Edward R. Hanford	Private	H	2d U. S. Cavalry.
18	Samuel Johnston		G	9th Pennsylvania Reserves.
19	Willie Johnson		D	3d Vermont Volunteers.
20	William Knight		E	21st Ohio Volunteers.
21	Thomas Kelly	Private		6th New York Cavalry.
22	Frank Leslie	do		4th New York Cavalry.
23	George W. Lucas	do	C	3d Missouri Cavalry.
24	Andrew J. Lorish	Commissary-sergeant		1st New York Dragoons.
25	Elihu H. Mason	Sergeant	K	21st Ohio Volunteers.
26	Harry Joseph Mandy	First sergeant		4th New York Cavalry.
27	Patrick H. McEnroe	Sergeant	D	6th New York Cavalry.
28	George E. Meach	Farrier	I	Do.
29	George G. Moore	Private	D	[11th] West Virginia Volunteer Infantry.
30	Thomas Murphy	Corporal	K	158th New York Volunteers.
31	Jacob Parrott		K	33d Ohio Volunteers.
32	William Pittenger	Corporal	G	2d Ohio Volunteers.
33	John R. Porter	Sergeant	G	21st Ohio Volunteers.
34	William Henry Reddick	Corporal	B	33d Ohio Volunteers.
35	Otis O. Roberts	Sergeant	H	6th Maine Volunteers.
36	George W. Reed	Private	E	11th Pennsylvania Volunteers.
37	George Reynolds	do	M	9th New York Cavalry.
38	James Smith		I	2d Ohio Volunteers.
39	John Shilling	First sergeant	H	3d Delaware Volunteers.
40	John Wollam		C	33d Ohio Volunteers.
41	Mark Wood	Corporal	C	21st Ohio Volunteers.
42	John A. Wilson		C	Do.
43	David H. Scofield	Quartermaster sergt.		5th New York Cavalry.
44	T. M. Wells	Chief bugler		6th New York Cavalry.
45	James Sweeney	Private	A	1st Vermont Cavalry.
46	Fred. A. Lyon	Corporal	A	Do.
47	Ulric Crocker	Private	M	6th Michigan Cavalry.
48	John Walsh	Corporal	D	5th New York Cavalry.
49	Daniel P. Reigle	do	F	87th Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers.
50	E. D. Woodbury	Sergeant	E	1st Vermont Cavalry.
51	Ira Hough	Private	E	8th Indiana Veteran Infantry.
52	Jeremiah Parks	do	A	9th New York Cavalry.
53	James Cumpston	do	D	91st Ohio Volunteers.
54	Richard Taylor	do	E	18th Indiana Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 17, 1864.

Statement showing the names of soldiers of the Army of the Potomac who have individually captured flags from the enemy since July 1, 1863, and who for their gallantry are recommended to the War Department as worthy to receive medals of honor.

SECOND ARMY CORPS.

1. Sergt. William Westerhold, Company G, Fifty-second New York Volunteers, captured the flag of the Twenty-third Virginia, with the

color-bearer, who only surrendered as Sergeant Westerhold was about to shoot him; this at Spotsylvania May 12, 1864. Now second lieutenant of this regiment.

2. Sergt. George H. Dore, Company D, One hundred and twenty-sixth New York Volunteers, captured the flag of an unknown regiment at Gettysburg July 3, 1863. The color was struck down by a shell as the enemy were charging, and Sergeant Dore rushed out and seized it, exposing himself to our own and the enemy's fire. Now present.

3. Private Jerry Wall, Company B, One hundred and twenty-sixth New York Volunteers, captured a flag from the enemy at Gettysburg July 3, 1863; particulars unknown, as Private Wall is now absent, a prisoner of war.

4. Private Michael Burke, Company D, One hundred and twenty-fifth New York Volunteers, seized the colors of an unknown regiment as his regiment was advancing over the enemy's works at Spotsylvania May 12, 1864, went on with his regiment, and was shortly afterward dangerously wounded. Now absent, wounded.

5. Private George W. Harris, Company B, One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, captured the colors of an unknown regiment at Spotsylvania May 12, 1864, and, after wresting them from the color-bearer, shot a man, probably an officer, who attempted to seize them; then turned the colors over to the colonel of his regiment. Present.

6. Sergt. Albert Marsh, Company B, Sixty-fourth New York Volunteers, captured a set of colors, regiment unknown, at Spotsylvania May 12, 1864. Afterward lost a leg by a shell wound. Absent, wounded.

7. First Sergt. James Wiley, Company B, Fifty-ninth New York Volunteers, captured the colors of a Georgia regiment at Gettysburg July 3, 1863, advancing under fire. Now prisoner of war.

8. Sergt. Maj. William B. Hincks, Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers, captured the colors of the Fourteenth Tennessee Regiment at Gettysburg July 3, 1863, during the assaults on the Second Corps. Now adjutant of regiment.

9. Private E. W. Bacon, Company F, Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers, captured the flag of the Sixteenth North Carolina Regiment at Gettysburg July 3, 1863, during the assault on the Second Corps. Now corporal in regiment.

10. Corpl. Christopher Flynn, Company K, Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers, captured the flag of the Fifty-second North Carolina Regiment at Gettysburg July 3, 1863, during the assault upon the Second Corps. Present.

11. Private Marshall Sherman, Company C, First Minnesota Volunteers, captured the flag of the Fifty-eighth Virginia at Gettysburg July 3, 1863, with the lieutenant in charge, during the assault on the Second Corps. Now absent, wounded.

12. Private John B. Mayberry, Company F, First Delaware Volunteers, captured a flag, regiment not known, at Gettysburg July 3, 1863, during the assault on the Second Corps. Now absent, wounded.

13. Private Bernard McCarren, Company C, First Delaware Veteran Volunteers, captured a flag, regiment not known, at Gettysburg July 3, 1863, during the assault upon the Second Corps.

14. Private John H. Weeks, Company H, One hundred and fifty-second New York Volunteers, captured a flag, regiment not known, together with the color-bearer, at Spotsylvania May 12, 1864. Now present.

15. Corpl. Joseph H. De Castro, Company I, Nineteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, captured the flag of the Nineteenth Virginia Regiment at Gettysburg July 3, 1863, during the assault on the Second Corps. Now in general hospital.

16. Private Jack Robinson, Company I, Nineteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, captured the flag of the Fifty-seventh Virginia Regiment at Gettysburg July 3, 1863, during the assault on the Second Corps. Now prisoner of war.

17. Corpl. Thomas Cullen, Company I, Eighty-second New York Volunteers, captured the flag of the Twenty-second or Twenty-eighth North Carolina Regiment at Bristoe Station October 14, 1863, while advancing under fire. Now prisoner of war.

18. Sergt. Benjamin H. Jellison, Company C, Nineteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, captured the flag of the Fifty-fourth Virginia Volunteers at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863, knocking down the color-sergeant with his fist. Now absent, wounded.

19. Color-Sergt. Benjamin F. Falls, Company A, Nineteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, captured the flag of an unknown regiment at Gettysburg July 3, 1863, during a charge of the enemy. Died of a wound received at Spotsylvania.

20. Corpl. M. C. Hanscom, Company F, Nineteenth Maine Volunteers, captured the flag of the Twenty-sixth North Carolina Regiment at Bristoe Station October 14, 1863; after turning it in, returned to regiment. Now present.

21. Private Lewis Rounds, Company C, Fourth Ohio Volunteers, captured the flag of an unknown regiment at Spotsylvania May 12, 1864, from the enemy's works. Now regimental adjutant.

22. Private Lewis Morgan, Company C, Fourth Ohio Volunteers, captured the flag of an unknown regiment from the enemy's works at Spotsylvania May 12, 1864. Now sergeant.

23. Sergt. John Miller, Company G, Eighth Ohio Volunteers, captured two flags, regiments not known, during the assault of the enemy on the Second Corps at Gettysburg July 3, 1863. Now discharged.

24. Private James Richmond, Company F, Eighth Ohio Volunteers, captured the flag of an unknown regiment during the assault on the Second Corps at Gettysburg July 3, 1863. Now mustered out of service.

25. Private Oliver P. Rood, Company B, Twentieth Indiana Volunteers, captured the flag of the Twenty-first North Carolina Regiment while charging the enemy at Gettysburg July 3, 1863. Now present.

26. Sergt. William P. Thompson, Company G, Twentieth Indiana Volunteers, captured the flag of the Fifty-fifth Virginia Regiment while charging the enemy at the Wilderness May 6, 1864. Now present.

27. Private Archibald Freeman, Company E, One hundred and twenty-fourth New York Volunteers, captured the flag of the Seventeenth Louisiana Regiment from the color-sergeant at Spotsylvania May 12, 1864. Now present.

28. First Sergt. William Jones, Company A, Seventy-third New York Volunteers, captured the flag of the Sixty-fifth Virginia while charging the enemy at Spotsylvania May 12, 1864. Killed during the the battle of that date.

29. Private Philip Schlachter, Company F, Seventy-third New York Volunteers, captured the flag of the Fifteenth Louisiana Regiment while charging the enemy at Spotsylvania May 12, 1864. Now present.

30. Sergt. Joseph B. Kemp, Company D, Fifth Michigan, captured the flag of the Thirty-first North Carolina Regiment, tearing it from the staff, which was retained by the color-bearer, at the Wilderness May 6, 1864. Now absent, prisoner of war.

31. Private Francis A. Bishop, Company C, Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, captured a flag, regiment unknown, at Spotsylvania May 12, 1864. Present.

32. Sergt. Stephen Rought, Company A, One hundred and forty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, captured the flag of the Thirteenth North Carolina Regiment from the color-bearer in the enemy's breastworks at the Wilderness May 6, 1864. Now absent in general hospital at Philadelphia.

33. Corpl. Charles L. Russell, Company H, Ninety-third New York Volunteers, captured the flag of the Forty-second Virginia Regiment, shooting the color-bearer, in the breast-works as we were charging the enemy at Spotsylvania May 12, 1864. Now present.

34. Corpl. John M. Kindig, Company A, Sixty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, captured the flag of the Twenty-eighth North Carolina from the color-sergeant during the charge at Spotsylvania May 12, 1864. Now present.

35. Private Thomas Robinson, Company H, Eighty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, captured the colors of an unknown regiment at Spotsylvania May 12, 1864, after a desperate hand-to-hand conflict. Now absent, wounded.

FIFTH ARMY CORPS.

1. Private John N. Opel, Company G, Seventh Indiana Volunteers, captured the flag of the Fiftieth Virginia Regiment at the Wilderness May 5, 1864, while driving the enemy. Flag sent to War Department. Present.

2. Corpl. Horace A. Ellis, Company A, Seventh Wisconsin Volunteers, captured the flag of the Sixteenth Mississippi Regiment at the Weldon railroad August 21, 1864. The flag was torn up by the color-bearer before it was captured. Flag sent to War Department. Present.

3. Corpl. Frank A. Waller, Company I, Sixth Wisconsin Veteran Volunteers, captured the flag of the Second Mississippi Regiment near Gettysburg July 1, 1863. While the brigade was making a charge Corporal Waller advanced and captured the flag; he stood on it and fired three times before taking it up. Flag sent to First Army Corps headquarters. Present.

4. Private James T. Jennings, Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, captured the flag of the Fifty-fifth North Carolina Regiment while advancing the skirmish line near the Yellow Tavern, on the Weldon railroad, August 20, 1864. Present.

5. Sergt. James B. Thompson, Company G, First Pennsylvania Rifles, captured the flag of the Fifteenth Georgia Regiment at Gettysburg July 3, 1863. Now absent, prisoner of war.

NINTH ARMY CORPS.

1. Sergt. Jeremiah Mahoney, Company A, Twenty-ninth Massachusetts Veteran Volunteers, captured the colors of the Seventeenth Mississippi at Fort Sanders, Knoxville, Tenn., November 29, 1863. Mustered out of service.

2. Private Joseph S. Manning, Company K, Twenty-ninth Massachusetts Veteran Volunteers, captured the colors of a Georgia regiment (Sixteenth or Eighteenth) at Fort Sanders, Knoxville, Tenn., November 29, 1863. Mustered out of service.

3. Private John H. Harbourne, Company K, Twenty-ninth Massachusetts Veteran Volunteers, captured a color from the enemy at Petersburg June 17, 1864. Now present.

4. Sergt. James Hill, Company C, Fourteenth New York Artillery, captured a color from the enemy at Petersburg July 30, 1864, shooting a rebel officer who was rallying his men with the color in his hand. Now present.

5. Sergt. Maj. George H. Plowman, Third Maryland Battalion, and,

6. Sergt. Barnard A. Strausbaugh, Company A, Third Maryland Battalion, recaptured the colors of the Provisional Second Pennsylvania Artillery at Petersburg June 17, 1864, after a desperate struggle, in which Sergeant-Major Plowman was wounded. Present.

7. Private Robert Reid, Company G, Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Vetefan Volunteers, captured the colors of the Forty-fourth Georgia Regiment at Petersburg June 17, 1864. Present.

8. Corpl. Patrick Monaghan, Company G, Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, recaptured the colors of the Seventh New York Heavy Artillery on the 17th of June, 1864, at Petersburg. Present.

9. Sergt. Henry W. Rowe, Company I, Eleventh New Hampshire Volunteers, captured a flag from an unknown regiment at Petersburg June 17, 1864. Present.

10. Sergt. Leander A. Wilkins, Company H, Ninth New Hampshire Volunteers, recaptured and brought off the field the colors of the Twenty-first Massachusetts Volunteers at Petersburg July 30, 1864, after a hand-to-hand encounter. Present.

11. Sergt. Charles Brown, Company C, Fiftieth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, captured the colors of the Forty-seventh Virginia Regiment in the engagement near the Weldon railroad August 19, 1864. Present.

12. Corpl. Benjamin F. Young, First Michigan Sharpshooters, captured the colors of the Thirty-fifth North Carolina at Petersburg June 17, 1864. Present.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

The above is a list of men to whom medals of honor have been awarded up to October 31, 1864.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BUREAU OF THE SIGNAL CORPS,
Washington, D. C., October 31, 1864.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of the Signal Corps, U. S. Army, for the year commencing November 1, 1863, and ending October 31, 1864.

ORGANIZATION OF THE CORPS.

Since the last annual report of the Signal Officer of the Army the organization of the Signal Corps has been completed. This was

effected by War Department General Orders, No. 106, Adjutant-General's Office, April 28, 1863, and General Orders, No. 223, Adjutant-General's Office, July 17, 1863.

The first required a central board to be convened, to consist of five officers, the Signal Officer of the Army being a member, and two auxiliary boards, a signal officer with the rank of major being on each.

The second order amended the first and directed that auxiliary boards should be convened in the Departments of North Carolina, the South, the Gulf, the Cumberland, and the Tennessee, one member of which should be a captain, previously examined and approved by the central board. All the acting signal officers of the Army of the Potomac, Middle Department, Departments of Washington and Virginia, and a few others were examined by the central board. The remainder of the acting signal officers, with several exceptions to be noticed hereafter, were examined by the auxiliary boards in their respective departments.

Candidates for appointment in the corps from other organizations and from citizen life were examined by an auxiliary board which convened at the "Signal Camp of Instruction," Georgetown, D. C.

When the examination had been completed the central board was reconvened for the purpose of revising its own proceedings and those of the auxiliary boards, and grading the officers.

The Board labored indefatigably, and did all in its power tc grade the officers according to merit and qualifications. But as the central (afterward revising) board and all the auxiliary boards were composed of entirely different material, with nothing in common except the studies in which the candidates were examined, there were no means of determining the comparative merit of the different examinations, and some injustice was committed.

There were twenty-three captains and sixty-one first lieutenants recommended, and, with few exceptions, appointed.

There were but twenty captains and forty first lieutenants commissioned. Those holding appointments for six months and longer to grades higher than those to which they were ultimately commissioned regarded the reduction in rank to which they had been subjected as a reflection upon them as officers and considered it their duty to resign.

From the cause above assigned there has been quite a number of resignations. The interests of the service require that the vacancies occasioned thereby be filled as soon as practicable. In filling these vacancies I would respectfully call attention to the claims of Capt. William B. Roe, First Lieut. Henry C. Dane, and Second Lieut. John W. Dana, acting signal officers, who were entitled to examination, but were prevented from appearing before either of the several examining boards by the exigencies of the service. Captain Roe was ordered to appear at Washington for examination, but was detained in the Department of the Gulf by Major-General Banks.

While the auxiliary board in the Department of the Gulf was in session Lieutenants Dane and Dana were prisoners in the hands of the enemy.

INSTRUCTION AT THE MILITARY AND NAVAL ACADEMIES.

From some cause unknown the course of instruction in signals at the U. S. Military Academy at West Point was not continued during the past year. This may have arisen from the fact that no signal

officer was detailed as instructor, there being no application made for one.

In July, 1863, by order of the War Department, instruction in military signals and telegraphy was made part of the course of instruction for the Military Academy. The course embraced instruction in the drill and management of signal parties, the theory and practical use of aerial and electric telegraphy, and a thorough field practice with the field-line mode used in the Army.

The result of instruction at the Naval Academy has been quite satisfactory. Commodore Blake, superintendent of the U. S. Naval Academy, writes under date of September 17, 1864, that—

> The graduating class has had about six weeks' instruction in the recitation room, and during the practice cruise of about four months almost daily practice, in the system. The midshipmen of this class are quite expert in making and reading the signals.

It has now been proven beyond all doubt that the enemy uses the plans of signals first introduced into our armies. His system has stood still, whereas ours has been so improved as to render it secure against any treachery. This enables us to read his signals, while ours can never be deciphered by him.

The officers of the Army and Navy should understand both systems thoroughly, in order to take advantage of their merits and defects.

In April last formal request was made by the Secretary of the Navy for the Army system of signals, with its most recent changes, to be introduced into the naval service and taught in the Naval Academy.

In answer to this request the War Department replied, under date of April 16, 1864, that—

> Col. Albert J. Myer, Signal Officer of the Army, has been directed to furnish for the use of the Naval Academy the code of instruction prepared by him, with proper illustrations and directions for naval use.

These directions to Colonel Myer, I am informed, were never received by him.

The only paper I find bearing upon this subject in addition to the above is the following indorsement of February 6, 1862, by order of the commander-in-chief, upon a communication from the Navy Department, January 31, 1862, and signed by Andrew A. Harwood, chief of Bureau:

> Respectfully referred to Maj. A. J. Myer.
> The commander-in-chief directs me to say that he sees no objection, and it may in many cases be an advantage to use the same system of signals in both Army and Navy under the same precautions. He would, therefore, be glad if you will make the necessary arrangements to accomplish the object.
>
> A. V. COLBURN,
> *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

Upon this authority Major Myer furnished the Army code of signals to the Naval Academy.

It is recommended that such orders be issued as will secure such instruction at the U. S. Military and Naval Academies as is contemplated by the Department. (Appendix A, papers A, B, C, D, and H.)*

FIELD TELEGRAPHS.

The history of field telegraphs, as far as the Signal Corps is concerned, shows that as early as August 6, 1861, the Signal Officer of the Army

* Omitted.

proposed, with the permission of the Secretary of War, to organize a telegraphic or signal train to accompany the Army on the march, the wagons of this train to carry all articles needed for temporary telegraphic uses in the field; that is, apparatus and supplies for the use of both electric and aerial telegraphs, rockets, and composition night signals, carefully prepared, packed, numbered, and arranged for instant use. Four flying field telegraphs were to be carried in the train, which was to be accompanied by and be in charge of suitable officers and men, to each of whom his duties should be assigned, and of whom a proper proportion should be selected electric telegraphists, fully instructed in the use of the telescope and aerial signals, and who, employed for the war, should be sworn to the faithful discharge of their duties.

In the report of the Signal Officer of the Army and chief signal officer Army of the Potomac, rendered to the commanding general of that army October 21, 1862, is found the following allusion to this subject:

It was from the beginning the intention to place in charge of this corps the flying or field electric telegraphs for use upon the field of battle, or in the immediate presence of the enemy. These were to be similar in their general construction to those telegraphic trains at a later day brought into use on the Peninsula.

The efforts to procure these trains were thwarted, to some extent, by the action of persons who seemed to greatly desire that all the duties of electric telegraphy should be in the hands of civilians, and in part, perhaps, by the hesitation of officers in authority to become responsible, by favoring it, for the success of what was then an experiment in our service. I did all I could to obtain authority and the means to properly fit such trains to accompany the army on the march. In the early days of the war I could not obtain the asked permission to organize a party, nor to draw on the Department for supplies. Later, when I submitted plans and further requests on this subject, they were either not answered or received non-committal replies. Estimates accompanying my annual report of November 10, 1861 (paper M), were not acted upon. With embarrassments of this nature the work could not be successfully carried on. It was only when the army was fairly in the field that the plans began to receive some favorable attention and some support.

One train was, however, partially completed, and the officers of the corps were familiarized with its use. This was the first movable telegraphic train of which there is record, as made for the United States.

The incomplete train referred to above was used by the Signal Corps with satisfactory results in the campaign upon the Peninsula in Virginia.

This induced the general commanding to order the purchase of three trains of improved construction, each bearing two instruments and five miles of insulated wire. These trains were equipped with instruments invented by Mr. G. W. Beardslee, of New York. They work without batteries, and can be used by any one who can read and write after a day's practice. This obviated the difficulties experienced in using the electric telegraphs, which required skilled operators and were difficult of transportation. During the year ending June, 1863, the field trains became generally introduced, and were acknowledged as a part of the corps equipment.

The services of these trains have also been acknowledged by the generals benefited, as will be seen by the accompanying papers (Appendix B). Special Orders, No. 499, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, November 10, 1863, directed these trains to be turned over to the U. S. Military Telegraph Company, which was promptly done; but when the emergency has seemed to demand it, some of the department commanders have directed them to be returned to the corps for temporary use.

These trains, except where worked by the Signal Corps, are not worked at all. They are acknowledged a valuable auxiliary to the signal service; were introduced by and render that service complete. It is therefore recommended that they be returned to the corps.

OPERATIONS OF THE CORPS.

Department and Army of the Tennessee.—Between the 10th and 20th of June last Captain Howard's detachment succeeded in reading a number of rebel signal messages while the army was lying near Big Shanty, Ga. These messages were sent in a code adopted by the enemy while in that vicinity. By this means it was discovered that Lieutenant Bellinger was chief signal officer with the rebel army in that front, and that Maj. P. B. Lee and Col. G. A. Henry were assistant inspectors-general, detailed to watch the movements of the Army of the Tennessee from Kenesaw Mountain, and to report by signals, from which it would seem the enemy does not intrust this duty to his signal officers. The first intimation of General Polk's death was received by rebel signals. Colonel Henry and Major Lee kept General McPherson constantly informed of the movements of the armies of the Cumberland and Ohio, their dispatches being always received by him before he received information from any other source.

While our army was in position in front of Kenesaw Mountain, communication by signals was established from headquarters of Generals Thomas and McPherson to those of Generals Howard and Hooker. Afterward, when the army pushed forward on the right and left of the Kenesaw, a station was established near General McPherson's headquarters, which communicated with one on Pine Mountain, and through that station to the headquarters of General Thomas. It also communicated with a station of observation on Bushy Mountain, in General Blair's front, the highest point on the line, and through that station with Garrard's and General Blair's headquarters.

This line proved of the greatest importance. Upon arriving before Atlanta stations of observation were established overlooking the city and the enemy's works, from which much valuable information was transmitted to the commanding general. From one of these stations, on the 21st of July, Lieut. C. Stickney reported to General Leggett that the enemy was moving all available forces to our left.

On the 22d the enemy attacked our army in front, flank, and rear. Lieuts. C. Conard and C. Stickney were in charge of a station in General Leggett's front, from which they communicated to the headquarters of General Blair. This station was entirely uncovered by the falling back of the left at the time of the attack on our left and rear, but their station was held until the last moment and messages were transmitted to General Blair from Generals Leggett and Smith under a galling fire from front, flank, and rear. So nearly were they surrounded that the last messages sent were transmitted over the heads of the enemy.

Lieut. S. Edge had a station of observation in front of the Fifteenth Corps. This station was 100 feet from the ground. He saw the enemy preparing for a charge upon the lines of the Second Division, and reported the fact to General M. L. Smith, commanding that division. Lieutenant Edge remained at his station until the charge was made and our lines broke and fell back past the station. He was finally compelled to descend and retreat before the advancing enemy under a heavy fire of musketry.

Captain Howard, in his report, thus speaks of the death of General McPherson:

On the morning of the 22d, accompanied by Lieut. W. W. Allen, I had visited the extreme front at several points and the station in charge of Lieutenant Stickney. We were returning toward the right when the attack on the extreme left and rear was made, and immediately turned and accompanied General McPherson to the scene of action to render such services in any capacity as best we could. By order of General McPherson endeavored to rally the broken left of the Seventeenth Corps, but with but little success. We were there joined by Lieut. W. H. Sherfy. We then accompanied the general through the broken lines and into an ambush, where the general was killed and we had a very narrow escape, Lieutenant Sherfy being badly injured by being thrown from his horse and Lieutenant Allen badly bruised by coming in contact with a tree. I afterward directed the placing of a battery to resist the further advance of the enemy, then reported to Major-General Logan, who had succeeded to the command of the army, and rendered such service as I could.

Captain Howard recommends for honorable mention, for meritorious conduct on the 22d, Lieuts. S. Edge, W. H. Sherfy, W. W. Allen, and C. Stickney.

The station in charge of Lieutenants Conard and Stickney was reopened on the morning of the 23d and kept open until night, when the removal of General Blair's headquarters rendered the line impracticable.

At this station, on the 23d, Private Philip W. Ashton was mortally wounded. He died on the 27th.

On the morning of the 28th, when the army was going into position west of Atlanta, stations of observation were established, one by Lieutenants Sherfy and Shellabarger and one by Lieutenants Conard and Stickney.

The latter was between the main and skirmish line. The skirmishers were driven by the advance of the enemy and the officers were compelled to abandon it.

The station occupied by Lieutenants Sherfy and Shellabarger was held until 3 p. m., when a heavy fire of solid-shot, shell, and spherical-case was directed against it, and they were compelled to abandon it, and finally the hill on which the station was located.

When the army withdrew from its position in front of Atlanta the stations of observation were abandoned and the officers marched with their respective corps.

In front of Jonesborough three stations were occupied, whereby the generals were constantly informed of the enemy's movements. The station occupied by Lieut. C. H. Fish was maintained under a heavy fire from the enemy, whose sharpshooters attempted to dislodge him from it, and finally attempted the demolition of his station by artillery. Captain Howard commends Lieuts. C. H. Fish, S. Edge, J. L. Shellabarger, and J. Q. Adams for extraordinary zeal and success during the month of August.

Captain Howard, chief signal officer of the department, has shown great zeal and fidelity to duty, and has worked his detachment with marked ability.

Casualties: One enlisted man was killed, three died of disease, and one was taken prisoner. (Appendix C, papers U, Z, D, I.)*

Department of Virginia and North Carolina.—On January 4 Capt. Jesse Merrill assumed command of the detachment in this department and established eight signal stations in the District of North Carolina

* See reports of Ocran H. Howard, Series I, Vol. XXXI, Part II, pp. 596, 597, and Vol. XXXVIII, Part III, pp. 70, 77.

and six in the District of Virginia. The former gave the general commanding our forces at New Berne communication with all parts of his picket-line and with the three forts defending the town.

Whenever the enemy threatened or attacked our lines in the vicinity of New Berne the signal communication established was found to be of the utmost importance. It enabled the commanding officer to speedily concentrate his forces at the threatened point, and thus render the line defensible by a less number of men than it would otherwise have required.

Four of the stations in the District of Virginia constituted a line of signals which connected the left and center of our intrenchments south and west of Portsmouth with the headquarters of Brigadier-General Heckman, who commanded that position. Of the remaining stations one was at Yorktown, the other at Gloucester Point. These stations were extensively employed each day in the transmission of official dispatches, particularly after the concentration of the Eighteenth Army Corps at Yorktown and the Tenth at Gloucester Point.

April 9 Capt. L. B. Norton relieved Captain Merrill as chief signal officer of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina. As active operations were about to commence the detachment was at once prepared for action in the field.

On the 5th of May the Tenth and Eighteenth Army Corps, embarked on transports, started on an expedition up the James River. Each corps, division, and nearly every brigade commander had with him upon the steamer occupied as his headquarters the means of communicating by signals with his commanding officers as they moved up the river.

At City Point a rebel signal party was captured while transmitting to Petersburg the arrival of our troops. It consisted of a sergeant in charge and four flagmen. Their flags, torches, and glasses fell into our hands. Their station was immediately occupied and communication opened with general headquarters, on board the Greyhound, and with other boats as they came in view.

May 6 the signal officer at Wilson's Wharf accompanied a detachment of the First U. S. Colored Troops, which captured the rebel signal station party and equipments at Sandy Point, on the James River. The enemy's signalists made an armed defense and the sergeant in charge, with three of his men, were killed. The record of all the dispatches and reports sent and received through that rebel station was captured and forwarded to the commanding-general.

May 7 an officer was sent to Turkey Bend to open a temporary intermediate station between the flag-ship Malvern, which had moved up the James to Curl's Neck, and general headquarters on the Greyhound. Through this line Admiral Lee transmitted his official report to the Navy Department of the loss of the gun-boats Shawsheen and Commodore Jones, the former having been destroyed by a rebel battery, the latter by a rebel torpedo.

Constant communication was kept open between the gun-boats and the land forces whenever they co-operated. Important service was rendered on the following occasions: During the advance of the gun-boats up the Appomattox May 8; a reconnaissance in force toward Petersburg on the 9th; their return to camp on the 10th; the occupation of Spring Hill, and a general advance to gain possession of the Petersburg and Richmond Railroad and turnpike on the 12th.

On the 20th the enemy attacked Wild's brigade at Wilson's Wharf, and during the fight, which lasted from 2 till 6 p. m., the signal

officer at that post directed the fire of the gun-boats upon the enemy and kept up constant communication with Fort Powhatan, seven miles distant, where was located the nearest force that could afford assistance if needed.

On the 25th a code for rocket alarm signals was devised for use along our picket-line, in case the enemy should make a demonstration at night.

On the 30th the general commanding directed, by signals, the fire of Spring Hill Fort upon the railroad at Walthall Junction.

On the 31st about 700 of the enemy attacked Duncan's brigade, posted at Spring Hill, on the south bank of the Appomattox, and the signal communication previously established between the two sides of the river was maintained and called into constant requisition throughout the fight.

In the District of North Carolina the station built across the railroad track at Batchelder's Creek was destroyed May 26 by the accidental explosion of some torpedoes, which it is supposed were being carelessly handled from the cars beneath the signal station. By that accident Privates H. B. Tibbetts and A. P. Barnes were killed, and one private was wounded.

During the summer seventy signal stations were established and successfully used. Of these, twenty-seven were worked under the fire of the enemy, and twenty-four still remain in operation.

Although nearly all the officers and men were exposed to the severest fire of the enemy in the performance of their various duties, the casualties have been small: One officer killed and 1 injured by being thrown from his horse, 2 enlisted men killed, 1 wounded, 3 taken prisoners, and 3 died of disease.

Captain Norton reports that all the officers performed their duties to his entire satisfaction, but he especially mentions the following as having rendered themselves conspicuous for gallantry or uncommon zeal and close attention to duty:

First Lieut. H. W. Benson, signal officer on the flag-ship of the James River Flotilla, frequently under fire.

First Lieut. W. Bruyn, signal officer of the water battery, who remained at his post making observations of the rebel rams and directing the fire of our gun-boats upon them, himself under a severe cross-fire from the rams and the Howlett and Signal Hill batteries.

First Lieut. C. F. Cross, signal officer at Dutch Gap, who maintained constant communication with the gun-boats and the water battery during the severe fire of the enemy upon Dutch Gap August 13, 1864. His flagman was wounded by his side.

Second Lieut. O. B. Ireland, signal officer at Crow's Nest, who made the important discovery of the enemy's movements across the James and maintained his post under severe fire from the enemy.

Second Lieut. J. M. Swain, signal officer at Fort Pocahontas, Wilson's Wharf, who directed by signals the fire of our gun-boats upon the enemy during the attack upon Wild's colored brigade, and whilst he himself was under the fire of the rebels.

Second Lieut. W. W. Clemens, signal officer on the iron-clad steamer Onondaga, frequently under fire.

Second Lieut. D. L. Craft, signal officer at Cobb's Hill tower, who bravely maintained his position, although the enemy for several days endeavored to knock down his tower with solid-shot.

Second Lieut. A. G. Simons, acting signal officer at river-bank station, Spring Hill, through whose vigilance the commanding general

was furnished with information of the enemy's movements upon the railroad and turnpike.

Capt. H. R. Clum relieved Captain Norton as chief signal officer September 1. In his report of operations for September Captain Clum makes honorable mention of the following officers and enlisted men for the gallantry with which they discharged their respective duties under fire:

First Lieut. S. B. Partridge, while in charge of station at water battery, several times under fire.

Second Lieut. F. J. Amsden, in charge of James River tower, and Sergt. F. A. Lindal. Second-class Privates William R. Owens and William L. Calhoun, of Lieutenant Amsden's party, several times under a severe fire, and especially on the 29th of the month, when our forces crossed to the north side of the James. On that day the enemy opened a sharp fire from five pieces of artillery upon the tower, with the view of preventing the forwarding of messages to our advancing columns. One hundred and thirty-five shots were fired at the tower, but communication was not at any time interrupted or delayed.

Second Lieut. G. M. Chase, acting signal officer, and Sergts. Thomas S. Baird and William N. Baker, at different times in charge of the station at Dutch Gap and almost constantly under the fire of the enemy, who was endeavoring to prevent the operations of our working party at that place.

Captains Merrill, Norton, and Clum, who have acted at different times as chief signal officer of the detachment in this department during the year, have proven themselves efficient, energetic, and zealous in the discharge of their duties. (Appendix C, papers J^1, L^1.)*

Department of the South.—On the 10th of January First Lieut. F. E. Town, chief signal officer, reported that after many and unforeseen difficulties he had succeeded in opening communication between headquarters on Folly Island and Hilton Head. He makes honorable mention in this report of First Lieut. F. L. Morrill, who remained alone at the station on Big Bay Island for six weeks, his men imperfectly armed and without a boat, his station practically in the enemy's country, and challenging, by its signals, his attack. This gallant officer was afterward mortally wounded while nobly performing his duty.

About the 1st of June Capt. H. R. Clum, chief signal officer, stationed Sergt. John D. Colvin at Fort Strong, on Morris Island, with the several codes heretofore used by the rebels, for the purpose of reading, if possible, the enemy's signal. If not successful, he was to take down the numbers for the purpose of deciphering them.

For nearly two weeks nothing could be made out of their signals, but by persevering he finally succeeded in learning their code. He has also discovered the cipher used by the enemy.

This man has displayed a remarkable talent and fitness for this branch of the service. Major-General Foster has received such valuable information through his means that he has recommended that he be promoted, or that he receive a brevet or medal. Captain Clum also speaks in the highest terms of him. He is, therefore, respectfully recommended to favorable notice by the department.

Captain Clum took command of this detachment in January. He immediately infused new life and vigor into it. He armed his men, turned over to the acting quartermaster of the detachment all the

* See reports of L. B. Norton and H. R. Clum, Series I, Vol. XXXVI, Part II, p. 20; Vol. XL, Part I, p. 681, and Vol. XLII, Part I, p. 652.

surplus equipments and stores, and directed that his officers have such, and only such, equipments as were needed in the discharge of their duties. His administrative and executive abilities are of the first order. (Appendix C, papers D, X, B[1].)*

Casualties: One enlisted man died of disease and one missing in action.

Department of the Cumberland.—The detachment serving in this department during the latter part of 1863 worked under great difficulties. Forage for a while had to be transported great distances. Finally the distance growing greater and the roads worse, Major-General Rosecrans directed all its animals to be sent where forage could be more easily obtained. The officers were compelled, therefore, to do duty on foot. They were also much exposed at night, there being no transportation for their tents; and yet not a murmur from them was heard.

In January Capt. P. Babcock, jr., assumed charge of the detachment as chief signal officer. He instituted many valuable changes in its administration, and was soon rewarded for his zeal and energy by the improved efficiency and appearance of his party.

Captain Babcock, under date of April 27, says:

> Herewith I have the honor to transmit copies of rebel signal messages, intercepted by the signal officers stationed on White Oak Ridge, Ga., communicating with Ringgold, Ga., Lookout Mountain, and Graysville, Tenn., and Gordon's Mill, Ga.
>
> Aside from the ordinary duties of this station, as one of communication and observation, the officers conducting it, Capt. A. S. Cole and Lieut. H. W. Howgate, have read every message sent over the rebel line.
>
> The importance of this cannot well be overestimated, when it is remembered that any important change in the enemy's lines, strength, position, or disposition would be very apt to be noticed by their signal officers and some mention made of it. (Appendix C, papers L and M.) †

Owing to active operations in this department, few reports have been made; hence it is impossible to do justice to its detachment. The work performed, however, has been second to none.

Major-General Thomas acknowledges in a beautiful tribute its valuable services. (Appendix C, papers A, L.) ‡

Casualties: One officer killed and 3 wounded; 2 enlisted men killed, 3 wounded, 3 died of disease, 1 taken prisoner, 1 missing in action.

Department of the Susquehanna.—First Lieut. A. M. Thayer, chief signal officer, with one officer and fifty-eight enlisted men, reported for temporary duty to the commanding officer at Harper's Ferry the latter part of June.

These men, with one exception, were recruits who had seen no active service, and were, of necessity, inexperienced in everything pertaining to the operations of a signal party in the field.

At 8 a. m. July 4 Lieutenant Thayer signaled to General Weber the approach of a large force from Charlestown toward Harper's Ferry. This information was the first given, and preceded the attack by at least one hour. Our pickets on the Virginia side were immediately notified, but, notwithstanding the time given for preparation, they retreated disgracefully, leaving Bolivar Heights in possession of the enemy. This retreat left the station at General Weber's headquarters only a few yards behind the skirmish line; nevertheless, Actg. Sergt. Thomas J. Franklin worked continually during the day with great

* See reports of F. E. Town and H. R. Clum, Series I, Vol. XXXV, Part I, pp. 46, 48, 454.

† Omitted; contents substantially quoted herein.

‡ See Thomas to Babcock, Series I, Vol. XXXI, Part III, p. 377.

accuracy and coolness, nor did he withdraw until ordered by General Weber in person to cross to the Maryland side.

On the 5th Lieutenant Thayer reported that the enemy was moving troops and trains up the river on the Virginia side, crossing them into Maryland and moving down toward the Ferry, and predicted an attack from the Maryland side on the following morning. This prediction was fulfilled and called forth a personal acknowledgment from Major-General Sigel. Private W. H. Crawford was severely wounded on the 6th.

On the 9th Lieutenant Thayer was ordered to remain at Maryland Heights and watch Point of Rocks. He reported continually that no force was crossing at Point of Rocks, or had crossed; that the main body of the enemy was at or near Frederick. This information was completely confirmed at 8 p. m. by scouts, who returned from Middletown and reported the engagement between Generals Wallace and Early at Monocacy Junction.

The utility of signals was well proven on this occasion. For twelve hours Lieutenant Thayer's reports were directly opposed to all others. All other evidence represented the enemy at Point of Rocks, and yet he was subsequently found to be exactly where the signal observations and reports located him. (Appendix E, paper A.)*

Lieutenant Thayer has received high commendation from Major-General Couch. (Appendix C, paper Y.)*

Department of Kansas.—Maj. Gen. S. R. Curtis having expressed a wish for a signal detachment to serve in this department, First Lieut. C. M. Roberts was ordered to report to him for the purpose of organizing one. Under date of September 28 General Curtis writes:

> The detachment has been partly organized and reported for duty, but the field service has not given any occasion for their exertions on the scale of their abilities.
>
> The force being limited in this department, and great draft being made for other staff duties, I have not been able to detail officers for this service, as requested by Lieutenant Roberts.
>
> The deportment of the detachment and the skill exhibited are satisfactory to me and commendable to the detachment. (Appendix C, paper K.)†

Department of West Virginia.—The detachment serving in this department at the engagement of Droop Mountain, November 6, 1863, did important service, Capt. E. A. Denicke, chief signal officer, succeeding in using rockets for day signals by removing the parachute and placing in its stead a blank cartridge open at the lower end.

The latter part of March this detachment was reduced to four officers and forty-five enlisted men; Capt. F. E. Town was made chief signal officer and proceeded to enlarge his party by new details. On April 30 this detachment numbered 13 officers and 161 enlisted men.

Under date of June 12 Captain Town reports that—

> Officers have been kept with all detached parties, and at the advance of columns, to communicate with headquarters during marches, and stations of observation have been established during marches and at halts, and thus far our operations have met with the approval of the commanding general.

This detachment has continued to follow the fortunes of the army, doing whatever service was in its power. (Appendix C, papers B, M, T.)‡

Casualties: One officer and 9 enlisted men taken prisoners.

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* See Thayer's report, Series I, Vol. XXXVII, Part I, p. 180.

† Omitted; contents substantially quoted herein.

‡ See reports of Denicke and Town, Series I, Vols. XXIX, Part I, p. 508; XXXIII, p. 1026; XXXVII, Part I, p. 77.

Department of the Gulf.—In this department Capt. William B. Roe, chief signal officer, with his whole party, reported for duty to Major-General Franklin for the Sabine Pass expedition September 1, 1863.

On September 8 the gun-boats attacked the fort at Sabine Pass. First Lieut. H. C. Dane was stationed on the Sachem, and Second Lieut. J. W. Dana on the Clifton. These officers were subjected to a very severe fire from the enemy's works, they having occupied a very exposed position to enable them to communicate with each other and also with General Franklin.

During the engagement constant communication by signals was maintained between General Franklin's headquarters and the gun-boats. The Sachem and Clifton were compelled to surrender, and 2 officers and 4 enlisted men were taken prisoners. Immediately upon their surrender orders were sent by signals to the different generals to get under way and move to the mouth of the Mississippi River and there await orders.

First Lieut. T. S. Seabury is reported as entitled to much credit for the faithful manner in which he performed his duty, and also for remaining on board the steamer Crescent when others abandoned her and rendering great assistance in getting her off the bar. Meritorious mention is also made of First Lieut. S. M. Eaton. Captain Roe says in his report of these operations:

> The brave and gallant conduct of Lieutenants Dane and Dana can hardly be overestimated. Never have I seen signal officers subjected to as hot a fire as were they, and in no case were they found absent from their posts of duty.

In the Teche campaign, which immediately followed the Sabine Pass expedition, Captain Roe lost First Lieut. J. L. Hallett, Second Lieut. G. R. Herbert, and 3 enlisted men taken prisoners.

In the Texas coast expedition, from November 1, [1863,] to January 1, 1864, there were transmitted over 500 official messages. During the prevalence of fierce weather there were days when the only available communication between the army and fleet was by signals.

First Lieut. T. S. Seabury, by incessant application, impaired his eyesight to such a degree as to necessitate his withdrawal from military service.

First Lieut. S. M. Eaton was in charge of the signal party, and received from Major-General Banks the following honorable mention:

> In our recent movements upon the coast of Texas it was the only means of communication (the Signal Corps) between the inland bays and the coast, and without the assistance of the signal officers it seems as if we would sometimes have been deprived of the power of communication. The importance of its services in this case can hardly be overestimated. The same is true of its services on land.

Especial attention is invited to the establishment of signal communication in January between Fort Jackson and the Head of the Passes of the Mississippi River. This line commanded all entrances to the river.

About this time the mysterious departure of steel-clad steamers from England, the reported rendezvous of rebel cruisers in the Gulf, and bold sorties from Mobile to the Passes of the Mississippi, with the consequent insecurity of the telegraph line upon the river-bank, combined to make signal communication at the points specified of vital importance. This line was continued for several weeks, and was so thorough that information could at any time have been communicated by either flags, torches, or rockets, of the appearance of any strange sail or fleet off the mouth of the river, or in its passes.

Capt. F. W. Marston, chief signal officer, under date of May 9, makes mention of the meritorious conduct of Capt. W. A. Pigman and First Lieut. A. B. Jerome. The former was severely wounded late in the action of April 8 while encouraging the troops at a critical moment. He has received favorable mention in the report of the major-general commanding the Nineteenth Army Corps, and has displayed upon all occasions great personal bravery, sound judgment, and cheerful obedience to orders. Lieutenant Jerome was on duty with Admiral Porter during the operations of the navy above Grand Ecore. While the gun-boats were engaging the enemy's guns and cavalry he directed their fire from an exposed post within short range of the enemy's musketry, receiving a slight wound while thus employed. (Appendix C, papers F, N.)*

Casualties: Two officers taken prisoners and 2 wounded, 2 enlisted men killed, 2 died of disease, 6 taken prisoners.

Department of Washington.—The detachment serving in this department was organized during the past summer. The only opportunity afforded it for active operations was during the month of July, when the enemy appeared before Washington. Capt. William B. Roe, chief signal officer, directed the operations of his detachment on that occasion with consummate ability. From personal observation I can testify to the important service rendered. This service has also been acknowledged by the major-general commanding.

Captain Roe commends the officers and men of his command for zeal and faithfulness. He calls especial attention to Second Lieut. Asa T. Abbott, whose station was continually under the enemy's fire, who many times narrowly escaped being struck by the enemy's bullets, and who maintained his position and continued to work his station under fire for nearly two days. (Appendix C, paper C.)†

Casualties: Three enlisted men died of disease.

Military Division of West Mississippi.—Col. Albert J. Myer was made chief signal officer of this division May 17. He immediately applied for the field trains in the military division, which since their transfer from the corps had not been used. Upon this application the major-general commanding ordered all signal telegraph trains in or near the city of New Orleans, together with suitable material therefor, and accompanied by the officers, men, and animals serving therewith, to be fully equipped and in readiness for instant service in the field, to be forwarded without delay to the mouth of Red River, La.

On May 30 the major-general commanding issued a circular requiring deserters, refugees, and other persons coming in at any military post in the Division of West Mississippi, or at any of the posts on the east bank of the Mississippi River, to be carefully examined by a discreet officer, and the information obtained from them to be compared and collated with that derived from scouts and other sources and reported direct to the chief signal officer at the headquarters of the division. When information thus elicited was of immediate interest to any other commander a copy of the report was to be sent direct to that commander. Information thus obtained was to be communicated only to the division, department, or district commanders, except in the case of subordinate commanders especially interested. In all cases it was to be confidential.

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*See reports of Roe and Marston, Series I, Vols. XXVI, Part I, p. 293, and XXXIV, Part I, p. 241.

†See Roe's report, Series I, Vol. XXXVII, Part II, p. 563.

On July 11 Colonel Myer succeeded in having adopted a code of signals, known as the "General Service Code," whereby the land and naval forces can co-operate. The General Service Code is intended to be used for general communication between different vessels, or between vessels and parties on land. It was designed to transmit only such messages as may constantly occur in service, and concerning which it does not matter whether they are interpreted by the enemy or not. Ciphers, either to be agreed upon by particular commanders or published generally through the command, must always be used in the transmission of messages of importance, or for any communication which might give information to the enemy.

Any signal officer can devise a cipher for this purpose.

In the combined land and naval operations against the lower lines of defenses of Mobile there was a signal party with the field telegraph assigned to Major-General Granger, and a signal party assigned to each vessel of the fleet.

Instructions were given to those on the fleet to watch for signals from the Hartford, the flag-ship, during the operations; and to the officers with the army to open communication from the inside of Dauphin Island and the flag-ship immediately after the fleet should anchor inside the harbor.

These instructions to the signal officers were faithfully carried out. While opposite Fort Morgan, exposed to its fire and that of four gun-boats, several important messages were transmitted from the flag-ship to the Brooklyn, which, having the advance, had stopped under the fire of the fort and gun-boats, delaying the further progress of the column in the order previously assigned. Capt. E. A. Denicke, on the Brooklyn, and First Lieut. J. C. Kinney, on the flag-ship, received and transmitted these messages with coolness and precision while exposed to the heaviest fire.

Shortly after the passage of the forts by the fleet, and while most of the ships were at anchor, the rebel ram Tennessee steamed rapidly up the harbor and directly to the position of the wooden vessels. Admiral Farragut called upon Capt. F. W. Marston to signal the ships to get under way and run down the ram.

This message was immediately transmitted to the Brooklyn, Richmond, and Lackawanna, and was promptly obeyed.

After the action with the ram a large number of official messages were sent from ship to ship. The communication between the fleet and the army on Dauphin Island was valuable, and was kept open until the surrender of Fort Gaines.

During the transfer of the troops from Dauphin Island to Mobile Point, preparatory to the investment of Fort Morgan, the services of the signal officers were constantly in demand.

A station was established on Mobile Point, communicating with the Navy and with the boat Laura, the headquarters of Major-General Granger. This station was equally as valuable as that on Dauphin Island. Capt. F. W. Marston mentions the name of Capt. E. A. Denicke for gallant and meritorious conduct on the occasion of passing the forts and for subsequent close attention to his duties; that of First Lieut. J. C. Kinney for gallant and meritorious conduct on the same occasion, and that of Second Lieut. C. F. M. Denicke for displaying energy and attention to duty during the entire operations.

With the field lines in possession, the General Service Code for the Army and Navy adopted, and the office of the chief signal officer made

the bureau of all information for the commanding general, this detachment has been enabled to render itself eminently useful, and to illustrate what the Signal Corps can accomplish when its legitimate duties are intrusted to it.

Maj. F. W. Marston has been in command of this detachment since August 5, and has displayed the requisite energy and ability for so important a trust. (Appendix C, papers V, F, E.)*

Casualties: One enlisted man killed and 1 died of disease.

Department of the Ohio.—The detachment serving in this department has been small, and has worked under great disadvantages. Many times it has been on foot, with little or no transportation; yet under all circumstances it has preserved its esprit de corps and done valuable service.

May 1 Capt. W. G. McCreary, chief signal officer, reported to Major-General Schofield at Charleston, Tenn. He immediately took steps to co-operate with the detachments of the Tennessee and the Cumberland. The army being almost constantly on the move during this month, the principal duties were those of observation and reading and reporting rebel signals.

In the early part of June a station of observation was established on Stoneman's Hill, the highest accessible point, from which the rebel signal station on Lost Mountain was watched and its messages deciphered and referred to the commanding general. When Pine Mountain fell into our possession communication was opened with Major General Sherman. No sooner had our cavalry driven the enemy from Lost Mountain than it was occupied as a signal station. The value of Lost Mountain as a signal station consisted in its being in direct communication with the various headquarters. All communication from one to another had to be sent by that line. No direct communication could be opened from one station to another; hence messages were sent from General Schofield to Lost Mountain, thence to Pine Mountain, and from thence to General Sherman; a distance of about twenty miles by the line and about ten miles by air line. Communications of forty words in cipher code were sent over the line and answers returned in thirty minutes.

During the month of June Sergt. A. G. Blood was wounded and Private E. F. Marshall died.

Captain McCreary reports the officers and men as being faithful and attentive to their duties. (Appendix C, papers R, S.)†

Casualties: One officer wounded, 1 enlisted man wounded, and 3 died of disease.

Army of the Potomac.—The following was the organization of this detachment: On the 4th of May, when our army crossed the Rapidan, four officers with the Second, two with the Fifth, and two with the Sixth Army Corps, and one with each cavalry division, leaving twelve with the reserve detachment. Attached to the reserve party were twenty-five men equipped as pioneers, whose duty it was to construct stations. In addition, accompanying each officer and detachment, were the enlisted men used as flagmen, lookouts, &c.

Two circumstances prevented this detachment from being as efficient as it otherwise would have been. First. The army operated constantly as a unit, and the field telegraph, formerly in possession

*See reports of Marston and Camp, Series I, Vol. XXXIX, Part I, pp. 415, 420. Paper V is journal of A. J. Myer, May 11 to June 23, 1864, here omitted.

†See reports of McCreary, Series I, Vol. XXXVIII, Part II, pp. 538, 539.

of the corps, enabled the commanding general to be in constant telegraphic communication with the several corps commanders. Second. The country through which our army operated was covered with dense and extensive forest and so devoid of prominent points as to render flag signals almost impossible. The officers of the reserve detachment were instructed to keep themselves upon the flanks and advance of our army, in order to gather and forward to the commanding general any information that might be of service to him. The officers with the army corps had general instructions to make themselves useful as "additional aides when the nature of the country prevented them from doing signal service."

During the battle of the Wilderness, the battles in front of Spotsylvania Court-House, the march to the North Anna, thence to Cold Harbor, and in the several battles attending these latter movements, the officers were almost constantly engaged in reconnoitering, and made numerous reports of the enemy's movements and positions which aided the commanding general, more or less, in determining the movements of our army. Upon the 19th and 20th of May the reports of Colonel Beale, commanding the enemy's cavalry covering the right flank of his army, to General Lee, were intercepted and forwarded to the chief of staff.

May 30 First Lieut. J. E. Holland and First Lieut. W. H. R. Neel were directed to occupy a station at Shelton house, where our batteries were established, to direct their fire and give the commanding general any information of the enemy's position and movements they might observe. The enemy's batteries were posted on the opposite side of a creek not more than 700 yards distant from ours, and kept up a fire during the entire day. Lieutenants Holland and Neel remained on duty at this station when every person around them had left, and sent frequent reports for the information of the commanding general, besides directing the fire of our batteries.

Fifty shots from the enemy's batteries passed through the house, upon the roof of which Lieutenants Holland and Neel were stationed, and solid shot cut down trees all around them; yet they remained firm at their posts of duty. General Hancock on hearing of their behavior on this occasion sent at once a special dispatch to General Meade commending his signal officers for great gallantry, mentioning the names of Lieutenants Holland and Neel.

On the 12th of June our army commenced moving in the direction of the James River, and on the 13th of June our advance reached the vicinity of Wilcox's Landing, where signal communication was immediately opened with Fort Powhatan and Wilson's Wharf. The general commanding was thus placed in immediate communication with General Butler's command and was enabled to call for the necessary means to transport the Army of the Potomac to the south bank of the James. During the passage of our troops from Wilson's Wharf to Windmill Point communication was kept open between the opposite sides of the river, enabling corps commanders to issue their instructions conveniently and speedily, thus facilitating and expediting the crossing of their commands. June 22 the five following very important stations were established:

No. 1, at the Walthall house, upon the extreme right of our lines, commanding a view of the city of Petersburg and a section of the Weldon railroad near the depot; a broken view of the country extending from Cemetery Hill southwestward to the Lead Works, and

thence around several miles westward of the city to the line of the Appomattox; also a view of the left bank of the Appomattox from the hills back of Pocahontas to Fort Clifton, with all the batteries or works between these two points. In addition, the officer upon this station intercepted the daily reports of observations made by the enemy's signal officers from the Chesterfield Heights.

No. 2, upon the Jordan house, which commanded a point on the street in Petersburg leading to the bridge crossing the Appomattox River from Petersburg to Pocahontas. It likewise had a sweeping view of the left bank of the river, and the officer upon the station was frequently employed by the artillery officers in that vicinity to note the effect of shots fired at the enemy's batteries at Archer's and other points, thus aiding in directing the firing.

No. 3 was located upon a hickory tree near the Prince George Court-house road, at an elevation of eighty-five feet. This afforded a view of the lines from the Appomattox to the vicinity of the plank road, of Cemetery Hill, the city, the country for several miles west of the city, and a small section of the Richmond pike about one mile from Pocahontas.

No. 4 was established upon the Avery house, giving a close view of the works east of Cemetery Hill and thence southward; also a section of a road northwest of the city running toward Richmond.

No. 5, near the Jerusalem plank road, now in Fort Davis, commanding a good view of the first and second lines of the enemy's works from the east side of Cemetery Hill to west of Weldon railroad; also of the roads leading out of the city in the vicinity of the Lead Works, such as the Weldon railroad, the Boydton plank road, and the Squirrel Level road.

Upon the 23d of June, our lines having been extended west of the Jerusalem plank road, were drawn out toward the Weldon railroad, and the enemy detached a portion of his army to operate against that flank.

This movement, made by about 10,000 infantry and several batteries of artillery, was discovered from the plank road station and reported to the general commanding, thus affording him timely information to take the necessary precaution to thwart any design the enemy might have.

Upon the 27th of June the enemy concentrated, in the vicinity of Reams' Station, a force of cavalry and infantry, in order to intercept, as events proved, the returning expedition under the command of General Wilson. The movement of these forces, from the vicinity of Petersburg by the way of the Squirrel Level road, was discovered and reported.

Upon the 29th of July the information was forwarded to the commanding general of the withdrawal of a portion of the enemy's troops from the vicinity of Petersburg. This knowledge gave that officer positive information of the success of his feint upon the north bank of the James River, and promised success in the assault upon the enemy's lines upon the morning of the 30th of July.

From dawn until dark of each day a careful watch was kept from the several stations of each new work, of every change in the enemy's line considered of any importance, and all movements of troops were immediately reported.

During this campaign, from the crossing of the Rapidan to Petersburg, this detachment occupied over seventy stations of observation and established eleven lines of communication.

Maj. B. F. Fisher, chief signal officer, bears testimony to the energy and zeal displayed by the officers and men of the corps generally, and calls especial attention to Capt. P. A. Taylor, serving with General Hancock; Capt. D. E. Castle, serving with General Warren; Capt. J. C. Paine, serving with General Burnside, and Capt. C. L. Davis, in command of the reserve detachment. "Through the efforts of the latter officer, few means were untried by which service might be rendered." First Lieuts. G. J. Clarke and W. H. R. Neel and Second Lieut. J. B. Duff are commended for their energy, faithfulness, and gallantry. Sergts. H. W. Fulton and Van Buren Sleeper are reported as worthy of especial mention for being attentive, faithful, and intelligent.

July 30 Burnside mine was exploded and an assault made upon the enemy's works. Signal officers occupied all possible points along the lines and reported each charge.

August 6 12,000 infantry with sixty wagons were reported as moving toward our right; also that the enemy had placed a battery of five guns in the redoubt in the rear of Whitehead's factory, on the north bank of the Appomattox River.

On the 12th of August the Second Corps moved from its camp near the Deserted House to the north side of the James River, at Strawberry Plains, where it arrived August 14. The Tenth Corps, under General Birney, crossed the James at the same time at Deep Bottom. The whole force was under the command of Major-General Hancock. Communication was opened and kept open between Generals Hancock and Birney across Four-Mile Creek until the 15th, when General Birney joined General Hancock on the east side of the creek. This line was of considerable importance, enabling the commanding general to direct the movements of the troops beyond Four-Mile Creek.

August 14 a station of observation was established at the Potteries, overlooking the enemy's position on Spring Hill and a road upon which he moved to re-enforce different parts of his lines. A number of important movements were observed and reported by Capt. P. A. Taylor and First Lieut. W. H. R. Neel.

A station of observation was also established just in rear of our picket-line near the New Market road. This station overlooked the enemy's lines for a considerable distance.

August 24 the enemy moved about 12,000 infantry in the direction of Reams' Station. This movement in all its details was promptly reported by signals.

August 25 the enemy made a heavy attack upon the line of the Second Corps near Reams' Station. Capt. I. Thickstun occupied a station upon the skirmish line until it was driven back. Some important messages from the enemy's signal stations were intercepted by our stations on the right and promptly reported.

September 14 and 15 the enemy was reported as moving infantry from the Weldon railroad in a westerly direction and down the Squirrel Level road. This was the support to the cavalry upon what had been termed the "Cattle Raid." The following is a résumé of Major Fisher's evening report to the commanding general, September 29:

During the morning the actions of the enemy in their camps indicated preparations being made for movement. At 11.40 a. m. a column of 2,000 infantry and trains moved toward Richmond. About the same hour 4,000 infantry moved into Petersburg from the south. At 12.25 p. m. six regiments and a battery of artillery moved toward Petersburg from the extreme left near the Weldon railroad.

At 12.30 p. m. 1,000 infantry and 200 cavalry moved southward from Petersburg, disappearing behind Cemetery Hill. At 1 p. m. about 4,000 infantry passed southward, disappearing behind Cemetery Hill. At 3.30 p. m. about 3,000 infantry moved toward Richmond, north of the Appomattox. At 3.45 p. m. 2,000 infantry and a battery of artillery moved toward Richmond, north of the Appomattox. At 4.30 p. m. three batteries of artillery and a herd of cattle passed toward Richmond. Trains moving almost constantly northward on the Richmond turnpike. At sunset a column numbering about 3,000 moved from roads west of Petersburg, bearing to the right.

The efficiency of this detachment was much impaired by the removal of the field telegraph.

Maj. B. F. Fisher, chief signal officer, has been indefatigable in his exertions to render it as efficient as possible.

Casualties: Two officers taken prisoners, 1 enlisted man killed, 6 taken prisoners, 3 died of disease, and 1 drowned. (Appendix C, papers A[1], H[1], N[1], O[1].)*

Recapitulation of casualties.

	Killed.	Drowned.	Died.		Wounded.	Missing in action.	Prisoners of war.	Aggregate.
			From wounds.	Of disease.				
Captains	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	4
First lieutenants	1	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1	6
Second lieutenants	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	4
Sergeants	.....	.....	1	2	2	.....	1	6
Privates	5	1	3	20	2	2	25	58
Total	6	1	5	22	11	2	31	78

(Appendix H.)†

Testimonials to the efficiency of the corps and the service rendered by it are herewith submitted. (Appendix D.)‡

Reconnaissance of the Mississippi River.—In compliance with the special instructions of the Secretary of War of December 5, 1863, Col. A. J. Myer made a preliminary reconnaissance with reference to the establishment of telegraphic communication by a line of signal stations from Memphis to Cairo. He reports in substance as follows:

The route by the valley of the Mississippi was found to be the best. In making the reconnaissance he availed himself of an actual examination of the river and the points selected for stations; a careful study of a map intended for the movement of vessels upon the river, made from the surveys of pilots, and having marked upon it the most elevated points, and the experience and personal knowledge of pilots and river men.

*See Fisher's reports, Series I, Vol. XXXVI, Part I, pp. 281, 282, and XL, Part I, p. 275. Paper H[1] is already substantially quoted herein.

†Nominal list omitted.

‡Letters (here omitted) from Admirals Dahlgren, Du Pont, Farragut, and Capt. Melancton Smith, of the Navy; Generals Banks, Benton, Buford, Corcoran, Couch, Curtis, Custer, Cutler, Davies, Getty, Graham, Hancock, Heckman, Kilpatrick, Merritt, Neill, Newton, Pleasonton, Prince, Rice, Sedgwick, Seymour, Sykes, Alfred H. Terry, Henry D. Terry, George H. Thomas, Vogdes, Fitz Henry Warren, Washburn, Webb, Wild, Wistar, Horatio G. Wright, and Colonel Devin, of the Army.

The Mississippi flows in a broad, low valley or bottom. Bluff or high grounds touch the river at but very few points of its course. The land of this bottom is of alluvial formation. The banks of the river are, as a general rule, higher than the country on either side of it. The headlands of islands are higher than their lower extremities. The up-river sides of points are higher than the down-river sides.

The height of trees of full growth on the banks of the river and on islands is everywhere about the same, say 140 feet.

To extend a line along any portion of the river, all that will be needed will be signal towers erected at chosen elevations upon the banks at an average air-line distance of nine miles apart. To extend a line from Memphis to Cairo twenty of these signal towers would be required, which it is computed would cost $30,000.

In the establishment of a line of stations from Memphis to Cairo, part of that line would be exposed to the enemy. Each station thus exposed should be garrisoned by at least two companies. This garrison ought to be protected by such earth-works and defenses as the men could construct, and should have several light guns or howitzers. Stations should also be placed, when possible, at all the principal crossings of the river likely to be used by the enemy; where main roads come into the river, by which the enemy may approach its banks, and, generally, on such points of the river bank that the garrison posted for the protection of the station may afford protection to the inhabitants of the vicinity and secure the safety of commerce. For telegraphic communication on so long a line, each tower ought to be furnished with a simple semaphoric apparatus, or machine, for aerial telegraphy, which, it is thought, would secure greater accuracy in telegraphing at great distances.

The establishment of such a line, it is supposed, would insure the holding of the Mississippi River to whatever extent the signal lines were posted.

The fact of the garrisons being known to communicate with each other would deter the assault of the enemy. No temporary attack on the intrenched posts would be likely to be successful, and no prolonged attack could be undertaken on a post which could call thus readily on others, without encountering concentrated land and naval forces.

Troops stationed in this way would become acquainted with the people of the country, and their hunting parties and scouts would become familiar with the paths and roads. Small settlements, too, would gather around these posts, and it would soon become difficult for any considerable parties of the enemy to even approach the river without detection. It would be dangerous for small parties to do so. Should there be need of escorts for particular purposes small parties could be furnished from post to post, or gun-boat convoy could be telegraphed. This plan adopted, the settlements would realize and appreciate the protection thus extended, the banks would be in our power, and the river could then be announced as safely open to commerce. (Appendix C, Papers C, A, B^1, C^1, D^1.)*

SIGNAL CAMP OF INSTRUCTION.

This camp has, in addition to being a school of instruction for officers and men, been a depot for the recruits of the corps.

*Myer's report, dated December 26, 1863, with inclosures, is omitted, it being substantially quoted herein.

New experiments are made here for the improvement of the signal service.

First Lieut. E. H. Russell, ably assisted by First Lieut. P. H. Niles and Second Lieut. Asa T. Abbott, has labored zealously and faithfully in the discharge of his responsible duties. The good results of this school have been particularly manifest this year. It was not possible to give the requisite discipline and instruction to the raw recruits, as the exigencies of the service required them in the field, but a few weeks' stay in the camp was invaluable to them.

Recruiting service.—Recruiting stations for the corps were opened between June 3, 1863, and September 8, 1864, in Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Indiana, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts, in addition to those in the field. Recruiting in the States was stopped September 8. The number of original enlistments is 948 and of re-enlistments 127, making a total of 1,075.

These men passed a mental as well as physical examination. They are young, intelligent men and will make first-class soldiers.

The recruiting service was under the immediate management of First Lieut. R. P. Strong, who conducted it with marked ability and success. All officers and men on this duty worked with commendable zeal. (Appendix E.)*

Average number of officers on signal duty, 170; of enlisted men, 1,400. (Appendix I.)†

ECONOMY OF THE SERVICE.

The entire expense of the acting Signal Corps for the year ending June 30, 1862, was $192,523.40; for 1863, $545,612.64, and for 1864, $848,584. This includes pay for officers and men, clothing, transportation, forage, arms, and signal apparatus and stores. The total expense for signal service for the three years ending June 30, 1864, is $1,586,720.54, making the average expense for one year $528,906.83. This economy challenges comparison with that of any other organization in the Army. (Appendix F.)‡

I have the honor to call the attention of the Honorable Secretary of War to my communication of September 24, 1864, recommending the adoption of a General Service Code, therewith submitted, for the Army and Navy of the United States. I also have the honor to testify to the indomitable energy, patriotic zeal, and cheerful obedience to orders of both officers and men since November 15, 1863, when I was placed in command of the corps. (Appendix G, Papers A, B.)§

Capt. Joseph H. Spencer has been disbursing officer of the corps during the past year.

Capt. Henry S. Tafft was adjutant of the corps till relieved in August by Capt. Stephen M. Eaton.

These officers deserve special mention for their zeal, ability, and assiduity in the discharge of their respective duties.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. J. L. NICODEMUS,

Lieut. Col. and Acting Signal Officer of the Army.

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* Contains list of recruiting stations and a consolidated return of the recruiting service, both here omitted.

† Consolidated return of enlisted men in the Signal Corps for the year ending October 31, 1864, here omitted.

‡ Summary statement of the expenses incurred by the Signal Corps, U. S. Army, for the years 1862, 1863, and 1864, here omitted.

§ See General Orders, Nos. 17 and 18, Nov. 15, 1863, Vol. III, this series, p. 1043.

APPENDIX B.

COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT, FIRST ARMY CORPS,
November 12, 1863.

Capt. L. B. NORTON,
Chief Signal Officer, Army of the Potomac:

It is with pleasure that I attest the great utility of the signal telegraph as used in this army under your direction. I recollect one instance where the line was more than twenty miles in length and where I transmitted messages by it with perfect success. Corps headquarters were at Guilford, and army headquarters at Fairfax at the time. The flags could not be used owing to dense woods and the want of positions, but the line worked like a charm. In my opinion it is of great benefit to the army as now conducted.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

C. MCCLURE,
Capt. and Actg. Chief Commissary of Subsistence, First Corps.

—

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
November 13, 1863.

I have frequently used the field telegraph lines of the Signal Corps of this army and have noticed the remarkable rapidity with which they have been run out, and that they are skillfully worked. I regard them as a very important auxiliary to the equipment of the Signal Corps and of great value to the service.

JOHN SEDGWICK,
Major-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
November 13, 1863.

Capt. L. B. NORTON,
Chief Signal Officer:

DEAR SIR: I should be very sorry to see the field telegraph separated from the Signal Corps as, I understand from you, is now proposed. I would prefer the consolidation of the magneto field and signal telegraph all under one head, as being the plan most certain to render each most efficient.

Respectfully, yours,

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

—

HDQRS. FIRST ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
November 13, 1863.

I take pleasure in saying that I am satisfied with the rapidity with which the telegraph lines run out by the Signal Corps of this army are established, and the skill displayed in operating them. I regard them as a valuable acquisition to the service, and important to the proper equipment of the Signal Corps.

JNO. C. ROBINSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding First Army Corps.

SIGNAL DEPT., HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
November 13, 1863.

Maj. Gen. G. K. WARREN,
Commanding Second Army Corps:

GENERAL: I have the honor to apply for an expression of your opinion in regard to the rapidity with which the temporary field telegraph lines of the Signal Corps have been run out when required during the operations of this army, the success with which they have been worked, and whether they are not a valuable auxiliary to the proper equipment of the Signal Corps.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. B. NORTON,
Captain and Chief Signal Officer, Army of the Potomac.

—

HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
November 14, 1863.

Capt. L. B. NORTON,
Chief Signal Officer, Army of the Potomac:

CAPTAIN: In reply to your communication of the 13th instant, requesting an expression of my opinion upon certain questions regarding the temporary field telegraph lines of the Signal Corps, I am enabled to state, by personal observation, that for rapidity the lines have been run out to keep pace with every advance of the army, accompanying the head of column at Chancellorsville to the field of battle. It has always been ready for service night and day.

That it should constitute a part of a military organization following the headquarters of the army and of every corps into their camps would seem to be unquestionable.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. FRENCH,
Major-General of Volunteers.

—

HEADQUARTERS ARTILLERY RESERVE,
November 15, 1863.

I have seen and used the telegraph lines run by the Signal Corps of this army, and am satisfied with the rapidity with which they are established and the skill displayed in operating them. I regard them as a valuable acquisition to the service, and I believe them important to the proper equipment of the Signal Corps.

R. O. TYLER,
Brigadier-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp Paoli Mills, November 16, 1863.

Capt. L. B. NORTON,
Chief Signal Officer, Army of the Potomac:

CAPTAIN: I have received your letter of the 13th instant, and in reply desire to say that I regard the signal telegraph as an indispensable auxiliary to the operations of the army; that wherever established at my headquarters it has been successfully worked, and of

very great benefit in the transmission of orders. The advantages are so apparent that it hardly requires any reasons to be given to make it a permanent portion of the equipage of an army.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. SYKES,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH,
Cleveland, Ohio, October 31, 1864.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: Accompanying this my official report of the operations and construction of U. S. military telegraph for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, I have the honor also to submit the reports of the different officers and assistant superintendents connected with this branch of the Government service, and very respectfully solicit your consideration of the detailed operations of the military telegraph within the United States, embraced in the several reports herewith.

I regret to state that, so far as I am informed, not a single officer connected with the U. S. military telegraph received a copy of the Quartermaster-General's circular, dated July 6, 1864, which called for the reports herewith submitted, and the request of the Quartermaster-General's Department in regard thereto but recently incidentally became known. Therefore, for want of proper notice, these reports are not as carefully prepared nor as fully presented in detail as desired.

My official report for the fiscal year of 1863, accompanied by the report of Major Eckert and Captains Bruch, David, Wade, Smith, and Bulkley, assistant superintendents of military telegraph, was forwarded to your Department by mail on the 2d of November, 1863.

Herewith please find the reports of Capt. G. H. Smith (marked A), Capt. R. C. Clowry (B), Capt. C. S. Bulkley (C), Capt. T. B. A. David (D), Capt. L. F. Sheldon (E), Capt. S. Bruch (F), Capt. W. L. Gross (G), Capt. J. C. Van Duzer (H), and Capt. S. G. Lynch (I) for the fiscal year of 1864. The reports of Maj. Thomas T. Eckert and Capt. W. G. Fuller have not yet reached me.*

My report is designed to present, in condensed form, the operations of the U. S. military telegraph within the several departments.

The public money in my possession July 1, 1863, was	$6,056.06
Received from the U. S. Treasury during the year	606,000.00
Amount transferred to the officers is the total	612,056.06
Add amount received by officers of this corps from other sources, as per their reports	31,848.02
Shows total amount of money applicable to the operation of military telegraph during the year	643,904.08
Deduct amount of balances in the hands of quartermasters June 30, 1864	34,247.77
Total amount expended during the year for construction and operation of U. S. military telegraph	609,656.31

Of the last-mentioned amount about $218,000 was applied to the purchase of material, and for incidental expenses, say, $13,000, leaving applicable to service account, $378,656.31.

*For Eckert's report see Series I, Vol. LI, Part I, p. 197.

As the cost of material, labor, subsistence, &c., has rapidly advanced, the amount of money which will be required for the operation and construction of U. S. military telegraph for the present year, if the war continues to its fiscal end, will be proportionately increased. Probably $90,000 to $100,000 per month will be required to meet the indispensable expenditures of the corps.

A monthly average of 1,000 persons have been engaged in the military telegraph service within the several departments during the fiscal year of 1864. The number at present in the service is considerably greater, and increases as the Federal forces advance or the military operations become more active and extended.

Military telegraph, land and submarine lines.

	Land.	Submarine.
	Miles.	*Miles.*
In operation July 1, 1863	2,989	39½
Constructed during year	3,692	15½
Total in operation during year	6,661	55½
Abandoned, &c	1,536	1½
In operation June 30, 1864	5,125	54

Distributed as follows:

	Land.	Submarine.
	Miles.	*Miles.*
In the Department of the Gulf, Captain Bulkley	639	5½
In the Department of the South, Captain Sheldon	55	12
In the Department of the Potomac, Major Eckert	874	32½
In the Department of West Virginia, Captain Lynch	310	½
In the Departments of the Tennessee, Cumberland, and Mississippi, Captains Bruch, Gross, and Van Duser.	1,782½	1½
In the Department of Missouri and Kansas, Captain Smith	1,303	1½
In the Department of Arkansas, Captain Clowry	211	½
Total	5,125	54

The estimated number of telegrams transmitted over the military telegraph lines during the fiscal year is 1,800,000.

Herewith is statement A* of quartermasters' property received from all sources, transferred, expended, and on hand June 30, 1864, condensed from the property statements accompanying the reports of the different quartermasters.

I take pleasure in stating that the several assistant quartermasters and assistant superintendents engaged in the military telegraph service have invariably responded with willing alacrity to all orders issued from these headquarters, having in view the execution of such demands as have been made upon me from time to time for increased or extraordinary telegraphic facilities.

Your perusal of their respective reports is very respectfully solicited.

I heartly indorse the compliments tendered by the different assistant superintendents to the employés under charge. These men generally have faithfully pursued their various duties with commendable reliability and often under circumstances requiring force of character sufficient to undergo many privations, resist stampedes, and risk cap-

* Omitted.

tivity by the enemy, adhering to their posts of duty with remarkable tenacity and approving spirit.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ANSON STAGER,
Colonel, Asst. Quartermaster and Chief U. S. Mil. Telegraph.

[Inclosures.]

A.

U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH,
Saint Louis, Mo., October 25, 1864.

Col. ANSON STAGER,
Asst. Quartermaster, U. S. Army, and Gen. Supt.
U. S. Mil. Tel., Cleveland, Ohio:

COLONEL: In compliance with your order I have the honor herewith to hand you a detailed statement for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, of principal items of property on hand, amounts received during the year by purchase from officers, by capture, &c.; also number and amount of same, description of property transferred, amount expended, lost, &c.

Also tabular statement, giving number of miles of land and submarine lines on hand June 30, 1863; number of same constructed, abandoned, &c., during the year, and number of miles in operation June 30, 1864, from and to what points; number and class of persons employed, amount of moneys received, from whom; amount disbursed and amount on hand June 30, 1864. Also an estimate of the number of telegrams sent and received over the military lines within my department per month and for the year.

In regard to the telegraph narrative of such battles, raids, retreats, and incidents as the military telegraph, myself, or employés may have been connected with, &c., I am at a loss to give it in the manner I presume you desire, having kept no other record of military matters than such as is embraced in my other reports.

It would not be improper for me to say, however, that, in the absence of any battles of moment in my department, guerrilla raids and bushwhacking have been constant in all parts of Missouri and Arkansas, and our repairers have fulfilled their duties in constant danger to their lives.

In July, 1863, under orders from Major-General Schofield, I sent a building party to Cassville, Mo., with orders to rebuild the line south of that point to Fayetteville and Fort Smith, Ark., but during the month of August following they were unable to obtain an escort.

No force could be spared to afford them protection, and their time was occupied in keeping open the communication with Saint Louis from that point until early in September, when the line was rebuilt to Fayetteville, Ark.

I was also ordered in July, 1863, by Major-General Schofield to connect Memphis and Little Rock by a telegraph, with a cable across the Mississippi River at Memphis, and a line on the route of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad. I at once manufactured a submarine cable for that purpose (on approval of Colonel Stager) and perfected all arrangements for the work, including an examination of the river for planting the cable, but the work was not further proceeded with, it being considered impracticable to build the line through the country, which was overrun by guerrillas, and the order was countermanded

by the commanding general and a new one substituted, which required me to send a building party at once (August 25), with material, &c., to Helena, Ark., "for the purpose of building a telegraph line to such point in the rear of General Steele's column as he might direct."

The party arrived on the 6th of September and reported at once to Major-General Steele, and awaited orders.

On the 29th day of July a line was ordered from Bloomfield, Mo., to New Madrid, Mo., and a party sent at once to construct it, but before commencing the work the order was countermanded.

In October, 1863, under orders from Major-General Steele, the working party in Arkansas built a line of telegraph from Little Rock, Ark., to Devall's Bluff, forty-seven miles, on the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, and recovered a submarine cable across the Arkansas River at Little Rock.

The line in the southwest was also extended to Fort Smith, Ark., thus giving a continuous circuit from Saint Louis of 403 miles.

In the same month another party built a line from Sedalia, Mo., the western terminus of the Pacific Railroad, to Warrensburg, Mo., the headquarters of Brigadier-General Brown, thirty miles.

In November, 1863, my building party in Arkansas built a line from Little Rock to Pine Bluff, forty-five miles, and from Little Rock to Benton, twenty miles.

On the 23d of November an order was received from Col. Anson Stager informing me that Capt. Robert C. Clowry, assistant quartermaster, was assigned to duty as assistant superintendent military telegraph at Little Rock, Ark., and directed to report to me for further orders. In consequence I transferred to him on the 2d of December, 1863, 117 miles of telegraph line, branching from Little Rock to Pine Bluff, Devall's Bluff, and Benton, respectively.

On the 13th of November, 1863, I received from the commanding general of this department an order directing me to procure with as little delay as possible material sufficient to construct a line of telegraph from Kansas City to Fort Scott, Kans.

The order being referred to the Secretary of War, was approved, and the work at once commenced.

In the same month I applied for and received permission from the commanding general to cut red cedar telegraph posts from Government land on the Meramec River, Southwest Missouri.

I accordingly cut and delivered on the several railroad lines leading from Saint Louis several thousand posts, which made a permanent and complete repair of our main and necessary military railroad lines.

In December, 1863, my working party at Fort Smith, in pursuance of an order I had received from the commanding general, commenced a line from that point toward Little Rock through a country infested with guerrillas. They constructed the line to Russellville, eighty-five miles, in eight days, and marched to Little Rock and returned via Mississippi River, arriving at Saint Louis in January, 1864.

In January, 1864, Major-General Curtis having assumed control of the Kansas Department, I reported to him by letter the condition of telegraph matters in his department, and received a reply which I inclose, marked A, giving certain orders, &c., which were at once reported to Col. Anson Stager, chief assistant quartermaster and superintendent.

In this month all my men who were not otherwise engaged were put to work repairing the lines, and I extract the following from my line and cable report for that month.

The "lines in my department have all been thoroughly repaired, and are now in first-rate working condition."

In February, 1864, work was rapidly prosecuted on the line to Fort Scott, and a section of the south line rebuilt.

In March, 1864, under an order from Major-General Rosecrans to extend the line of military telegraph from Warrensburg, Mo., to Kansas City, Mo., the line from Warrensburg was extended toward Leavenworth as far as Pleasant Hill, Mo., thirty-five miles, and the Fort Scott line from Leavenworth, Kans., complete, 120 miles. Also in this month our submarine cable at Saint Charles, Mo., was relaid, as per the following extract from my line and cable report:

This cable (from Landing to Saint Charles, Mo.) was destroyed by lightning about the 1st of March, and has been successfully raised and repaired and is now in good working order.

On the 28th of this month I received an order to "construct a line of military telegraph to connect the city of Saint Louis with the State of Kansas." I might add that this order was given at my own suggestion, to save the Government a large amount monthly, as it required but a short gap to be filled up to give us a direct military line to Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

This order being approved at Washington, I commenced at Glasgow, on the Missouri River, and constructed a line to Booneville, thence to Syracuse via Tipton, fifty miles (laying a submarine cable at Booneville), where it connected with the military line already constructed.

In April, 1864, in furtherance of the above-mentioned order, I extended the line from Pleasant Hill to Fort Leavenworth, seventy-three miles, giving us a direct military line from Saint Louis to Fort Leavenworth.

On the 25th of April the commanding general ordered a line of military telegraph to be constructed "connecting the cities of Saint Louis and New Madrid, Mo.," which line was commenced at Cape Girardeau and built via Charleston and Sikeston, Mo., being finished in May, a length of seventy-four miles.

It is my painful duty to report that in this month two of my oldest telegraph repairers, while on duty (under Captain Clowry) near Russellville, Ark., were captured, brutally murdered, and most disgustingly mutilated. Although we have had repairers frequently captured, this is the first time they have been treated otherwise than [as] prisoners of war, and paroled.

I omitted to mention that after my working party had built the line to Russellville and returned home Captain Clowry continued it, and on the 20th of January, 1864, we were working direct by telegraph between Little Rock and Saint Louis.

On the 14th of June, 1864, I received an order from General Fisk, commanding North Missouri, "to push to completion at the earliest possible moment the telegraph line from Saint Joseph to Weston, Mo., that he might connect directly with Saint Louis over military lines, and via Central Missouri, and the North Missouri lines," which, after application to my superior officer, and on his approval, I promptly commenced.

Raids, bushwhacking operations, and military skirmishes have been, as I said before, almost constant, but no movements in force previous to July 1, 1864.

I have endeavored to afford every possible facility (in the use of the telegraph) to the military commanders, and think I have suc-

ceeded. Whenever necessary, I have gone in person to oversee and conduct special operations, as in the two cases of raising and repairing submarine cables (one at Cairo and one at Paducah) on the order of the colonel commanding Telegraph Corps. My personal supervision has been given to all movements or operations of importance, as well as to the work of the lines.

I have the satisfaction to report as the result of my fiscal year's work 749 miles of lines constructed, and a total in operation June 30, 1864, of 1,303 miles.

My accounts pertaining to quartermaster's business will be found herewith, as ordered.

Hoping this will prove satisfactory,

I am, colonel, your most obedient servant,

GEO. H. SMITH,
Capt., A. Q. M. and Asst. Supt. Military Telegraph.

Statement of public moneys received and expended from July 1, 1863, to June 30, 1864, by Capt. George H. Smith, assistant quartermaster, Saint Louis, Mo.

On hand July 1, 1863	$14,770.77
Received from offices during year	121,392.16
Received from sales of public property	990.51
Total	137,153.44
Expended during the year	120,658.09
Transferred to other offices during the year	13,280.00
Remaining on hand June 30, 1864	3,215.35
Total	137,153.44

The balance on hand is deposited in my safe.

Statement of telegraph lines constructed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, by Capt. George H. Smith, assistant quartermaster, Saint Louis, Mo.

	Miles.
Lines in operation June 30, 1863	798
Submarine cable in operation June 30, 1864	1
Lines constructed during year ending June 30, 1864	749
Submarine cable laid and recovered during the year	2 849/1760
Total	1,550 849/1760
Deduct lines abandoned and turned over during year ending June 30, 1864	227
Deduct submarine cable lost and destroyed	1 760/1760
Deduct errors in reports during year	17
Land lines and cable in operation June 30, 1864	1,304 1849/1760
Total	1,550 849/1760

Report of the number of telegrams sent and received in the Department of the Missouri, Arkansas, and Kansas during the year ending June 30, 1864.

July, 1863	11,000	February, 1864	22,000
August, 1863	13,000	March, 1864	24,000
September, 1863	15,000	April, 1864	24,000
October, 1863	16,000	May, 1864	25,000
November, 1863	17,000	June, 1864	25,000
December, 1863	19,000		
January, 1864	21,000	Total	232,000

I certify that the above report is correct.

GEO. H. SMITH,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster, Asst. Supt. Mil. Telegraph.

A.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, January 24, 1864.

DEAR MAJOR: Yours by Captain Black is just received. I am obliged to you for the early efforts you have manifested to supply my command.

I must have telegraphic communication with Fort Blunt (old Fort Gibson) and Fort Smith.

The Arkansas River must be lined with posts, and department commanders must have connections with them everywhere. I hope, therefore, you will be prepared to add from 200 to 300 miles of line to the Fort Scott line, as I expect to get the privilege of so extending it.

I have ordered out a full company in place of a small detail to push the work to Fort Scott, and your superintendent is actively and I think successfully carry[ing] on the work.

I am, major, very truly, yours,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

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B.

Annual report of Capt. R. C. Clowry, assistant quartermaster, assistant superintendent U. S. military telegraph, Department of Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, *June 30, 1864.*

Having been appointed assistant quartermaster on October 27, 1863, I was ordered to report for duty to Col. Anson Stager, assistant quartermaster, superintendent U. S. military telegraph, who assigned me to duty as assistant superintendent U. S. military telegraph in the Department of Arkansas, or, as it was then, the District of Arkansas, with headquarters at Little Rock.

I left Saint Louis, Mo., on November 21, 1863, and on my arrival at Little Rock found three military telegraph lines in operation from that post to the following places:

	Miles.
Little Rock to Devall's Bluff, Ark	47
Little Rock to Pine Bluff, Ark	45
Little Rock to Benton, Ark	25
Total	117

All these lines were erected by Capt. George H. Smith, assistant quartermaster, assistant superintendent military telegraph, Department of the Missouri, who transferred them to me in November, 1863.

A very large number of dispatches were sent over these lines, as will be seen by the annexed statement of dispatches sent over military lines, &c.

On December 17, 1863, I received orders from Maj. Gen. F. Steele, commanding, to take down the wire to Benton, twenty-five miles south, as he wished to draw in his outpost from that place to a point five miles from Little Rock.

I reeled up the wire and took off all the caps of the insulators, it being impossible to get the brackets off the poles in such a shape as to leave them fit for use again.

On December 28, 1863, in accordance with orders from Major-General Steele, I started my train with fifty miles of wire to Lewisburg,

Ark., as a preliminary step toward erecting a line from Little Rock to Fort Smith, Ark., in order to connect with the military line from that point to Saint Louis, Mo. Not having received any insulators, owing to the delay of boats on the Mississippi and White Rivers, I was unable to commence constructing the line, but in the meantime distributed the wire along the route.

On December 30, 1863, a spy was captured in Little Rock named David O. Dodds, who had full information of all the troops, batteries, &c., at that point, written in telegraphic characters in a memorandum book. I was called upon to decipher and translate said characters before a court-martial, which I did, and Dodds was executed by General Steele as a spy.

Capt. George H. Smith's foreman arrived at Little Rock December 30, 1863, having completed a telegraph line from Fort Smith to Dardanelle, Ark. (half way between Fort Smith and Little Rock), a distance of eighty-five miles, where he ran out of material. It was intended that I should meet him at Dardanelle with a line from Little Rock, but owing to the non-arrival of my insulators—for the reasons before stated—I was unable to do so.

On January 14,1864, I received some insulators and at once started my train to build toward Dardanelle. The balance of the insulators having arrived on February 5, 1864, I connected with Dardanelle on February 13, 1864, thus placing Little Rock in direct telegraphic communication with Saint Louis, a distance of over 600 miles by the telegraph route.

The line worked admirably, which, considering its extreme length and the disturbed state of the country through which it ran, was remarkable.

General Steele's army occupied the towns on the Arkansas River from Fort Smith to Pine Bluff, including the railroad to Devall's Bluff and White River. I opened telegraph offices at Clarksville, Dardanelle, and Lewisburg, on the Saint Louis line.

On March 14 General Steele started south with his army to co-operate with General Banks on Red River, leaving but a very small force on the line of the Arkansas River. The telegraph line to Fort Smith did not work after the army withdrew south. The guerrillas became so numerous that it was impossible to keep it working west of Lewisburg. Three of my men, Alex. Kane, Jacob Richards, and Thomas Jones, were killed by guerrillas while repairing the lines near Clarksville. Their bodies were horribly mutilated before life was extinct. Their escort had camped, and were surprised, but they all got away, leaving my men behind, with a wagon and five horses. The escort was from the First Arkansas Cavalry.

I continued to send repairers out, but the line was cut as fast as fixed up; so I discontinued all efforts to keep the lines up west of Lewisburg in March, 1864.

On April 20, 1864, we received news of Steele's occupation of Camden, he having made a demonstration on Washington. The rebels evacuated Camden, and he by forced marches got in their rear and occupied it. Camden was thoroughly fortified, and navigation opened on the Ouachita, on which river it is located, but no boats came to General Steele's succor.

After the retreat of General Banks the rebels fell onto Steele in large numbers, capturing his supply trains and forcing him to evacuate Camden, which he did successfully, marching toward Little Rock closely pursued by the enemy, who overtook him on the south side of

the Saline River, with 15,000 men, Kirby Smith in command. Steele repulsed them severely, capturing 3 pieces of artillery, two of which were taken by the Second Kansas Colored Troops. General Salomon's division did most of the fighting, Brigadier-General Rice's brigade bearing the brunt of the battle. Rice was wounded and has since died from its effects.

On April 30, 1864, General Steele's army reached Little Rock.

During May and June I had great difficulty in keeping the lines up to Devall's Bluff, Pine Bluff, and Lewisburg, but managed to do so by keeping men and teams out constantly with escorts. The following is my estimate of the number of dispatches sent over U. S. Military Telegraph lines in the Department of Arkansas from December 1, 1863, to June 30, 1864:

December, 1863	3,100	May, 1864	4,000
January, 1864	4,100	June, 1864	8,500
February, 1864	5,000		
March, 1864	5,400	Total	30,400
April, 1864	5,300		

I also inclose you herewith a tabular statement showing the amount of public money received, expended, and remaining on hand during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, and a table showing the principal items of public property received, issued, and remaining on hand during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, or a part thereof, together with a tabular statement showing the number of miles of land and submarine lines received, constructed, abandoned &c.; also the number of miles in operation June 30, 1864, from and to what points, and the cost of working the same, giving the number and class of persons employed.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

R. C. CLOWRY,
Capt. and A. Q. M., Asst. Supt. U. S. Mil. Telegraph.

Statement of public moneys received and expended from January 1, 1864, to June 30, 1864, by Capt. R. C. Clowry, assistant quartermaster, Little Rock, Ark.

On hand January 1, 1864	
Received from offices during half year	$13,910.70
Expended during half year ending June 30, 1864	8,926.30
Balance on hand June 30, 1864	4,984.40

I certify that the above statement exhibits the amount of money which came into my hands during the fiscal year, being from January 1, 1864, to June 30, 1864; that the disbursements have been faithfully made, and the balance [belonging to] the United States is in Treasury notes, and is deposited in my safe at Little Rock, Ark.

R. C. CLOWRY,
Capt. and A. Q. M., Asst. Supt. U. S. Mil. Telegraph.

Statement of telegraph lines constructed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, by Capt. R. C. Clowry, assistant quartermaster, in the Department of Arkansas, headquarters at Little Rock.

	Miles.
Lines received during the year ending June 30, 1864	117
Cable	½
Line constructed and repaired during the year ending June 30, 1864	184
Total	301½

	Miles.
Deduct lines abandoned during same period	90
Total number of miles telegraph lines in operation in Department of Arkansas June 30, 1864	211½

I certify that the above statement is correct:

R. C. CLOWRY,
Capt. and A. Q. M., Asst. Supt. U. S. Military Telegraph.

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C.

DEPT. OF THE GULF, U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH,
New Orleans, July 1, 1864.

Col. ANSON STAGER,
Gen. Supt. U. S. Military Telegraph, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that from July 1, 1863, to June 30, 1864, there has been constructed in the Department of the Gulf 204 miles of telegraph and 5½ miles of submarine cable laid; removed 12 miles, and abandoned 32 miles.

Number of men employed.

Operators	12	Watchmen	1
Assistants	22	Laborers	25
Messengers	4	Clerks	1
Battery keepers	1		
Linemen	21	Total	96
Teamsters	9		

Main offices open.

New Orleans.	Brashear City.
Algiers.	Franklin.
Quarantine.	New Iberia.
Fort Jackson.	Bonnet Carré.
Fort Saint Philip.	Donaldsonville.
Head of Passes.	Baton Rouge.
Cubits.	Port Hudson.
Pass à l'Outre.	Pointe Coupée.
Southwest Pass.	Red River Landing.
Boutte.	Carrollton.
La Fourche.	Manchac.
Thibodeaux.	Lakeport.
Napoleonville.	Fort Macomb.
Fort Butler.	Fort Pike.

Money in my hands July 1, 1864		$3,303.25
Money received from offices to June 30, 1864		38,900.00
Money received from lines to June 30, 1864		884.65
Total		43,087.90
Amount of purchases to June 30, 1864	$2,236.32	
Amount of expenditures to June 30, 1864	39,743.56	
		41,979.88
Balance in my hands June 30, 1864		1,108.02

Number of messages sent over lines during the year, 140,000.

The property received is principally horses, mules, wagons, harness, wire cable, insulators, and acids.

Mr. Edward Conway was in charge of the field telegraph trains with the army during the Red River campaign, and I respectfully

commend him to your notice for efficiency and creditable conduct. Throughout and during this campaign my personal attention was given to building lines up to mouth of Red River. In this work we were constantly annoyed by small parties of the enemy's cavalry, of which we captured several.

In compliance with order I made a report of the condition of the Grand Levee, and estimate of embankment necessary to repair same.

The obstructions in Bayou Teche, consisting of sunken vessels filled with brick piles, iron-clads, and steam-boats, we removed with submarine batteries. Guerrillas have been numerous and annoying, but have not caused any serious delay.

CHARLES S. BULKLEY,
Captain, Assistant Quartermaster.

—

D.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *October 4, 1864.*

Col. ANSON STAGER,
Gen. Supt. U. S. Military Telegraph, Cleveland, Ohio:

COLONEL: In compliance with your order of September 29, 1864, the following report of the operations, &c., of the military telegraph in Western Virginia, from July 1, 1863, to January 20, 1864, inclusive, is respectfully submitted:

	Miles.
Lines in operation July 1, 1863	277
Repaired	43
	320
Abandoned	17
Total in operation January 20, 1864	303
Cable	½

Lines in operation as follows:

	Miles.
Hamden to Fayette, W. Va	151
Gallipolis to South Point, Ohio	45
Clarksburg to Beverly, W. Va	58
Clarksburg to Bulltown, W. Va	49
Total	303

Operators employed	21
Messengers employed	2
Repairers employed	35
Total	58

Money received and expended from July 1, 1863, to January 20, 1864, is as follows:

Received from Col. A. Stager, assistant quartermaster	$13,500.00
Amount disbursed	13,459.63
Transferred to Capt. S. G. Lynch, assistant quartermaster	40.37

A tabular statement of the principal items of property received, issued, lost, and expended is submitted herewith.*

* Omitted.

The telegraph in this department was called upon to perform no very important operations during the period this report is designed to cover. The only incident worthy of mention attests the willingness and promptness with which those connected with this branch of the service have always obeyed orders, and endeavored to make the telegraph useful.

July 6 General Kelley received orders to move to Hancock, Md., and prevent Lee's army or such part of it as might attempt to retreat by that ford. The telegraph line to that point was unprotected and broken. Three men connected with this corps started, without escort, through an unprotected country, and repaired the line one day before the troops occupied Hancock. The raids that have occurred from time to time did not call particularly upon the telegraph. Nothing occurred to impair the former good character of the military telegraph for promptness.

The property and men remaining on hand January 20, 1864, at which time my resignation was accepted, was transferred to Capt. S. G. Lynch, assistant quartermaster.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. B. A. DAVID,
Assistant Superintendent Military Telegraph.

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E.

OFFICE U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH,
Hilton Head, S. C., October 18, 1864.

Col. ANSON STAGER,
A. Q. M. and Gen. Supt. U. S. Mil. Tel., Cleveland, Ohio:

COLONEL: I have the honor to inclose the papers comprising my official report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, of the U. S. Military Telegraph lines in the Department of the South.

As the property belonging to the telegraph lines in this department was turned over to me in March, 1864, I have only four months of the fiscal year in which I have to report.

The military operations in that department have been confined mostly to siege and occupation, and therefore have called for but little field-work from the telegraph; but the lines have been very useful in communicating between the principal points and have saved a great deal of time to the transportation department.

The different points of importance in this department being situated upon different islands, couriers cannot be used for purposes of communication, and such duty but for the telegraph would devolve upon steam-boats.

I have deemed it necessary to accumulate a considerable quantity of material to be kept in readiness for emergencies, because should the material be suddenly required it could not be procured from the North in time to meet the demand.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. F. SHELDON,
Capt. and A. Q. M., Asst. Supt. U. S. Military Telegraph,
Department of the South.

Official report for fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, by Capt. L. F. Sheldon, assistant quartermaster.

TABLE No. 1.

	Miles.
March 1, 1864:	
Air line in operation	50½
Submarine in operation	18
Submarine cable on hand	3
Iron wire on hand	52
Total on hand and in operation	118½
Air line constructed up to June 30, 1864	5
Submarine taken up and replaced by air lines	1
June 30, 1864:	
Air line in operation	55½
Air line on hand not in use	90
Submarine on hand not in use	4
Submarine in operation	12
Total air and cable lines on hand and in operation	161½
From Fort Pulaski, Ga., to Port Royal Ferry, S. C	43½
From Stono Inlet, Folly Island, S. C., to Fort Strong, Morris Island, S. C	12
In operation	65½

TABLE No. 2.—*Number and class of persons employed.*

1864.	Clerks.	Operators.	Builders.	Repairers.	Laborers.
January				1	1
February	1	1	3	2	1
March	1	14	6	3	1
April	1	13	5	3	1
May	1	9	3	3	1
June	1	11		2	1

Amount of moneys received from T. T. Eckert, assistant quartermaster, at Washington, D. C., from March 1 to June 30, 1864	$4,904.32
Amount expended in payments from March 1 to June 30, 1864	2,553.92
Amount on hand June 30, 1864	2,350.40

TABLE No. 3.—*Estimate of the number of telegrams sent and received over U. S. Military Telegraph lines in the Department of the South from March 1, 1864, to June 30, 1864.*

March	1,500
April	1,400
May	1,600
June	1,500
Total	6,000

I certify that the above statement is correct.

L. F. SHELDON,
Capt. and A. Q. M., Asst. Supt. U. S. Military Telegraph.

F.

HDQRS. U. S. MIL. TELEGRAPH, DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Louisville, Ky., October 4, 1864.

Col. ANSON STAGER,
General Superintendent U. S. Military Telegraph:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit herewith my report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864:

Since my last report we have made considerable extensions of our lines, as will be seen by the accompanying detailed reports, and as a general thing our operations have been very successful. Notwithstanding frequent interference by guerrillas and a lack of men to do our work, we have succeeded in keeping the armies and outposts in almost uninterrupted telegraphic communication with the War Department.

In the summer and autumn of 1863 we followed Major-General Burnside's army into East Tennessee, through Cumberland Gap, keeping up with the same as long as our material lasted, when the work was considerably delayed for want of material which had been ordered from Colonel Stager, but which he was unable to obtain in sufficient time to keep us supplied.

Notwithstanding these drawbacks and the mountainous country through which we worked, we reached Cumberland Gap almost as soon as it was evacuated by the enemy, and from thence extended the line through to Knoxville via Strawberry Plains.

This line from the Gap to Knoxville was afterward mostly destroyed by Longstreet, during his siege of Knoxville. The construction of the above-named lines to Knoxville was under the immediate charge of my chief operator, Mr. Charles Lehr, who deserves much credit for his energy and perseverance in pushing his work and in keeping the lines in working order. During the siege at Knoxville we built lines to all the forts, and operated them day and night. Great praise is due to Mr. Adam Bruch, chief operator, and his assistant operators, for their untiring energy and bravery in constructing and operating these lines, every man working almost constantly day and night, and under the fire of the enemy during the entire siege. After the siege was abandoned communication was opened to Chattanooga and reopened to the Gap, as will be seen by the report of lines built and repaired.

In September, 1863, I appointed Mr. W. L. Gross to take charge of all military lines in Central Kentucky and East Tennessee, vice Mr. Charles Lehr, who was about to resign. Mr. Gross was subsequently appointed assistant quartermaster, and for detailed report of operations in his department after said appointment I respectfully refer you to his report.

For details of work in the Departments of the Cumberland and Tennessee, your attention is also respectfully called to the reports of Capt. J. C. Van Duzer and Capt. W. G. Fuller.

All of these officers, who are under my direction, have been faithful in the performance of their duties, and deserve great credit for the efficient management of the lines in their respective departments.

The field telegraph work formerly performed by the Signal Corps was turned over to this department in the spring of 1864, and has been very successfully managed by Captain Van Duzer in the advance from Chattanooga toward Atlanta.

The new instruments and materials furnished us for this purpose by Colonel Stager seem to be much better adapted to field service

than those formerly used by the Signal Corps. We found it necessary, however, to make some changes in some of the material. The reels not being suitable, we adopted a form of our own; the instruments and insulators were found most too frail, and therefore we have suggested improvements, some of which I believe are being made.

Considering that this branch of the service was entirely new to us and had to be wholly reorganized, I think we have succeeded remarkably well with it, and great praise is due Capt. J. C. Van Duzer for its successful operation in his department—the only one in which it has been needed in my division. For details thereof you are respectfully referred to his report, herewith transmitted.

Our success is attributable in a great measure to the operators, who, with but few exceptions, have been very faithful in the performance of their duties, and deserve much credit therefor.

The following is my report of lines abandoned, &c., and of moneys received and disbursed, also of property on hand at the end of this year. The line and cable and money reports embrace the entire Division of the Mississippi, including Departments of the Cumberland, Tennessee, and Ohio, under the immediate charge of Captains Van Duzer, Fuller, and Gross:

Balance of funds on hand July 31, 1863	$2.98
Received from offices to June 30, 1864	185,500.00
Total	185,502.98
Disbursed during the year	183,484.91
Balance on hand June 30, 1864	2,018.07
	Miles.
Telegraph lines in working order July 1, 1863	858½
Telegraph constructed to June 30, 1864	2,074½
Total	2,933
Abandoned during the year	1,200½
In working order June 30, 1864	1,732½

Between the following points:

From—	To—	Number of miles.	Remarks.
Nashville, Tenn	Chattanooga, Tenn	a 323	Captain Van Duzer's department.
Do	Stevenson, Ala	193	
Do	Richland, Tenn	85	
Do	Johnsonville, Tenn	78	
Chattanooga, Tenn	Strawberry Plains, Tenn	128	
Do	Big Shanty, Ga	110	
Kingston, Ga	Rome, Ga	19	
Big Shanty, Ga	Several headquarters	20	
Clarksville, Ga	Paducah and Hopkinsville, Ky	202½	
Mount Sterling, Ky	Camp Burnside, Ky	127	Captain Gross' department.
Lebanon, Ky	Knoxville, Tenn	216	
Do	Burkesville, Ky	67	
Cairo, Ill	Paducah, Ky	60	Captain Fuller's department.
Memphis, Tenn	Outposts and Saulsbury, Tenn	62	
Cairo, Ill	Moscow, Tenn	42	
Total		1,732½	

a Two wires.

Submarine cable.—On the 1st day of July, 1863, there were in operation of submarine cable 7,500 feet. In April, 1864, the cable from Paducah, Ky., to Illinois shore of Ohio River was destroyed, 3,000 feet, leaving a balance of 4,500 feet, and was relaid in March with

3,300 feet of new cable, leaving in working order June 30, 1864, 7,800 feet, running as follows: From Paducah, Ky., across Ohio River, 1,000 feet; from Cairo, Ill., to Kentucky shore, 3,500 feet; from Paducah, Ky., to Illinois shore, 3,300 feet. Total, 7,800 feet.

The average number of classes of persons employed during the year was 9. The average number of men employed was 335.

The aggregate number of dispatches sent over the lines during the year is estimated at 720,000. It is impossible to get at the exact figures, but the above is supposed to be within the number.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. BRUCH,

Capt. and A. Q. M., Asst. Supt. U. S. Military Telegraph.

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G.

HDQRS. U. S. MIL. TEL., DEPT. OF THE OHIO,
Danville, Ky., October 13, 1864.

Col. ANSON STAGER,
Gen. Supt. U. S. Mil. Telegraph, Cleveland, Ohio:

COLONEL: In obedience to your communication addressed to me under date of 29th of September, 1864, I have the honor to submit the following detailed report of my official action from January 1, 1864, to June 30, 1864, that being the period of my service within the fiscal year 1864:

My appointment of assistant quartermaster of volunteers, with the rank of captain, bears date of October 27, 1863; my letter of acceptance November 4, 1863, and the order assigning me to duty in the service of the U. S. Military Telegraph as assistant superintendent November 21, 1863, wherein I was ordered to report by telegraph to Capt. Sam. Bruch, assistant quartermaster, Louisville, Ky., for further orders, which was immediately done.

Operations within the Department of the Ohio, so far as they related to the U. S. Military Telegraph, were made under the direction of Capt. Sam. Bruch, assistant quartermaster and assistant superintendent U. S. Military Telegraph, prior to January 1, 1864, and are not, therefore, made a part of this report, although as the agent of Captain Bruch from 1st of September, 1863, to 31st of December, 1863, they were made under my personal direction and supervision.

January 1, 1864, Captain Bruch transferred to me the property used for U. S. Military Telegraph purposes within the Department of the Ohio, and in obedience to orders from your headquarters under date 21st of November, 1863, my headquarters was established at Danville, Ky.

The following U. S. military lines were in operation in the Department of the Ohio January 1, 1864:

	Miles.
Mount Sterling, Ky., to Danville, Ky	60
Lebanon, Ky., to Jamestown, Ky	53
Lebanon to Tazewell, Tenn	165
Stanford to Camp Bernard, Ky., six miles beyond	46
Strawberry Plains, Tenn., to Charleston, Tenn	92
Loudon, Tenn., to Kingston, Tenn	25
Total	452

On January 1, 1864, military telegraph offices were open for the reception and dispatch of business at the following stations: Dan-

ville, Ky., Camp Nelson, Ky., Nicholasville, Ky., Lexington, Ky., Mount Sterling, Ky., Lebanon, Ky., Columbia, Ky., Somerset, Ky., Stanford, Ky., Camp Burnside, Ky., Crab Orchard, Ky., Mount Vernon, Ky., Camp London, Ky., Barboursville, Ky., Cumberland Gap, Ky., Tazewell, Tenn., Strawberry Plains, Tenn., Knoxville, Tenn., Loudon, Tenn., Charleston or Calhoun, Tenn., and Kingston, Tenn.

During the month of January field offices were opened at Mossy Creek, Tenn., and at Powell's River Bridge, Tenn., but they were closed before the end of the month, as were also the offices at Tazewell, Tenn., Strawberry Plains, Tenn., and Kingston, Tenn.

These changes were rendered necessary by the changes in the disposition of the military forces.

During the months of January and February a new line was extended from a point six miles south of Camp Burnside, Ky., to Clinton, Tenn., a distance by the line of 100 miles.

The severity of the weather, the nature of the country—rough, mountainous, heavily timbered, and almost uninhabitable—the difficulty of procuring the means of transportation for the necessary material and subsistence for the men and animals engaged in the work, on account of the extraordinary demand for the same to subsist the regular military forces in the field, rendered this a very difficult and laborious work. I was never able to work the line—and then only for a few days—beyond a point between Chitwood's and Jacksborough, distant from Camp Burnside about sixty miles. The first failure to work was owing to depredations committed upon the line by the Twelfth Kentucky Regiment while en route from Knoxville to Camp Burnside, by shooting off the insulators and cutting down the poles for firewood. Added to this, heavy storms of wind, sleet, and rain passing over this section, trees in many instances were blown down upon the line, crushing it to the ground, and passing trains of army wagons becoming entangled in the wire, rendered its destruction complete.

Evil-disposed citizens in the vicinity of Pine Knot Tavern and elsewhere along the line damaged it severely by cutting down the poles, cutting the wire, some portions of which were entirely removed.

Strenuous efforts were made to repair these damages. Parties for that purpose were organized and sent out to aid the stationary repairers in getting the line again in working condition, but no sooner were repairs made in one part of the line than difficulty was found to exist in other portions. One serious cause of annoyance was the total disregard paid to the line by the large parties of laborers sent out to work upon the military road along which the line was extended. They probably felled trees across it, and in many instances cut down the poles and trees to which it was attached for support, even when no necessity for thus doing existed. Prompt reports of these depredations were made to the military authorities at Camp Burnside, and protection asked as soon as it could become known.

The country through which the line passes is almost a wilderness, uninhabited save by a few wretched mountaineers, and was entirely destitute of either forage or subsistence. The greatest difficulty was experienced in procuring enough forage to keep the animals alive while the work of putting up the line was going on. I lost five out of twenty-two horses from starvation, and my men were at times two and three days without anything to eat. A full report of these facts was made to General Schofield, commanding the department, and the abandonment of the line from Camp Burnside to Clinton ordered by

him. Subsequently portions of this abandoned line were reclaimed and used again, but the greater part of it was hopelessly ruined for any purpose whatever.

On the 1st of February the line along the Virginia and East Tennessee Railroad from Knoxville to Charleston, seventy miles, was transferred by me to Capt. John C. Van Duzer, assistant quartermaster and assistant superintendent, for the reason that it was found to be much more easily supplied and managed by railroad from Chattanooga than by wagons over the mountainous country between Danville, Ky., and Knoxville, Tenn., and also for the reason that at that time I was unable to keep telegraphic communication open between Cumberland Gap and Knoxville by the old route, viz, Tazewell, Bean's Station, and Morristown, because parts of it were in the possession of the enemy.

Burkesville, on the Cumberland River, thirty miles southwest from Columbia, Ky., had been for some time held as a military post, and communication with it by telegraph was very desirable.

In obedience to an order from General Burbridge, commanding the District of Kentucky, through Capt. Sam. Bruch, in March I extended the line from Columbia to that point, thirty miles. The line from Columbia to Jamestown, eighteen miles, not having for a number of months been in actual use, although kept in repair, was taken down, and the material used in the construction of the line to Burkesville.

In April, by running a second wire from Danville to Stanford, eleven miles, I was enabled to connect the two circuits of Camp Burnside and Mount Sterling, and throw them into one, thereby lessening the amount of "repeating" done at Danville, and making communication between Camp Burnside and Camp Nelson complete, which was very desirable in view of the great business between those two important points. In that month the line was extended from Cumberland Gap to Knoxville, sixty-three miles, by Captain Van Duzer and myself, his party starting from Knoxville, mine from Cumberland Gap, and a junction formed at Fincastle, thirty miles from Cumberland Gap, this giving Knoxville the advantage of a double northern connection, one through my own department via Cumberland Gap and Danville to Louisville or Cincinnati, the other via Chattanooga, Nashville, and Louisville.

Between Fincastle and Knoxville Captain Van Duzer was enabled to connect at Clinton with the line put up by me in February between Clinton and Jacksborough, about nineteen [miles], thus making the line actually put up between Knoxville and Fincastle fourteen miles.

I desire to acknowledge the valuable and timely assistance rendered me by Captain Van Duzer in the construction of this line. The distance, the nature of the intervening country, and the extremely slow means of transportation by army wagons for the necessary material made all my operations laborious and seemingly dilatory.

During the month of May no demand was made upon me for new lines, and my efforts were directed toward repairing such of my lines as had been longest built. Many of the poles—none too good when first put up—had partially decayed, and were easily broken off by the wind and storms, and the insulators, weighted from constant strain and exposure, were fast becoming worthless for purposes of insulation, especially in wet weather.

These defects were removed by replacing the rotten poles and damaged insulators with new ones.

Early in the month of June the enemy, under the notorious, ubiquitous John H. Morgan, entered the State and made their first demon-

stration upon Mount Sterling, the terminus of my line in that part of the State.

After stubborn resistance the town was finally occupied by the enemy, and the country to the westward through which my line ran, to a point within eleven miles of the city of Lexington. While held by the enemy serious damage was done my line. The operator at Mount Sterling, Mr. J. W. Curtiss, remained at his post until the evacuation of the place by the Union forces, and then only saved himself by flight, carrying with him his instrument, dispatches, &c. For six days he lay concealed, and finally stole through the enemy's lines, reaching Lexington in safety, without the loss of anything valuable connected with his office. His conduct under such trying circumstances was exemplary and received my approbation. The enemy were in a few days defeated, first in the streets of Lexington and afterward at Cynthiana, their organization broken up, and the entire force scattered and put to flight. No sooner had the enemy disappeared than prompt repairs were given the line and the office at Mount Sterling reopened. To aid in the repulse of the enemy in this important move, Colonel Weatherford's command, the Thirteenth Kentucky Cavalry, was called in from Burkesville. A portion of the command was held at Green River bridge, about forty miles from Burkesville, and the operators on duty at Burkesville and Columbia were ordered in to that point, thus for the time closing those two offices and abandoning the line south of Green River bridge; but no sooner were the enemy's forces scattered than the Union forces again occupied Burkesville, and the line was repaired and the abandoned offices reopened as before.

It was found that but little damage had been done this line, thus temporarily abandoned, and the work of putting it again in order was but light. After the defeat of the enemy at Cynthiana small parties of his forces were traversing the State in all directions, stealing, marauding, and working destruction wherever they went.

Whenever they came in contact with my lines only slight damage was done, and the interruptions thereby occasioned existed but a few hours. Such was the case between Camp Nelson and Nicholasville, between Stanford and Crab Orchard, and between Danville and Lebanon.

The following tabular statements are respectfully submitted:

Lines constructed January 1 to June 30, 1864.

	Miles.
January: Six miles beyond Camp Burnside, Ky., to Jacksborough, Tenn	65
February: Jacksborough, Tenn., to Clinton, Tenn	36
March: Columbia, Ky., to Burkesville, Ky	80
April:	
Danville, Ky., to Stanford, Ky	11
Cumberland Gap, Ky., to Fincastle, Tenn	80
Total	172

Lines abandoned January 1 to June 30, 1864.

	Miles.
January:	
Tazewell, Tenn., to Powell's River bridge, Tenn	7
Knoxville, Tenn., to Strawberry Plains, Tenn	22
Loudon, Tenn., to Kingston, Tenn	25
February:	
Camp Burnside, Ky., to Clinton, Tenn	100
Powell's River bridge, Tenn., to Cumberland Gap, Ky	5
Knoxville, Tenn., to Charleston, Tenn	70
March: Columbia, Ky., to Jamestown, Ky	18

June:	Miles.
Mount Sterling, Ky., to Lexington, Ky	35
Burkesville, Ky., to Green River bridge, Ky	40
Total	323

Abandoned lines repaired January 1 to June 30, 1864.

June:	Miles.
Mount Sterling, Ky., to Lexington, Ky	35
Burkesville, Ky., to Green River bridge	40
Total	75

Lines received by transfer from other officers January 1 to June 30, 1864.

	Miles.
May: Fincastle, Tenn., to Knoxville, Tenn	33

Lines in operation June 30, 1864.

	Miles.
Mount Sterling, Ky., to Camp Burnside, Ky	127
Lebanon, Ky., to Knoxville, Tenn., via Danville and Cumberland Gap, Ky	216
Lebanon, Ky., to Burkesville, Ky	67
Total	410

RECAPITULATION.

	Miles.
In operation January 1, 1864	452
Constructed January 1 to June 30, 1864	172
Received from other officers	33
Abandoned lines repaired	75
Total	732
Abandoned January 1 to June 30, 1864	322
Total operation June 30, 1864	410

Number and class of persons and articles employed January to June, 1864.

	Superintendent repairs.	Operators.	Clerks.	Foremen construction.	Forage master.	Ambulance division.	Repairers	Laborers.	Warehouseman.	Warehouse stable.	Telegraph office (rent).
January	.....	31	3	2	.....	.....	19	43	.....	1	10
February	.....	21	3	2	.....	1	18	43	.....	1	8
March	.....	22	3	2	.....	1	19	27	.....	2	9
April	1	27	3	2	.....	1	20	38	1	2	9
May	1	25	3	2	1	2	21	31	1	2	9
June	1	25	3	2	1	1	22	29	1	2	9

Moneys received January 1 to June 30, 1864:	
January (from Capt. Sam. Bruch, assistant quartermaster)	$5,334.04
February	4,302.89
March	4,400.00
April	7,698.18
June	4,900.00
Total	26,635.11
Amount disbursed January 1 to June 30, 1864	22,246.43
Money on hand June 30, 1864	4,388.68

Report of forage and means of transportation received, taken up, transferred, expended, lost, destroyed, and amount on hand June 30, 1864.

	Corn.	Oats.	Hay.	Wagons.	Ambulances.	Harness.	Horses.	Mules.
	Lbs.	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*
Received by purchase	1,120	.....	12,860	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Received from officers	21,404	41,650	16,625	14	3	59	40	27
Taken up	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	6	4
Total received	22,524	41,650	29,510	4	3	59	46	31
Transferred	.....	3,850	4,175	8	1	27	22	3
Expended	22,524	37,656	25,335	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lost and destroyed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	4
Total expended, lost, &c.	22,524	41,506	29,510	8	1	27	29	7
On hand June 30, 1864	.....	144	.....	6	2	32	17	24

The estimated number of dispatches per month sent and received over the lines under my direction, 17,300, and for the three months embraced in this report, 103,800.

The number cannot be ascertained to a positive certainty, for the reason that at times of imminent danger operators have been instructed to destroy their dispatches to prevent the possibility of their falling into the hands of the enemy, and thereby valuable information be given the enemy. But the number herein stated is certainly within the actual number.

In other portions of this report mention is made of the rough, mountainous nature of the country through which the greater part of the lines which are under my charge run. No correct idea of the disadvantages under which I have labored can be obtained except by actual observation. My only means of transportation is by army wagons or—for the lighter articles, office supplies, &c.—ambulances. Instead of railroads I have the dirt road, which at times is almost impassable on account of mud, and which is always so rough and mountainous as to make this mode of conveyance slow and laborious.

Repairers have to patrol the line on horseback, and in times of storms and high water, just when the line is most liable to be interrupted, they are frequently unable to cross the mountain streams, swollen and converted by the rains of one night into foaming impassable rivers. Office supplies and battery material are conveyed from the supply depot in Danville to the different offices in ambulances; and even then with the greatest care acids are frequently lost, when it has almost reached its destination, by a sudden jolt or jar breaking the carboy.

One glaring abuse of the privileges of the military telegraph to which we are at all times more or less subject, and which ought to receive official condemnation, is the practice too common with officers of the Army of conducting their entire correspondence by telegraph when the same might be much more satisfactorily transmitted through the regular mails. This practice is, as I conceive, based upon a misapprehension of the uses and purposes of the military telegraph. The beauty and utility of the telegraph as a means of communication is its rapidity; but as any one can see there must be a limit to the capacity of any telegraph line, and to have it lumbered up with long

unimportant dispatches at a time when the utmost celerity is demanded for really important dispatches, is a perversion of its use which ought not to be sanctioned.

The prevalent idea that he who sends most dispatches is most efficient is as untrue as it is absurd.

The very efficient service which the military telegraph has rendered the military authorities within the department has been from time to time acknowledged in an unofficial manner; but justice demands that these acknowledgments should receive official sanction.

Spread out as these lines are over the very heart of this State, and extending to its borders, we have been enabled to give the military authorities prompt and timely notice of the approach or appearance of the enemy.

In times of actual invasion or imminent danger no persons in the employ of the Government, whether they be officers, soldiers, or citizens, or with whatever branch of the service they may be connected, have been more faithful, attentive, or sleepless than the military telegraph operator, who, after working hard all day in the discharge of his ordinary duties, has sat by his instrument half, two-thirds, or even all night long, faithfully watching, ready to send or receive the important dispatch that should give timely notice of the enemy's movements or foil his most daring schemes.

The general condition and working of the lines under my charge has been greatly improved since the 1st of January. I doubt if lines can be found anywhere, which are not extended along railroads, upon which fewer interruptions occur from natural causes, or where less time is lost in reopening communication when an interruption occurs, or which works clearer in all kinds of weather, than the military lines within this department.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. GROSS,

Capt. and A. Q. M., Asst. Supt. U. S. Military Telegraph.

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H.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tenn., October 26, 1864.

Capt. SAM. BRUCH,
A. Q. M. and Asst. Supt. U. S. Mil. Tel., Louisville, Ky.:

CAPTAIN: At the commencement of the fiscal year last past I was acting in the capacity of assistant superintendent U. S. Military Telegraph for the Department of the Cumberland, without rank, and was pushing the reconstruction of the line south, along the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, keeping pace with the advance of the Army of the Cumberland from Murfreesborough, and on the afternoon of the 2d of July my party entered Tullahoma and opened an office at the headquarters of General Rosecrans, commanding army and department; three hours after the establishment of such headquarters having opened offices at Fosterville and Wartrace. On the 4th the line was extended to Elk River, and an office opened at the camp of the Pioneer Brigade; on the 5th to Decherd, and on the 7th, at the headquarters of the Twentieth Army Corps, at Winchester.

No farther progress was attempted southward on this line during the month, but a branch line was rebuilt to McMinnville from Tullahoma, connecting the left wing of the army and the headquarters of the Twenty-first Army Corps with department headquarters, which toward the end of the month were moved to Winchester, and a line was rebuilt along the turnpike road from Franklin to Columbia, Tenn.

Early in August I constructed a new line from Cowan to Tracy City, Tenn., and extended the line south along the Chattanooga railroad to Bridgeport, Ala., opening offices at Anderson and Stevenson, at department headquarters near Stevenson, at headquarters Fourteenth Army Corps, near Bolivar, Ala., and at Bridgeport, Ala. At the same time the line was extended south from Columbia to Pulaski, Tenn., and west from Stevenson, Ala., to Brownsborough, or, more properly, to headquarters Second Cavalry Division, on Flint River, with offices at Scottsborough and Larkinsville, Ala.

Early in September the army crossed the Tennessee River, and I pushed the construction of a line along the railroad to Wauhatchie, at which point Brigadier-General Wood, with a division of Twenty-first Army Corps, threatened Chattanooga by Lookout Pass, opening an office at the Running Water bridge, and opening a branch line through Murphy's Hollow to Deer Head Cove, with an office at department headquarters, at or near Trenton, Ga.

On the 9th this branch line was taken up, and the enemy having withdrawn to La Fayette, we pushed into Chattanooga and opened an office in the rooms just vacated by the rebel telegraphers. On the 17th, department headquarters being near Crawfish Spring, I received an order from General Rosecrans to connect him by telegraph with Chattanooga, which order I obeyed, completing the line after the opening of the action on the morning of the 19th.

Offices were opened at General Granger's headquarters at Rossville, at a point in the rear of General Thomas' headquarters, and at department headquarters, which office was moved at about noon to the house owned by Mrs. Glenn, to which point General Rosecrans had removed his headquarters, where it was maintained during the day and until 6 a. m. of the 20th. From 6 until 9 a. m. of the 20th the office nearest the front was the one in the Dry Valley in General Thomas' rear; and department headquarters office was only reopened for a few minutes before the driving in of the right of the line forced us back upon the road to Rossville, and no success attended my efforts to reopen farther to the front than the Dry Valley office, before mentioned; this, however, was maintained until the withdrawal of the whole line to Rossville, and the office at Rossville was kept open until the withdrawal of our line on Monday night (21st and 22d) to the intrenchments of Chattanooga. During these two days (19th and 20th) my men, operators, builders, and repairers, were often under fire, nearly all of them for the first time, and I take pleasure in declaring their uniform coolness and good behavior. I am especially indebted to Messrs. William Patterson, John C. Holdridge, J. H. Bunnell, J. A. Fuller, W. W. Forbes, and W. H. Miller for active, intelligent, and fearless co-operation and support.

On the 24th the enemy took possession of the south bank of the Tennessee River, and the remaining days of the month were occupied in preparations for constructing a line from Bridgeport, on the north side of the river, to Chattanooga, which line was completed and put in operation to Chattanooga on the 17th of October, its construction having been delayed by the passage of wagon trains, by the loss

of my outfit, and dispersion of my party by Wheeler's raid through Sequatchie Valley, and by the presence of rebel sharpshooters on the south bank of the river at various points where the line ran necessarily close to the south bank. For nearly four miles between the foot of William's Island and the Suck the whole distance was under fire of rebel sharpshooters armed with the Mississippi rifle, themselves completely covered by rocks and trees, and their average distance from the road to the foot of the cliff, along which the line ran, less than 400 yards. This part of the line I was compelled to build and repair in the night, and so watchful was the enemy that the stroke of ax or blow of hatchet would often bring a volley from a dozen rifles, well directed and dangerous.

This condition of things continued until the seizure of the south bank at Brown's Ferry by the forces under command of Brig. Gen. W. F. Smith, and the occupation of the Lookout Valley by the Eleventh and Twelfth Army Corps.

In building and maintaining this line I was much indebted to John C. Gregg, who had lately joined me from the Army of the Potomac, and who volunteered to go over and repair the line when every builder and repairer, enlisted man, and civilian employé alike refused to go, deterred by the dangers to be incurred.

During the month of November I again rebuilt the line from Bridgeport to the Running Water bridge, and constructed a new line over Raccoon Mountain to Kelley's Ferry, where an office was opened; thence to General Hooker's headquarters in the Lookout Valley, and thence via Brown's Ferry to Chattanooga, abandoning the line on the north shore of the river. During all this month a party was kept at work putting a second wire upon the line between Nashville and Bridgeport, and immediately after the actions on Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge both the wires were put up along the railroad to Chattanooga, and the line over the mountain via Kelley's Ferry abandoned.

In December no lines were built, and only the line between Chattanooga and Cleveland, Tenn., repaired.

The lines between Cowan and Tracy City, between Bridgeport and Chattanooga via Jasper and Walden's Ridge, and between Running Water bridge and Chattanooga via Kelley's and Brown's Ferries, were taken down and the material saved. In January, 1864, the line between Pulaski, Tenn., and Flint River bridge via Athens, Decatur, and Huntsville, Ala., was rebuilt, and a new line was constructed between Chattanooga and Ringgold, Ga., our advanced position.

In February I received from Captain Gross the property appertaining to and the men employed upon the line on the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, and assumed charge of that line, extending it up the valley as Longstreet withdrew, and opening offices at various points.

In March I rebuilt the line from Knoxville to Jacksborough, and built a new line from Jacksborough to a point between there and Cumberland Gap, at which point I met Captain Gross, thus completing a line via Cumberland Gap to Louisville direct, and giving us three wires from Chattanooga to Louisville. This line when completed was taken charge of by Captain Gross. In April I added a third wire to the line between Chattanooga and Stevenson, which, connecting with the wire via Decatur, gave three wires from Chattanooga to Nashville, and established a line from Huntsville to Whitesburg, Ala.

On the 5th of May I took the field to accompany the advance of the

forces from Ringgold, and during the whole month kept an office as near the front and department headquarters as possible. At Tunnel, during the reconnaissance of Rocky Face Ridge and Buzzard Roost Gap, and during the flank movement by Snake Creek Gap; at Dalton, within two hours of the evacuation of that place by the rebels; at Tilton, at a point on the railroad near our left during the three days' fighting in front of Resaca; at or near General Sherman's headquarters every night during the march from the Oostanaula to the Etowah, and at Kingston, Ga., halted and communicated by courier with the army during the movement by Burnt Hickory and Dallas to turn the Allatoona Range, a delay of about twelve days. Early in June a branch office was opened from Kingston to Rome, and the enemy having abandoned Allatoona Pass, the line was pushed forward to Acworth, where the army again reached the railroad, and after a two-days' halt to Big Shanty, Ga. Here the enemy was found in force, and upon our army forming in line of battle I constructed a field line, connecting the whole line of battle, from General McPherson's left to the headquarters of Major-General Schofield, at the extreme right, with offices at General Sherman's and General Thomas' headquarters and such other points on the line as the general desired. And this line, varying from day to day, extended and retracted, reaching out a loop to the signal station on Pine Mountain, and another to General Sherman's field headquarters, close to Kenesaw, stretching away to the right with Schofield, as he tried in vain to find and turn the rebel left, pushing up after the assaulting column on the 27th, enabling General Sherman at all times to communicate with his subordinate commanders, was worked until the enemy abandoned his position on the Kenesaw Mountains and our whole line was pushed forward in pursuit; and the work of the year ended by the opening of an office at Marietta, Ga.

In the erection, maintenance, and working of this line G. W. Wilson, C. G. Eddy, F. S. Van Valkenburg, Cass G. Rhodes, C. M. Jaques, Joe Anderson, and C. Q. Whitney, operators, were unwearied assistants, and to their hearty co-operation I owe much of the success that has attended my efforts to satisfy the demands of the armies for telegraphic communication. What the measure of that success is I leave for others to say.

During the whole year I received valuable aid from Captains Merrill and Case and Lieutenants Reber and Brent, of the Signal Corps, and the co-operation of these two branches of the service was hearty and cordial. I have no other than pleasant recollections of my intercourse with the officers of that corps.

On the 27th of October, 1863, I was appointed by the President assistant quartermaster with the rank of captain, which appointment I accepted on the 23d of November, 1863, and I inclose herewith tabulated statement of property, money, and persons employed, as follows:

Exhibit A, showing number and classes of persons employed, the amount of public money received and disbursed, and the number of miles of line put in operation and abandoned between July 1 and November 30, 1863, during which time the accounts with the Government were in your name.

Exhibit B, giving the same information with reference to the months of December, 1863, and January, February, March, April, May, and June, 1864, in my own name as captain and assistant quartermaster.

Exhibit C, showing the ammunition and kinds of property received, expended, and remaining on hand from December 1, 1863, to June 30, 1864.*

During my prolonged absence with the army the entire care of my office and much of the labor and responsibility of superintending the lines at the rear devolved upon my chief clerk, A. Smith, esq., whose assistance has been invaluable.

With many thanks, captain, for the unvarying kindness always shown me and earnest wishes for your continued success,

I remain, very truly, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. VAN DUZER,

Capt., A. Q. M., and Asst. Supt. U. S. Mil. Telegraph,
Department of the Cumberland.

EXHIBIT A.

Number and classes of persons employed on U. S. Military Telegraph lines in the Department of the Cumberland from July 1, 1863, to November 30, 1863:

Operators	53
Repairers	32
Laborers	89
Clerks	2
Foremen	3

Amount of public money received and disbursed from July 1, 1863, to November 30, 1863	$18,185.54
	Miles.
Extent of lines in operation July 1, 1863	355½
Constructed and repaired from July 1, 1863	464
Total	819½
Abandoned from July 1, 1863, to November 30, 1863	137
Lines in operation November 30, 1863	682½

EXHIBIT B.

Number and classes of persons employed on military telegraph in Department of the Cumberland from December 1, 1863, to June 30, 1864:

Operators	142	Wagon-masters	1
Repairers	63	Wagon-makers	1
Laborers	144	Blacksmiths	3
Foremen	9	Messengers	4
Clerks	6	Carpenters	1
Teamsters	8	Saddlers	1

Sum of public moneys received from December 1, 1863, to June 30, 1864 (from Capt. Sam. Bruch, assistant quartermaster, Louisville, Ky.)	$53,854.56
Amount disbursed	46,171.72
Amount on hand June 30, 1864	7,682.84
	Miles.
Extent of lines in operation December 1, 1863	682½
Constructed and repaired from December 1, 1863, to January 30, 1864	567
Received from W. L. Gross, captain and assistant superintendent military telegraph, Department of the Ohio	67
Total constructed, repaired, and received	1,316½
Abandoned from December 1, 1863, to June 30, 1864	125
Turned over to Capt. W. L. Gross, Department of the Ohio	33
Total abandoned and transferred	158
Extent of lines in operation June 30, 1864	1,158½

*Omitted.

Capt. W. G. Fuller transferred to me the cable that crosses the Ohio River at Paducah, Ky., viz, 1,000 feet. It crosses the Tennessee River.

S. BRUCH,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, in Charge.

—

I.

Annual report of Capt. S. G. Lynch, assistant quartermaster and assistant superintendent of U. S. Military Telegraph, Cleveland, Ohio, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, *October 31, 1864.*

Col. A. STAGER,
Assistant Quartermaster, Chief U. S. Military Telegraph:

COLONEL: I have the honor to herewith submit to the Quartermaster-General's Department, through you as chief of military telegraph, my official report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864:

I was appointed assistant quartermaster of volunteers, with the rank of captain, October 27, 1863, and my acceptance of the appointment bears a corresponding date. Under same date I was ordered by the Honorable Secretary of War to report for duty to Col. A. Stager, chief U. S. Military Telegraph, and by Colonel Stager assigned to duty at Cleveland, Ohio, October 29, 1863, and immediately proceeded to my post, where I have continued to be stationed.

It has been my duty to make all purchases of every description of material required for the construction and operation of U. S. Military Telegraph within the various departments embraced in the Army. The property generally purchased by me I have transferred and shipped direct to assistant quartermasters in charge of military telegraphs, New Orleans, La.; Hilton Head, S. C.; Washington, D. C.; Louisville, Ky., and Saint Louis, Mo. My purchases all bear the approval of Col. A. Stager, chief of military telegraph.

January 20, 1864, Capt. T. B. A. David, then in charge of military telegraph, Department of West Virginia, was ordered to turn over to me the military telegraph lines in that department. Since that date I have had charge of the military telegraph within that department, and have performed the duties attending the same in addition to those of purchasing quartermaster for the telegraph corps.

It having been generally during this year the object of the U. S. forces within the Department of West Virginia to garrison and maintain a line of posts along and adjacent to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the Kanawha River as far up as Gauley, Va., there has been but little necessity for the building of new or additional lines within the department during the year.

The use of the military telegraph lines within this department by the Government has saved the Treasury much money, and been of indispensable advantage to the army and the cause for which it is battling.

The following is a list of the U. S. Military Telegraph lines within the department, and transferred to me by Captain David January 20, 1864, and embraces also those constructed by me from January

to June 30, 1864, showing those abandoned, &c., and those in operation June 30, 1864:

Transferred to me January 20, 1864:

	Miles.
Hamden to Fayette, Va	151
Gallipolis to South Point, Ohio	45
Clarksburg to Beverly, Va	58
Clarksburg to Bulltown, Va	49
	303
Cable from Point Pleasant to Ohio shore	½
Total transferred	303½
Constructed, recovered, and repaired from January to June 30, 1864:	
Gauley to Lewisburg, Va	62
Green Spring to Springfield, Va	7
Total in operation from January to June 30, 1864	372½
Total abandoned	62
Total in operation June 30, 1864	310½

The amount of property under my charge destroyed by the enemy is inconsiderable.

No property has come into my possession by capture from the enemy.

The following is my statement:*

* * * * * * *

The following statement embraces the amount of public moneys received and disbursed by me from November 1, 1863, to June 30, 1864, and shows the balance then on hand:

On hand July 1, 1863, received from offices	$101,892.29
Amount expended	93,335.23
Transferred to offices	8,000.00
Balance on hand June 30, 1864	557.06
Total	101,892.29

The balance is deposited in my safe.

I have made no payments for transportation of any kind.

No vessels chartered or employed by me.

There has been in my employ in the Departments of West Virginia and Ohio up to June 30, 1864, a monthly average of forty persons in the capacity of managers, operators, repairers, &c.

I take pleasure in complimenting the employés of the military telegraph within this department for their promptness and reliability, and their devotion to the public interests, which they have so faithfully guarded in the satisfactory discharge of their respective duties.

It is estimated that at least 120,000 telegrams have been transmitted over the military telegraph lines within this department up to June 30, 1864.

I have the honor to state that the circular from the Quartermaster-General's Department, dated July 6, 1864, calling for this report was not received by me until October 28, 1864, which will account for the delay attending its rendition.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. LYNCH,
Captain, Assistant Quartermaster, and Asst. Supt.

* Property statement omitted.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, November 1, 1864.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to submit a report of the official transactions of this department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864:

The tabular statement herewith presented exhibits a balance in the hands of paymasters at the beginning of the fiscal year (July 1, 1863) of $66,688,584.23. This balance, with the requisitions of this office in favor of paymasters and sums received from other sources, amounting to $246,796,281.64, leaves to be accounted for the total sum of $313,484,865.87, which is done as follows, to wit:

Payments to Regular Army	$6,112,374.81
Payments to Military Academy	159,847.33
Payments to volunteers	220,858,973.31
Amount of requisitions pending in the Treasury and not issued on June 30, 1864	69,100,000.00
Actual balance in hands of paymasters on June 30, 1864	17,258,670.42
Total	313,484,865.87*

Of these pending requisitions there have, since June 30, 1864, been issued by the Treasury and disbursed to the Army the sum of $68,100,000, leaving yet unissued the sum of $1,000,000, for which requisitions were made before June 30 last.

The entire Army has been paid, or is now in process of payment, to include the muster of August 31, 1864, except the Departments of the Gulf and West Virginia; and paymasters will be in readiness as soon as the needed funds shall be supplied to make payments to October 31, 1864.

The organization of this department now embraces 1 Paymaster-General, with the rank of colonel; 2 deputy paymasters-general, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel; 25 paymasters of the permanent establishment, and 409 additional paymasters, with the rank of major.

I avail myself of this occasion of my temporary accession to the charge of the department most respectfully to recommend such reorganization of it as, at your instance, Congress has heretofore wisely given to the other staff departments of the Army. The duties of this department are surely of no less importance or involve no less responsibility than those of the other staff departments, while in many respects they are more onerous and demand more anxious care and labor than any of them. It is only necessary to recur to the fact that the disbursements of this department swell to the large annual sum of $350,000,000; and when it is considered that—altogether different from the other disbursing departments in this respect—this large amount of money is necessarily paid at stated periods in small sums to individual officers and men, upon carefully prepared vouchers, the immensity of the labor involved will be apparent.

All the disbursing departments of the Army have been remodeled except this one, which I am fully convinced would be as much improved as it is known the others have been by the wholesome changes suggested.

In the staff departments, as in the line of the Army, no incentive is so effective to quicken the zeal of officers as the assured prospect of advancement for faithful and meritorious services. I therefore beg most respectfully to recommend such reorganization as may be readily

*In view of this summary, the tabular statement is omitted.

made without interruption of its general business, while I am sure it will greatly promote its general efficiency. For example, a change similar to the one two years since brought about by your recommendation and through the weight of your influence in the Subsistence Department of the Army; that the Paymaster-General shall have the rank of brigadier-general; that there shall be two assistant paymasters-general, selected from the officers of the Pay Department, these to be *ex officio* inspectors of the department, with the rank of colonel; and that there be added to the two deputy paymasters-general now allowed by law, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, ten others of the same grade, selected from the corps. In the large amount of business of this office the services of two assistants are absolutely necessary and indispensable,

The deputies, for reasons set forth by the Paymaster-General in his last annual report, are highly necessary as chiefs to superintend, manage, and control the business of the several geographical pay districts into which, for the convenience of business, the country is divided, to estimate for the wants of such districts, and to distribute to subordinates the funds, and apportion the duties of each.

It is further respectfully recommended, besides the permanent lieutenant-colonels herein asked for as commanders of pay districts, that when, from the exigencies of the service, it shall become necessary to assign a paymaster or an additional paymaster to the charge of a district, such assignment shall invest the incumbent with the temporary rank of lieutenant-colonel during his continuance in such command. Such established provision, to give the grade of lieutenant-colonel in all cases to the district chiefs, would seem to be demanded on the score of consistency as well as propriety.

That an officer charged with the responsibility and official management of millions monthly of the public treasure, and with the important trust of supervising and regulating its proper disbursement, should be held to a grade of rank and emolument below that conferred by law upon all the representatives of the other staff departments attached to the immediate staff of a corps commander is, to say the least, anomalous, certainly.

The changes here recommended, you cannot fail to observe, will but inconsiderably add to the expense, while I feel sure you will appreciate their great benefits to the service.

In justice to this department, in which I have been, I trust, a faithful functionary for near fifteen years, I beg most respectfully to invite your attention to another fact. The corps of paymasters is one of the largest of the staff organizations of the Army, and it is believed that so far in the progress of this gigantic war no disbursing department can exhibit a more favorable record. Its business being confined exclusively to the disbursement of army pay, it is next to impossible for its officers to embark in peculation or frauds without speedy detection. Proper vigilance being exercised at this office, no malefactor of the department can long escape detection. From these facts I am enabled to say with confidence that the officers of this department can, on the score of integrity and good faith in the exercise of their duties, compare most favorably with any class of the public agents. The faithless and dishonest ones have so far been comparatively few, and have paid the fullest penalty of their crimes.

The clerical force of this department, numbering 155 clerks of every class, appears, in all its branches, to exhibit zeal, competency, and

general efficiency. It is believed that no present increase of that force is needed.

Respectfully submitted.

B. W. BRICE,
Acting Paymaster-General U. S. Army.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE DIRECTOR AND GEN. MGR. MIL. RAILROADS U. S.,
Washington, November 1, 1864.

A. ANDERSON, Esq.:

SIR: You are hereby appointed chief superintendent and engineer military railroads United States. Your duties will be of a general character.

You are authorized to give instructions in regard to all matters properly within the sphere of duties belonging to director and general manager military railroads United States, and said instructions and all orders given by you in the name of the general manager will be obeyed and respected as if emanating from that officer.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. C. MCCALLUM,
Bvt. Brig. Gen., and General Manager Mil. Railroads U. S.

NOVEMBER 1, 1864—5.02 p. m.
(Received 8.30 p. m.)

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

On the 28th of October Secretary of War ordered General Rosecrans to furlough until November 10 the following troops, to enable them to vote: The Forty-ninth, One hundred and seventeenth, One hundred and nineteenth, and Fifty-eighth Regiments Illinois Volunteers, and same time authorize General Thomas, Nashville, Tenn., and Brevet Major-General Burbridge, Louisville, Ky., and General Washburn or commanding general at Memphis, Tenn., to furlough until November 10 next, and send home any troops that could be spared from their commands between that date, October 28 and November 5. On the 30th of October I received telegraphic notice from T. M. Vincent, assistant adjutant-general, that the order to Rosecrans had been revoked because the Forty-ninth, One hundred and seventeenth, One hundred and nineteenth, and Fifty-eighth Regiments were with General Smith, on the Kansas border, in pursuit of Price. I have now ascertained that the regiments last designated are not in pursuit of Price, but ordered with General Smith's command to re-enforce General Thomas at Nashville, against Beauregard, who is reported to have crossed the Tennessee River at Florence. Now, this threatened advance of Beauregard will probably deter Thomas and Burbridge from sending a single regiment home, and the order to send Smith's division, embracing said Illinois regiments, is likely, if executed, to prevent us from having any regiments home to vote. I ask in all candor whether it is not better to allow the Forty-ninth, One hundred and seventeenth, One hundred and fourteenth, and One hundred and nineteenth Regiments, now moving back here, to stop in Illinois to

vote. It need not detain them longer than four days, and the necessity for electing a loyal State senate is absolute, and increase of three members of Congress, viz: Jehu Baker, defeating Morrison; Brownwell, Eden, and Cullom, defeating Stuart, depends on these regiments; and the Presidential and State tickets need that aid to guarantee success. Defeat in Illinois is worse than defeat in the field, and I do hope you will immediately order that these regiments may be allowed to remain and vote, on the route to Tennessee. Please answer at Springfield soon as possibly convenient.

This dispatch to be delivered to Mr. Lincoln only.

RICHARD YATES.

HALIFAX, N. S., *November 1, 1864.*

Hon. W. H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State:

It is secretly asserted by secessionists here that plans have been formed, and will be carried into execution by rebels and their allies, for setting fire to the principal cities in the Northern States on the day of the Presidential election.

M. M. JACKSON,
U. S. Consul.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., November 2, 1864.

His Excellency Governor YATES,
Springfield, Ill.:

In reply to your telegram of yesterday to the President, I am directed to inform you that the request to allow the Forty-ninth, One hundred and seventeenth, One hundred and nineteenth, and Fifty-eighth Regiments to remain to vote, cannot be fully answered till the return of General Smith's command to Saint Louis. Its arrival at that point has not yet been reported to the Department.

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., *November 2, 1864.*

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State:

DEAR SIR: Inclosed find a remarkable order of Brig. Gen. John A. Green, of this city, one of Governor Seymour's generals of the National Guard. The provost-marshal has just sent a copy to General Dix. We hope the latter will not resign on account of it.

Yours, respectfully,

J. N. HOLMES,
No. 8 South Saline Street.

P. S.—There is great reason to fear that President Lincoln will be assassinated very soon. "Caution is the parent of safety."

J. N. H.

Second P. S.—The within order is taken from the Courier and Union, of this city, General Green's organ, the meanest print in the State of New York, if not in the United States.

H.

[Inclosure.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HEADQUARTERS FRONTIER DEFENSE, *Syracuse, October 29, 1864.*

Pursuant to an order of His Excellency the Governor and commander-in-chief, issued on the 12th day of August last, the general commanding assumed command of the district lying along the Canadian frontier, extending from the east line of the county of Monroe to the boundary line of the State of Vermont, and embracing the counties of Wayne, Cayuga, Oswego, Onondaga, Jefferson, Saint Lawrence, Franklin, and Clinton. The general commanding now again enjoins it upon all subordinate officers within the said district to exercise a special vigilance in guarding against any hostile invasion of this State by persons in the Canadian Provinces, to the end that the peace of the State may be preserved from violation or disturbance.

A State election is to be held on the 8th of November next, and it has been suggested that evil-disposed persons across the border may deem this a favorable occasion to pass the frontier for the purpose of depredation upon the property of our citizens. Officers of the National Guard within this department are therefore reminded that unusual vigilance to intercept all such attempts will therefore be required.

But persons peacefully coming to or attending the polls at the election are not to be interfered with under any pretext whatever. The election is to be held solely under the civil authority of the State, and is regulated by State laws, carefully framed and eminently adapted to prevent, as well as punish, all improper and fraudulent voting. The people of the State, in the exercise of their sovereignty, and by their constitution, have regulated the right of suffrage, and this right can only be challenged and tried before the judges and inspectors of election. No military interference can be permitted. The general commanding recognizes danger to the public peace in the proposed attempt of a major-general holding his commission under the Federal Government to take under his care and supervision, within the said district, the election to be held as aforesaid.

For this contemplated interference there is no necessity, authority, or excuse. The Federal Government is charged with no duty or responsibility whatever relating to an election to be held in the State of New York.

Officers of the National Guard in this department will therefore vigilantly repress all attempts to disturb the peace, will do their utmost to preserve order and quiet on the day of the election, and if necessary will prevent all interference with the right of any person or persons peacefully to attend at the places where the polls shall be held.

By order of John A. Green, jr., brigadier-general, commanding:

MILTON H. NORTHRUP,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., November 3, 1864.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the usual annual report of the operations of the Quartermaster's Department during the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1864:

On the 30th of June, 1863, the termination of the preceding fiscal year, the balances in the hands of officers (after deducting the disbursements ascertained from accounts which had passed the required administrative examination of this office) amounted, as stated in the last annual report, to		$256,632,970.24
From which there is to be made a further deduction of the amount of disbursements, as ascertained from accounts for periods prior to and of the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1863, which had been received and registered, but of which the required administrative examination had not been made, viz:		
Prior to the fiscal year	$14,460,388.14	
In the first quarter	17,356,069.88	
In the second quarter	53,336,583.84	
In the third quarter	54,034,182.58	
In the fourth quarter	54,102,022.58	
	193,289,247.14	
Less amount shown to have been received from sales of property, rent of buildings, &c	4,193,824.75	
		189,095,422.39
Leaving an outstanding balance due June 30, 1863, of		67,537,547.85
Which was made up as follows, viz:		
1. Amount of requisitions drawn in favor of officers, the accounts for disbursements of which had not been received at this office		46,537,380.43
Of this amount ($46,537,380.43), $2,349,192.33 was drawn in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862. The balance, $44,188,188.10, was drawn in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863, and should have been accounted for as follows, viz:		
In the first quarter	$1,744,778.10	
In the second quarter	9,173,090.00	
In the third quarter	15,724,713.00	
In the fourth quarter	17,545,607.00	
	44,188,188.10	
A large portion of this, although remitted during the fiscal year, could not have been received before its termination, and could not, therefore, be accounted for during that fiscal year. The greater portion had doubtless been accounted for direct to the proper accounting officer of the Treasury Department, as required by the act of Congress approved July 17, 1862.		
2. Amount in the hands of officers unaccounted for (as ascertained from balances found due the Government, upon examination of the last accounts received, and from receipts for advances made to officers for disbursement) by officers whose accounts had been rendered		6,571,300.49
Of this amount ($6,571,300.49), the sum of $2,735,338.05 was due prior to and in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.		
The balance, $3,835,962.44, was due in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863, and should have been accounted for as follows:		
In the first quarter	$668,625.15	
In the second quarter	434,763.58	
In the third quarter	807,383.34	
In the fourth quarter	1,925,190.44	
	3,835,962.44	

The greater portion of this had probably been accounted for direct to the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department, as required by the act of Congress before referred to.		
3. The remainder was distributed among the officers disbursing at the various posts and stations, and in the field, and was applicable to the payment of debts contracted during the year. It was		$14,428,866.98
Total balance, as before		67,587,547.85
Balance for which the accounts had not received the required administrative examination of this office, as reported above		256,682,970.24
To which are to be added:		
1. Remittances in the month of—		
July, 1863	$20,045,128.00	
August, 1863	17,781,056.00	
September, 1863	23,348,639.00	
October, 1863	32,617,035.00	
November, 1863	25,604,283.00	
December, 1863	27,023,567.98	
January, 1864	24,666,856.62	
February, 1864	31,845,553.00	
March, 1864	28,383,886.22	
April, 1864	33,364,480.60	
May, 1864	27,603,654.00	
June, 1864	27,894,257.00	
		320,177,896.42
2. Proceeds of sales of property, rents of buildings, &c		4,967,700.42
Total to be accounted for		581,778,567.08
From which are to be deducted the disbursements by officers, ascertained from accounts which have passed the required administrative examination of this office, viz:		
Prior to the fiscal year (the accounts for which had not passed the required administrative examination in time for the last annual report)	$216,581,514.36	
In the month of—		
July, 1863	6,554,884.47	
August, 1863	13,626,514.08	
September, 1863	14,838,254.91	
October, 1863	5,186,895.04	
November, 1863	3,242,306.11	
December, 1863	5,104,257.50	
January, 1864	6,923,414.21	
February, 1864	4,025,371.06	
March, 1864	4,183,391.69	
April, 1864	2,373,051.09	
May, 1864	2,155,182.80	
June, 1864	14,660.40	
		284,809,697.72
Balance due June 30, 1864		296,968,869.36
From which there is to be made a further deduction of the amount of disbursements, as ascertained from accounts for periods prior to and in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, which have been received and registered, but of which the required administrative examination has not been made	$227,160,494.47	
Less amount shown to have been received from sales of property, rent of buildings, &c	5,820,943.99	
		221,339,550.48
Leaving an outstanding balance due June 30, 1864		75,629,318.88

Which is made up as follows, viz:

Amount of remittances drawn during the fiscal year, not taken up in the accounts received at this office		$31,317,806.00
Amount in hands of officers, to be accounted for hereafter		44,311,512.88
		75,629,318.88

The amounts paid during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864 (including those for purchases made and services rendered in the preceding fiscal year, and not included in the last annual report), as ascertained from the accounts which have passed the required administrative examination of this office, were, viz:

1. For regular supplies, viz:		
Fuel	$3,476,523.48	
Forage	38,980,601.24	
Straw	164,936.64	
Stationery	920,409.57	
		43,542,470.93
2. For incidental expenses of the Army, viz:		
Postage	255,713.23	
Expenses of courts-martial	142,242.33	
Express and escorts	43,643.15	
Burial expenses	271,642.77	
Guides, interpreters, and spies	249,537.33	
Clerks and agents	1,971,674.97	
Pay of wagon and forage-masters	6,310.94	
Laborers	3,893,418.65	
Soldiers on constant labor	851,094.56	
Hire of veterinary surgeons	46,780.52	
Office furniture	127,621.19	
Medicines for horses and other animals	168,159.12	
Forges, blacksmiths' and shoeing tools	232,201.85	
Horse and mule nails, iron and steel for shoeing	1,311,817.35	
Picket rope	19,865.72	
Apprehension of deserters	157,031.21	
		9,748,754.89
3. Cavalry and artillery horses		26,955,929.53
4. Transportation and supply of prisoners, &c		489,798.15
5. Telegraph for military purposes, and expenses in operating the same		394,005.42
6. Barracks and quarters, viz:		
For rent	$1,596,815.49	
For repairs and construction	6,862,794.37	
		8,459,609.86
7. Mileage—transportation of officers and baggage		312,805.38
8. Transportation, viz:		
Of clothing	$573,342.00	
Of subsistence	3,117,576.55	
Of ordnance	794,957.86	
Of troops and supplies	87,664,990.82	
		92,150,867.23
9. Purchase of stoves		357,294.35
10. For material for and amount expended in the purchase and preparation of clothing, camp and garrison equipage		98,239,050.30
11. Collecting, drilling, and organizing volunteers		46,657.13
12. For the construction and maintenance of the gun-boat fleet proper		2,317,071.47
13. For the purchase, construction, and maintenance of steam rams		350,563.08
14. Special expenditures for other departments, and under special appropriations, viz:		
For Medical Department	$347,460.36	
For Ordnance Department	513,673.97	
For Pay Department	5,753.38	
For Subsistence Department	36,817.32	
For Engineer Department	227,872.00	
For Adjutant-General's Department	6,718.85	

14. Special expenditures for other departments, and under special appropriations, viz.—Continued.		
For Army contingencies	$320,674.92	
For Navy Department	3,373.45	
For Provost-Marshal-General's Department	85.22	
For signal service	3,122.92	
		$1,465,047.39
		284,829,925.01
Less amount of errors, &c., ascertained in officers' accounts		20,227.29
Total		284,809,697.72

From the above statement it will be seen that during the past year accounts to the amount of $284,809,697.72 have passed the official examination required by law, prior to transmission to the Treasury for final examination and settlement. They number 7,913; 7,828 accounts remain on hand to be examined, relating to disbursements, amounting to $221,339,550.48.

During the year preceding the last annual report from this office the accounts examined and transmitted to the Treasury covered disbursements to the amount of $118,463,312.03.

The increased number and experience of the clerks employed in this branch of the business of this office has enabled them to accomplish more than twice as much as was done during the previous year, but the force is still insufficient to keep pace with the increased expenditures of the Army, and the work is still in arrears.

The Army contains at this time about 1,500 regiments and separate organizations. Each of these regiments has a regimental quartermaster, who is accountable to this office for property or money, or both. There are 644 officers of the regular and volunteer quartermasters' corps, who are generally, when on duty, charged with the disbursement of money.

The commanding officer of each of 15,000 companies is accountable to this office for property of the United States, and renders accounts to the clothing branch of the office. An account of quartermasters' stores is also rendered, in addition to the above, by the commanding officer of each of the cavalry and artillery organizations.

As all these accounts are, under present regulations, to be rendered monthly, there are not less than 220,000 separate regular accounts due at this office in the course of the year.

These accounts are of two general classes:

First. Accounts for the receipt, transfer, and expenditure of money.

Second. Accounts for the receipt, transfer, and issue of property.

The former are rendered by law directly to the Third Auditor of the Treasury, who, after making a preliminary examination of them, transmits them to the Quartermaster-General for administrative examination.

In this office they are carefully examined, and remarks in relation to errors, violations of law, regulations, or orders; extravagant or unreasonable prices or purchases are indorsed upon the accounts. They are then returned to the Third Auditor for final examination and settlement. The remarks made upon the accounts in this office are communicated to the disbursing officers.

The property accounts are rendered directly by the officer to this office. They are examined and transmitted to the proper officer of the Treasury for final examination and settlement. One portion of

them are settled by the Second Auditor and another by the Third Auditor.

The officers rendering the accounts and returns are notified from this office of all remarks made upon them during their examination in this office.

The expenditures are charged against the several appropriations to which they properly belong, and the officers being notified promptly of all irregularities, errors, and omissions discovered during the examination of their accounts in this office, have the opportunity to correct errors, to account for or explain irregularities, and to supply omissions before the final examination is completed at the Treasury Department, and thus to facilitate the final settlement and adjustment of their accounts.

As a measure of justice and protection, both to the Government and to the officers, it is very desirable that these examinations should be prompt. The officers should have the opportunity of correcting errors while the transactions are fresh in the recollection of the witnesses. The Government should have the benefit of a speedy adjustment of the accounts to enable it to do justice to those whose conduct has been irregular or culpable.

I regret to report that the increasing business of this department, from the increase of the Army and the growth of the operations attending the supply and transportation of the troops in this gigantic war, has continued to outrun the means provided by law for the examination and adjustment of accounts.

The temporary quarters into which the office has been removed, though much larger than those occupied in Winder's building, are not sufficient to afford convenient rooms for the dispatch of business by the several divisions of the office prescribed by the law for the better organization of the Quartermaster's Department, approved July 4, 1864.

An increase of not less than 170 clerks in the force of this office should be provided for, and I respectfully advise that Congress be invited to authorize this increase. They should be classified as follows: seventy of class one, sixty of class two, thirty of class three, and ten of class four.

The chief clerks of the several principal divisions of the office should be of class four; their duties are onerous and responsible, and they should be men of experience and integrity, and of aptitude for business, and should receive a compensation which will induce them to continue in the Government service.

At the last Congress provision was made for an increase of 20 per cent. on the salaries of all clerks and others employed in the public departments of Washington, whose annual compensation did not exceed $600. I respectfully recommend that this increase be extended to include the clerks of all classes employed in this office. The expenses of living in this city have increased. The pay of mechanics, laborers, of clerks in private employment, and of most classes of the community depending upon daily or yearly salaries, has been increased by common consent, and I know that many worthy men, devoted, trusty, and valuable public servants, are now suffering from the effect of the general advance in the cost of living, which has not been accompanied by any increase of their compensation or means of support.

At the time the annual report of last year was rendered I was under your orders, serving in the field with the army in Tennessee and

Northern Georgia. The report was therefore made by the assistant-quartermaster-general, Col. Charles Thomas, an officer of long experience in the department, who performed the official duties of his office during my protracted absence.

I had called for personal reports from the officers of this department, hoping in the annual report to do justice to the services of many officers to whose zeal, energy, and active exertion the armies in the field owed much of their success. My protracted absence prevented the accomplishment of this intention, but the reports of these officers are carefully preserved in the archives of the department. They have been collected, and full abstracts of the more interesting and important have been prepared, and I recommend that they be transmitted to Congress at some proper day to be published. They are an honorable record of unostentatious but most laborious and valuable service.

Reaching Chattanooga a few days after the battle of Chickamauga, I found the Army of the Cumberland encamped in and around that town and closely beleaguered by the enemy, who, having been permitted to gather the spoils of the battle-field, was flushed with the confidence of victory.

The Army of the Cumberland had opened the campaign with a magnificent train; most of its wagons and mules had been long enough in service to be thoroughly tested and trained. The long rest at Murfreesborough had given opportunity to repair all defects of material and to bring the animals into good condition, and, thus prepared, they had made the campaign, crossing the mountains of Southern Tennessee and North Alabama and Georgia with very little loss or injury. The loss of material in the battle of Chickamauga was not great, and the army which I found at Chattanooga on the 25th of September, 1863, was then well provided. Forage and subsistence for some time still remained in the wagons.

But the rebels had then just broken up the shorter line of communication, by the south bank of the Tennessee, with Bridgeport, at which point the destruction of the railroad bridge had cut the railroad communication with Nashville, the base of supplies. This compelled the wagon trains which fed the army to move by a circuitous route along the bottom lands of the Tennessee and Sequatchie Valleys for some distance and then ascending and descending Waldron's Ridge by very steep, narrow, and rough roads.

Until the fall rains set in these roads were practicable though difficult, and the corn which remained standing upon the abandoned plantations lining the banks of the Tennessee supplied some forage to the animals and some food to the men of the trains.

The rain, however, commenced early in October and the roads became impassable. The rebel cavalry, crossing the Tennessee above Chattanooga, fell upon the trains entangled in the mud of the Sequatchie Valley and the rocks of the western ascent of Waldron's Ridge and destroyed in one day about 300 wagons and killed or captured some 1,800 mules. From this time distress reigned in the camp; the animals of the train, starved to death, lined the roadsides, the horses of the artillery died at the picket ropes or were sent to the rear when reduced to disability in the hope of recuperating them when forage could be obtained.

The destruction of the train; the bad state of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, which, slightly constructed with a light rail and stringer track, had come into our possession nearly worn out in

supplying the rebel army while it lay at Murfreesborough; frequent interruptions by the breaking of the track and by obstructions placed upon it by the rebels, reduced the means of transportation, even to Bridgeport, below what really was necessary to feed the army at Chattanooga alone.

General Rosecrans had established a boat yard at Bridgeport, in which a small steamer was under construction when I reached that place. Energetic measures were inaugurated to increase the facilities of this yard. Engines and boilers were bought on the Ohio and sent forward by rail. Mechanics were brought from the North, and some were obtained by details from the troops, and a fleet of steam-boats was constructed under the energetic and intelligent superintendence of Capt. Arthur Edwards, assistant quartermaster of volunteers, in time to have an important bearing upon the subsequent events of the campaign.

At the time General Grant took command of the Middle Military Division [Military Division of the Mississippi], and, repairing to Chattanooga, assumed personal command of the troops, the tenure of Chattanooga by the United States was by the merest thread. Starvation had destroyed the animals to such an extent that the Army of the Cumberland could not so horse a battery as to take it into action. Having met the Secretary of War and General Grant at Louisville, I returned with the general to Chattanooga.

At this juncture Brigadier-General Allen, U. S. Volunteers, senior quartermaster, in the Valley of the Mississippi, whose headquarters had been at Saint Louis, while the line of most important operations was the Mississippi River, was ordered to make his headquarters at Louisville, Ky., as most convenient to control the means for supply of the army concentrating on the Tennessee River.

Bvt. Lieut. Col. J. L. Donaldson, quartermaster, U. S. Army, was relieved from charge of the depot of Baltimore, and ordered to take post at Nashville, the advanced base of operations; and Maj. L. C. Easton was relieved from the charge of the depot at Fort Leavenworth, and assigned to duty as chief quartermaster of the active Army of the Cumberland in the field near Chattanooga.

Lieut. Col. J. Condit Smith, U. S. Volunteers, chief quartermaster of General Sherman's corps d'armée, accompanied that army in its extraordinary march overland from Memphis to Chattanooga, and brought it up amply provided with subsistence, forage, and means of transportation; the animals of the train in fine condition, showing that an active, intelligent, and energetic commander, when assisted by intelligent and faithful staff officers, can march an army for long distances inland, away from railroads and navigable waters, and yet keep it well supplied and in good condition.

The march of a portion of this corps, with additions from the Army of the Cumberland, was subsequently extended to Knoxville, and back again to the line of the Nashville and Decatur Railroad, probably the longest continuous land march of the war.

In the march from Chattanooga to Knoxville, and back to Chattanooga, the trains were left behind, and the troops lived almost entirely upon the produce of the country through which they so rapidly passed.

By your authority a general superintendent of military railroads in the military division of the Mississippi was appointed, with the view of placing all the operations for repair, improvement, and operation of these railroads under one head, and thus securing efficiency and economy in their management.

At a later period, after the victory of Chattanooga had cleared away the enemy and given the army room to operate, Col. D. C. McCallum, general superintendent and director of military railroads, was called from the East, where he had been engaged in superintending the railroads which supplied the armies in Virginia, and directed to bring with him a large portion of the trained and organized construction corps, which had been formed during the war, and beginning at the southern end of the railroad at Chattanooga, to work northward at its reconstruction until he met the parties working south from Nashville.

Subsequently he was placed in entire charge of the military railroads in the West, and he succeeded in organizing a most efficient construction corps, which has performed feats of railroad and bridge building which have never before been approached.

The reconstruction of the trestle bridge across the Chattahoochee River, near Atlanta—a bridge of 780 feet in length and 90 feet in height—in the space of four and a half days, is one of the most wonderful of these achievements.

At this time the superintendence of the transportation of supplies by water on the Western rivers was committed to Col. Lewis B. Parsons, whose headquarters are placed at Saint Louis. All accounts for charter of steamers on the Western rivers were ordered to his office for examination and settlement. Under his just and energetic control uniform rates for transportation of troops and of freight were soon established, and all the resources of the immense steam-boat interest of the West were brought to contribute to the regular, prompt, and abundant supply of the armies operating on the Mississippi and its tributaries. Availing himself of the high water in the Cumberland, he pushed forward to Nashville vast stores of supplies at moderate rates, and effected great economies in their transportation.

Under the energetic superintendence of General Allen, Lieutenant-Colonel Donaldson, Lieutenant-Colonel Easton, and Colonel McCallum, the roads soon improved, supplies were rapidly forwarded to the front, and soon the army at Chattanooga was not only relieved from its distress, but that at Knoxville was supplied from its abundant stores. For a time the steamers which first reached Chattanooga during the battle of Mission Ridge carried supplies toward Knoxville, but the railroad between Chattanooga and Knoxville was repaired in the course of the winter, and relieved the steamers of this duty.

Orders were given to the officers above named for the accumulation of supplies at Nashville and Chattanooga, for the thorough repair and stocking of the railroads, and for preparations to repair the roads in rear of the army on its expected advance during the next campaign, as far as Atlanta.

The Cumberland River being navigable only for a portion of the year, the Louisville and Nashville and the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroads being liable to interruption by the raids of guerrillas, or of the rebel cavalry in force, it was important to provide all possible means of supply. With this view the railroad from Nashville to the lower Tennessee River, at Reynoldsburg, known as the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, was completed and opened, and the railroad from Nashville to Decatur, and thence to Stevenson, was also repaired, its bridges reconstructed, and it was furnished with rolling-stock.

The construction of the fleet of steamers at Bridgeport was urged forward; they served an important purpose for a time, and when the

whole northern part of Alabama is occupied by our forces they will again be of great use in transportation of stores upon the Tennessee above the impassable barrier of the Muscle Shoals.

Portable saw-mills were sent to Nashville, Bridgeport, Chattanooga, and other points; the ruined saw-mills of the country were repaired and set to work, and millions of feet of timber and lumber were manufactured from the forests of this mountain region.

With the timber and lumber thus manufactured, extensive storehouses, bridges, and hospitals were constructed at Nashville, Bridgeport, Chattanooga, and other important points; and by the time the season permitted General Sherman to open the campaign the storehouses were filled, and, in addition, immense stores of forage, grain, and hay were stacked under shelter of paulins, as provision against all wants.

To the energy, intelligence, and zeal of General Allen, at Louisville; Colonel Donaldson, at Nashville; Colonel Easton, at the headquarters in the field; Capt. Arthur Edwards, in charge of construction and management of steamers on the Tennessee; Col. L. B. Parsons, in charge of steam-boat transportation on the Western rivers, and Col. D. C. McCallum, in charge of the 930 miles of military railways which it became necessary to repair and manage, the country owes a debt of gratitude for the brilliant success of the campaign resulting in the capture of Atlanta, and relieving the hearts of the people of the United States of all fears as to the final victory of our cause and re-establishment of our united country.

Three of these officers have been rewarded by brevet promotion for their services. I respectfully recommend that the service of the others be likewise recognized.

General Sherman in his official report of the campaign makes honorable reference to some of these officers whose efforts came most directly under his own eye.

The two campaigns of Chattanooga and of Atlanta were conducted amid difficulties from the great length of the line of communication, and the character of the disaffected or hostile country through which the armies had to be supplied, which have seldom if ever before been successfully overcome, and I refer to them at some length, because a considerable part of the work of the Quartermaster's Department passed under my own eye, and because the success attained in supplying the troops engaged in these campaigns gives assurance of the capacity of the department, as now organized, under able and zealous officers trained during the war, to supply the troops in any movement they are likely to be called upon to make in its future prosecution.

The following letter from the commanding general of the army before Atlanta bears testimony to the manner in which the duties of the Quartermaster's Department, in providing for the supply of his army, have been performed:

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Near Chattahoochee, July 13, 1864.

It affords me pleasure at this time to bear testimony to the fact that my vast army, operating at a distance of 300 miles from Nashville, has been supplied in a manner to receive my most thorough satisfaction and approval. This in a great measure has resulted from the foresight of Colonel Donaldson at Nashville, and the intense and self-sacrificing industry of that officer. I will be rejoiced at any reward or promotion the Government may bestow upon him.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

Clothing, &c., issued to the army operating in Tennessee and Georgia, from the Nashville depot, from November 1, 1863, to September 1, 1864.

Sibley tents	4,350	Drawers	574,538
Hospital tents	2,117	Stockings	975,201
Wall tents	3,006	Shoes	445,355
Shelter tents	131,848	Boots	178,532
Trousers:		Blankets:	
Infantry	397,112	Woolen	182,300
Mounted	145,581	Water-proof	107,715
Greatcoats	112,843	Hats	253,136
Coats	64,999	Caps	75,436
Blouses	342,590	Knapsacks	116,016
Shirts	466,854	Canteens	163,402

There were also issued at Nashville during this period:

Horses, principally for the cavalry and artillery service	41,122
Mules	38,724
Wagons	3,795

Forage issued at Nashville depot from November 1, 1863, to April 14, 1864.

Corn, bushels	2,122,145
Oats, bushels	3,382,200
Hay, tons	20,000

MILITARY RAILROADS IN USE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND.

On the 1st of November, 1863, there were in use in the Department of the Cumberland 123 miles of military railroads, with 30 locomotives and 350 cars; 187 persons employed in the transportation depot, and 4,000 in the railroad service; average dispatched per day, 40 cars. On the 14th of September, 1864, the number of miles of railroad in use was 956; locomotives, 165; cars, 1,500; persons employed in transportation department, 150; in railroad service, 10,805; dispatched per day, 150 cars.

There has been transported by railroad in the above period 298,528 tons of freight and supplies, and over 140,000 troops.

This is a statement of the dispatch south. The road being for a considerable part of the time fully occupied in sending forward supplies, the great movement of troops was made by marching from Nashville south.

The return business from the front included vast numbers of disabled and broken-down animals returned to the depot for sale or for recuperation at the base of supplies; about 10,000 rebel prisoners; 40,000 sick and wounded soldiers; 50,000 returning veteran volunteers, and 50,000 tons of returned freight.

The expenditures at Nashville by the Quartermaster's Department, exclusive of the military railroad service, amounted to nearly $14,000,000.

During the last session of Congress a bill was passed for the better organization of the Quartermaster's Department. It has not been as yet possible to carry all its provisions into full effect, but much progress has been made. It has improved the efficiency of the organization in the field materially; has encouraged officers, who see that good service meets with the reward of honorable advancement, and has given general satisfaction. I do not doubt that it will, by its more thorough system of division of labor and responsibility in this office, by the means it provides for frequent and systematic inspections, and

for the examination of accounts and reports, introduce great economy into the service. It has already been the means of ridding the service of several unfaithful officers and of removing imputations unjustly cast upon others.

The organization as now established I believe will be sufficient to meet the demands of the most extended war. Higher rank in some of the most important positions is desirable; but this, though proposed to Congress, was not granted.

More clerks are needed, as stated in a former part of this report, for the thorough and efficient organization of the department.

All difficulties in providing a sufficient supply of clothing and material for our increasing Army have disappeared. The manufacturing power of the country has so expanded as to fully meet the demands. Prices have advanced with the increase of taxation and duties, but not to the extent feared. Horses which were bought at the outbreak of the war for $125, cost now $170, a difference not so great as the difference in the value of the currency in which they are paid for. And it may be said generally that while prices have advanced they have not advanced in proportion to the appreciation of the metallic currency.

RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION.

The arrangement made early in the war with the railroad companies of the United States, assembled at your request in convention in this city, by which a uniform rate of transportation for troops and munitions of war was established, on terms greatly below those charged to private individuals, has continued. The revenue laws have authorized the addition to the agreed rates of the amount of the taxes since imposed; otherwise, the arrangement remains unchanged.

Some few roads have made application for higher rates; but the great majority of railroads, notwithstanding the general advance in prices, and the great increase in the business which crowds upon them, patriotically supporting the Government, have expressed their willingness to continue the tariff then established, and have continued to perform with alacrity and dispatch all service required of them by the Government.

MILITARY RAILROADS.

The general management of the military railroads of the United States—that is, of those which the public exigencies have compelled the War Department to take into its own hands—has been under the direction of Col. (now Bvt. Brig. Gen.) D. C. McCallum, U. S. Volunteers. Of his services in connection with the campaign in the West I have spoken in another part of this report.

He had recommended himself for that duty by the order, system, and efficiency which he had established in the management of the railroads in the East.

The roads worked as military railroads are such as, having been captured from the rebels, being located in the rebellious districts, have been of necessity taken possession of by the military commanders, and have been repaired, stocked, and operated by the War Department as avenues of supply to our advancing armies. It has not been found necessary to interfere by military power with any of the railroads in the loyal States. Though, under the special act giv-

ing the President authority to take military possession of them, a general order was issued taking technically such military possession, yet they have practically continued under the control of their directors and managers, who have cheerfully met every demand.

Some of the military railroads have been repeatedly interrupted; some have at times been abandoned by our troops, and afterward reoccupied and repaired again and again.

The Aquia Creek Railroad, from Aquia Creek, on the Potomac, to Falmouth, opposite Fredericksburg, has been several times reoccupied and repaired. The last time this was done was during the campaign of this spring, when, with extraordinary energy, it was repaired, including the rebuilding of the Potomac Creek bridge, 414 feet in length and 82 feet in height, which was accomplished in the short space of forty hours. The road itself, thirteen miles in length, was opened within five days after the order to commence work upon it was given.

The movements of the Army of the Potomac and its change of base caused the abandonment of the road almost immediately after it was opened; but the cost of construction was repaid by the removal of several thousand men wounded in the battles of the Wilderness, who without the aid of this road must have been abandoned in the hospital improvised in Fredericksburg. All the machinery and rolling stock so quickly placed upon the road was brought off without loss. The bridges were left to their fate.

The rebel armies have no construction corps organized under a general system and capable of accomplishing such results. To the rapidity of the reconstruction of the railroads behind General Sherman's army is due much of the success of his movements, which surprised the enemy, who supposed that the work of repair, which was never five days behind the army, would have detained it for weeks.

The expense of these operations has been great; but without it the campaign would have been impossible, and failure would have been more costly still.

MILITARY TELEGRAPHS.

The requisitions for construction, maintenance, and operation of the military telegraph during the fiscal year amounted to $606,000. Of this sum there was applied to purchase of material $206,000, the balance being absorbed by wages of operators and incidental expenses.

There were in operation during the year 6,500 miles of military telegraph, of which 76 miles are submarine.

One-half of the above, or 3,000 miles, of which 38 were submarine, was constructed during the war.

About 1,000 persons have been constantly employed in this service.

One million eight hundred thousand telegraphic messages were transmitted during the year.

The average cost of these messages, therefore, charging the whole yearly expense of construction, maintenance, and operation to them, would be only 30 cents.

The operations of the military telegraph under the superintendence of Col. Anson Stager, superintendent, and Maj. Thomas T. Eckert, the assistant superintendent at the War Department, have been conducted with fidelity and skill. The operators have shown great zeal, intrepidity, and fidelity. Their duties are arduous, and the trust reposed in them is great. I have seen a telegraph operator in charge of a station in a tent, pitched from necessity in a malarious locality,

shivering with ague, lying upon his camp cot, with his ear near the instrument, listening for the messages which might direct or arrest the movements of mighty armies. Night and day they are at their posts. Their duties constantly place them in exposed positions, and they are favorite objects of rebel surprise.

It is much to be desired that some mode of recognizing and rewarding the bold, faithful, and most important services of these gentlemen should be provided. Their position and duties give them the earliest information of the most important and confidential secrets and orders, and the instances of infidelity have been very rare.

CLOTHING, CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE.

The clothing and the greater part of the camp and garrison equipage of the Army are provided by contract, by purchase, and by manufacture, at the several principal depots, which, during the fiscal year, have been as follows:

New York depot, under charge of Lieut. Col. D. H. Vinton, deputy quartermaster-general.

Philadelphia depot, under charge of Col. G. H. Crosman, assistant quartermaster-general.

Cincinnati depot, under charge of Col. Thomas Swords, assistant quartermaster-general.

Saint Louis depot, under charge of Col. William Myers, quartermaster and aide-de-camp.

There are several branch depots at which clothing is made up, the materials being supplied from the principal depots. These are at Alton, Ill., and Steubenville, Ohio.

The supply of clothing and equipage has been ample and the quality excellent. Very few complaints are now received from the Army of defective material or workmanship.

Some instances of infidelity in inspectors and of fraud on the part of dealers have been charged, and the accused parties are now undergoing investigation before proper tribunals, which will doubtless ascertain and punish the guilty. To the perseverance and ability of Col. W. S. Olcutt, special commissioner, the merit of the success of this investigation is due.

Of the principal articles of clothing and equipage these depots have supplied during the fiscal year the following quantities:

Uniform coats	218,288	Wall tents	83,164
Uniform jackets	635,655	Wedge or common tents	136,442
Uniform trousers	3,067,271	Shelter tents	801,996
Drawers	4,761,540	Bed sacks	220,429
Shirts, flannel	4,743,603	Regimental colors	927
Greatcoats	1,485,593	Camp colors	2,222
Blankets:		National colors	771
Woolen	1,890,772	Flags	5,613
Water-proof	1,421,433	Guidons	5,831
Blouses	2,099,684	Picks	63,050
Shoes pairs	2,736,510	Axes	166,330
Boots do	1,023,291	Spades and shovels	81,589
Stockings do	6,838,609	Hatchets	71,456
Hats	1,068,849	Mess pans	325,216
Caps	1,124,773	Camp kettles	207,154
Knapsacks	760,609	Bugles	9,018
Haversacks	2,045,554	Trumpets	7,066
Canteens	1,845,188	Drums	13,451
Hospital tents	9,698	Fifes	14,830

The stock in the principal depots ready for issue, but not issued to troops at the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1864, was as follows:

Uniform coats	351,152	Wall tents	12,719
Uniform jackets	220,796	Wedge or common tents	47,626
Uniform trousers	503,437	Shelter tents	256,002
Drawers	1,337,091	Bed sacks	199,555
Shirts, flannel	2,014,716	Regimental colors	252
Greatcoats	822,429	Camp colors	2,000
Blankets:		National colors	346
Woolen	419,540	Flags	2,280
Water-proof	293,897	Guidons	1,394
Blouses	530,701	Picks	73,534
Shoes, pairs	1,591,094	Axes	73,127
Boots, do	311,460	Spades and shovels	84,029
Stockings, do	1,374,962	Hatchets	69,810
Hats	323,044	Mess pans	256,176
Caps	446,913	Camp kettles	103,209
Knapsacks	487,409	Bugles	4,849
Haversacks	390,529	Trumpets	2,232
Canteens	667,716	Drums	5,891
Hospital tents	2,293	Fifes	12,427

For further details of the supply of clothing, camp, and garrison equipage, I respectfully refer to the tables at the end of this report.

The clothing now made is of excellent quality—durable, strong, and of domestic manufacture. Owing to the reduced supply of cotton in the market, and its high price, it has been necessary at times to purchase a lighter material for tents than was desirable, and linen has, to some extent, been used in their manufacture.

This has had the effect of producing an important saving in expenditure, but some of the stuffs used for the purpose have proved to be too light and permeable to rain, and have not given satisfaction. Some frauds have also been committed, the perpetrators of which are now being prosecuted.

The officers in charge of this branch of the work of the department have shown commendable vigor and industry in the control of this important business, and merit the approbation of the department.

FORAGE.

The supply of forage to the animals of the cavalry and artillery service and of the trains has been a business of great magnitude and of much difficulty.

Our armies have constantly operated in the enemy's country, which has been devastated by both friend and foe. Some of them, remaining long without motion, have entirely exhausted the supplies within the reach of foraging parties, and by far the greater part of the forage which has sustained them has been sent to them at great expense from the remote Northern States.

Large armies, which in a hostile country do not move actively, can be sustained only in the vicinity of navigable waters or of railroads. While stationary they depend upon the bases of operations and depots on the frontier and in the Northern States for all their supplies. Those which move rapidly, as General Sherman did in his march from Memphis to Knoxville and back to Decatur, live, in a great measure, upon the country in which they operate, and thus the actively moving armies draw far less severely upon the resources of the Quartermaster's Department and of the Treasury than those which are unable to advance.

During the late movements of General Sherman in pursuit of the rebel army, after the capture of Atlanta, his communications having been destroyed by the operations of the enemy, his army has supplied itself with forage almost entirely from the hostile country, and it has been abundantly supplied.

Before the victory at Chattanooga, in November, 1863, there was much loss of animals in the Army of the Cumberland for want of forage. After that date, the communications being opened and improved, that army was refitted with trains and animals, and there has been no scarcity. The other armies have been constantly and abundantly supplied throughout the year.

The reports of the total quantities of forage purchased and forwarded to the armies are imperfect as yet. They indicate that about 20,000,000 bushels of oats and corn and about 200,000 tons of hay have been furnished by the depots.

TRAINS.

The trains of the armies of the United States as organized, with the benefit of the long experience in operations upon the Western plains, and the greater experience of the present war, are nearly perfect. The wagons, harness, and other material are strong, durable, and simple in construction and repair.

The wagons and harness are of the model long used with success in movements of troops upon the high and arid plains at the base of the Rocky Mountains and among the rough defiles of that great chain. The wheels, axles, and other principal parts are made with such accuracy as to interchange. Portable forges, with boxes of smiths', wheelwrights', carpenters', and saddlers' tools, accompany all the larger divisions of the trains, and spare parts and materials for repair are carried with them. Thus, any ordinary repairs can be made during the night halt, and it is seldom that it is really necessary for an efficient and intelligent officer to abandon a wagon on the march.

There has been purchased during the year about 9,500 army wagons, 1,100 ambulances, and harness for 175,000 animals.

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY, AND TRAIN ANIMALS.

The special reports of animals and means of transportation with the several armies during the year are imperfect, and the accounts and returns of officers which contain the exact information have not yet received their final examination; but I estimate, from such inspection of the reports as I have been able to effect, that there are about 300,000 horses and mules in the service of the Army, of which the horses are about 170,000 and the mules about 130,000.

The reports received from armies numbering 426,000 enlisted men show that there were present with the armies 221,059 animals; among which there are 113,684 serviceable horses and 87,791 serviceable mules.

The remainder were oxen and unserviceable horses and mules.

With the armies there were present 17,478 army wagons of the transport train, exclusive of ambulances and of the artillery carriages, caissons, limbers, &c.

It appears, therefore, in practice that the quartermaster's train of an army requires on the average one army wagon to every twenty-four or twenty-five men, and that the animals of the cavalry and artillery and of the trains will average one to every two men in the field.

The purchase of cavalry horses for some months past has been under the direction of the Cavalry Bureau. Since the passage of the law of the 4th of July, 1864, for the better organization of the Quartermaster's Department, the purchase of all animals for the department has been placed under the direction of the chief of the division of this office specially charged with the supply of horses and mules. The result is a more regular system, a better control of supply, and greater uniformity and greater skill in the inspection of all these animals.

There were purchased, according to reports received at this office, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, 188,718 horses, 82,320 mules; and there were captured from the enemy in the same time, as reported, 20,308 horses, 9,013 mules.

Between the 1st of January and 30th of June, 1864, the Cavalry Bureau purchased and supplied to the Army 48,719 cavalry horses. From 1st of July to 30th of September, 1864, it purchased 39,106 horses. The supply averages about 500 per day, which is also the measure of the destruction of these animals in service.

During the first eight months of the year 1864 the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac was supplied with two remounts, nearly 40,000 horses.

To the army of General Sherman there were issued through the Nashville depot, between the 1st of November, 1863, and 14th of September, 1864, 41,122 horses.

The inspection now enforced procures good, serviceable horses. The waste in active service is still too great; but as the cavalry has improved in discipline and knowledge, it is believed that the horses last longer.

The supply of fresh horses to the army of General Sheridan during his late campaign in the Valley of the Shenandoah has been at the rate of 150 per day.

The broken-down horses and mules able to bear transportation are sent to the rear, where, at the depots, they are carefully examined and divided into classes.

Those affected with glanders or other fatal and contagious diseases are shot. Those which there is reason to believe can in a reasonable time, by care and food, be made fit for cavalry, artillery, or ambulance service are placed in comfortable stables, carefully tended, and fed upon proper and nourishing food.

The others are sold at auction in different parts of the country. Many of them die, but many of them also recover, so as to make good work horses, and supplying, to some extent, the wants of the farmer, they release an equal number of horses from agricultural labor to be sold to the Government for the use of the military service.

I estimate that about 50 per cent. of the horses which reach the depots disabled and broken down are returned ultimately to the military service.

OCEAN TRANSPORTATION.

The operations of this department have required the constant employment of a large fleet of ocean steamers and sail vessels.

Early in the war the charter of these vessels was attended with many abuses. Experience was wanting in the officers called into the service, and charters were made in some cases at extravagant rates. The ownership of the steam vessels absolutely required for military

expeditions was in a few hands, and some of these owners were able to take advantage of the inexperience of the officers, of the necessities of the Government, and of their own practical monoply of the means of transportation.

The high prices then paid, however, stimulated the construction of steam vessels adapted to the military service.

Committees of Congress took up and investigated the subject, and developed some of the most glaring cases, and the department, thus informed, took stringent, effective, perhaps in some cases arbitrary, though necessary, measures to produce reform.

The services of experts were engaged; officers of the Navy were detailed under the law to inspect and appraise steamers offered for charter or sale to the department; and settlements of some of the most extravagant claims were made at greatly reduced rates. In some cases where the amount paid had already far exceeded the value of the vessels, and of the service they had rendered, they were taken possession of, and all further compensation was declined, the claimants being referred to Congress for such action as the true interests of justice and the public service might dictate.

A clause was introduced into all charters giving the United States the right to purchase a chartered vessel at any time during the continuance of the chartered service, upon paying a reasonable percentage upon the original valuation of the vessel and upon the cost of her maintenance. Should the chartered rates be too high, the result is that the vessel soon becomes the property of the United States.

Under this clause a large number of vessels have been purchased and are now in the service, with great saving to the Government.

The Quartermaster's Department now owns and constantly employs on the coast a fleet of 39 ocean steamers, and 45 river and bay steamers, 20 steam tug-boats, 2 barks, 2 brigs, 21 schooners, and 29 barges, with an aggregate burden of 48,729 tons, and costing $4,228,233.

The coast fleet of chartered vessels at this time consists of 74 ocean steamers, 164 river and bay steamers, 51 steam tug-boats, 8 ships, 4 barks, 7 brigs, 86 schooners, and 208 barges. Their aggregate burden is 158,694 tons, and the daily cost of the charter parties, exclusive of coal, which the department furnishes, is $56,450.16.

For further details reference is respectfully made to the tables which accompany this report.

List of vessels chartered and owned in the service of the United States October 15, 1864.

Class.	Chartered.			Owned.		
	No.	Tonnage.	Expense per day of charter.a	No.	Tonnage.	Cost of vessels.
Sea steamers	74	59,841	$25,962.39	39	23,293	$2,383,000 00
River steamers	164	42,150	19,446.12	45	15,170	1,601,627.00
Tug-boats	51	4,074	4,108.00	20	1,961	66,742.00
Ships	8	6,370	1,227.32			
Barks	4	1,418	225.00	2	741	25,000 00
Brigs	7	2,107	281.63	2	623	9,750.00
Schooners	86	15,142	2,386.57	21	3,034	89,650.00
Barges	208	28,092	2,793.85	29	3,886	53,664.00
Total		158,694	56,450.88		48,729	4,228,233.00

a Exclusive of coal, which is furnished by the Government.

GUN-BOATS AND ARMED TRANSPORTS.

The larger and more powerful steamers owned or chartered by the department, and employed in the transportation of troops and supplies along the coast, have been generally armed sufficiently to enable them to defend themselves against privateers, or to capture such blockade-runners as in their cruises they may overhaul. Several captures have been made by these vessels. Upon the bayous of the Southwest, where transports are constantly liable to attacks by partisans, or even by large detachments of the rebel forces, the transport steamers have also been generally provided with guns and arms. In these waters, and at the mouths of the Mississippi River, several of the department vessels have been surprised and captured. This misfortune is less frequent since the habit of arming them, and of holding the commanders and crews to a rigid accountability, has been established by Colonel Holabird, chief quartermaster Department of the Gulf, under authority from the War Department.

The Mississippi Marine Brigade has been disbanded, its officers mustered out of service, and its men distributed to the regiments to which they originally belonged. The material of the fleet—the transports, rams, and tug-boats of which it consisted—however, still remain the property of the department, and are stationed at various points on the Mississippi, ready for the transport of troops to any point at which they may be required.

Upon the Upper Tennessee, it being impracticable for the gun-boats of the naval flotilla to ascend above the Muscle Shoals, four steamers were constructed in the quartermaster's dockyard at Bridgeport, under the direction of Capt. Arthur Edwards, assistant quartermaster, and, when launched, placed at the disposal of the Navy Department, to be armed and equipped and manned as gun-boats, to patrol the Tennessee from the Muscle Shoals to Knoxville.

Upon the Ohio, at a season of low water, when an advance of the rebels to that river was threatened, and incursions had been made by guerrillas, seizing peaceful trading steam-boats and destroying some transports engaged in the service of this department, six steamers were chartered by the advice of the Governor of Ohio, armed, and fitted for patrolling this river. They are still in service, but as the season of high water now diminishes the need of constant patrol, it is proposed, without moving the armament, to make use of them as transports.

Commanding generals of all maritime departments desire to have, subject to their immediate orders, a few armed light-draft gun-boats or transports, to be used in movements of troops upon the bays and inland channels of navigation, in which they find it difficult always to command the services of the naval flotilla.

At a time when the naval fleets were imperfectly organized this aid from the Quartermaster's Department was no doubt necessary. Now the policy of continuing the employment of these vessels, except as transports, is doubtful. Quite a number of these vessels still remain in service upon the James and the waters of North and South Carolina.

The department is constructing at Philadelphia four light-draft steam ferry transports, capable of carrying a battery of artillery, with its horses, a train of wagons, or a regiment of infantry, crossing the widest estuaries, or even making short sea voyages, and still of such light draft as to run inshore and make landings without the construction of wharves or docks. They are of about 350 tons burden,

strongly built, and will be very useful in operations along the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts, and in ascending the navigable rivers which empty into the Gulf of Mexico.

SOLDIERS' CEMETERIES.

Careful records of the burials of soldiers in the cemeteries in the neighborhood of Washington have been kept.

The grounds near the Soldiers' Home, north of the city, having been filled by the burial of nearly 8,000 persons, by your direction a portion of the Arlington estate has been appropriated as a national cemetery. The grounds have been carefully surveyed and suitably laid out and inclosed. Already nearly 3,000 interments have taken place in this national cemetery. The graves are carefully sodded, and at the head of each is planted a neat headboard, painted white, on which are inscribed in black letters (the number referring to the burial record) the name of the soldier, his company and regiment, and the date of his death.

I transmit herewith an extract from the report of Capt. James M. Moore, assistant quartermaster, who has, during the greater part of the fiscal year, had charge of interments of soldiers dying in Washington.

The bodies of the loyal officers and soldiers who fell in the sortie from the defenses of Washington, which drove off the rebel army in July last, have been buried in a piece of ground selected for the purpose in the midst of the battle-field and in sight of Fort Stevens. It is hoped that Congress may see fit to cause a monument to be erected to the memory of these patriots who fell in the defense of the capital itself.

In other cities around which hospitals are collected, under general orders and regulations, careful records of burials are kept, which should ultimately be transmitted to Washington and there preserved for future reference.

MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS AMONG THE OPERATIVES OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Many of the persons employed as mechanics, teamsters, laborers, wagon and forage-masters, clerks, and in other service of the great depots of the Quartermaster's Department, are soldiers of experience, who have been discharged at the expiration of their enlistment or in consequence of disability from wounds or other causes.

The desire to send all available troops to take part in the decisive and capital operations of the campaigns tends constantly to reduce the guards and garrisons for protection of the immense stores collected at the depots to the lowest limit consistent with safety.

The enemy, taking advantage of this tendency, has more than once threatened some of the most important depots situated near the border. Washington has been more than once seriously threatened. Louisville and Cincinnati have been the subjects of serious demonstrations, and Nashville has twice had an active enemy near enough to threaten it while the victorious army of General Sherman was 300 miles in advance of this his immediate depot and base of operations.

To meet such dangers you directed that the operatives and others employed in these important depots should be organized into regiments, officered, armed, and drilled at intervals, so as to make a

force available, in case of emergency, to relieve the regular garrisons of internal guard duty, and even to take their places alongside of the regular troops in the defenses.

The force organized from the Quartermaster's Department in Washington and its dependencies numbers about 5,000 men; that at Nashville numbers nearly 7,000.

Twice have the quartermaster's forces in Washington been called out to perform guard duty; once they have taken their place in the trenches and assisted to repel an attack upon the capital. A large detachment of them, about 1,400 strong, has lately been detailed to proceed to the front and remove the timber which sheltered guerrillas attacking one of our important railroad lines of supply.

Those at Nashville have twice been placed under arms when that city has been threatened by the rebel cavalry, and lately a detachment of them pursued and recovered from the rebels a captured drove of cattle belonging to the Subsistence Department.

Of the number and force of the organizations at Louisville and Cincinnati I have as yet no full report.

I am pleased to be able to report that the men employed in this department have responded to this call upon them for services in defense of their country with the same cheerful alacrity and patriotism with which our people generally have met the perils and labors and sufferings of this war for human rights and liberty.

NEGRO LABOR.

This department has employed persons of African descent to perform the labor of teamsters, grooms, laborers upon docks and wharves, upon steam-boats, and generally in all the manual labor for which their previous training has fitted them. The supply has not been equal to the demand. Seeing that the public prints represented that there was much distress among the colored refugees in the Southwest and in North Carolina, application has been made to the commanding officers of those districts to furnish for the work of the depot of Washington and of the quartermaster's department of the Army of the Potomac negroes, to whom good wages and good treatment would be guaranteed. These applications have been unsuccessful.

Major-General Canby, commanding Division of West Mississippi, reports that there are not enough laborers in that department to meet the requirements of the public service; that it is necessary to detail soldiers from the ranks for much labor indispensable to the success of military operations, thus reducing the fighting strength of his command. And Major-General Banks reports that "there are no negroes in the Department of the Gulf that are not wanted, either in the army or for other public service, and not a man, woman, or child can be spared."

Much distress, doubtless, attends the sudden change of condition of these people from slavery, in which their wants were provided for by their masters, to freedom, in which they must abandon their former homes and support and provide for themselves. But the fact that employment is ready for them all shows that this distress should not be of long continuance, and that this great social revolution is being accomplished with much less suffering to the oppressed and liberated race than was to be feared.

The refugees who flocked to Washington at the beginning of the war congregated in camps and hovels in the outskirts of the city, and

it was some time before proper measures could be devised and inaugurated for their relief.

The care and general superintendence of these refugees were, after some time, committed to Lieut. Col. E. M. Greene, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Volunteers, then chief quartermaster of the Department at Washington.

The proceeds of an assessment of $5 per month upon the wages of the able-bodied employed in the public service in Washington and Alexandria were applied to the support and relief of the women and children who had escaped with them from the rebel territory, and the result has been highly successful and creditable to the intelligence and judgment of the officer in charge.

Neat and comfortable quarters were erected, supplied with water and facilities for cleanliness and police; schools were established, and hospitals for the aged and infirm; vacant lands, abandoned by rebel proprietors, were reclaimed and put under cultivation, and the mortality, which was great while they lived in filth and neglect on the outskirts of Washington, was arrested, and they have been maintained with comparatively little expense to the Government. Their husbands and fathers are in the service of the Army, either as soldiers or laborers. Many of the women and children have been provided with employment and homes in the agricultural districts of the Northern States, and those who remain are clean and comfortable, and as contented as it is possible for any set of human beings to be whose condition has so suddenly and so greatly changed.

In my annual report of 1862 this subject was referred to, and the experience of two years of war has confirmed the views then expressed. The negro is not an embarrassment, but a great aid, in the conduct of the war.

ORGANIZATION.

The organization of the Quartermaster's Department, as authorized by the law of August, 1864, is simple and efficient.

With the troops are—

1. To each regiment a regimental quartermaster, with rank of lieutenant. He has charge of the property of the Quartermaster's Department with the regiment, such as the wagons, harness, and animals of the regimental train, and the tents and equipage which pertain to the regiment. He receives in bulk, and issues to the proper officers, the clothing, forage, and other supplies furnished by the Quartermaster's Department for the use of the regiment.

2. To each brigade, consisting of two or more regiments, an assistant quartermaster, with the rank of captain. He is commonly designated as the brigade quartermaster. He receives, takes charge of, and transfers to the proper officer all property and supplies furnished for the use of the brigade, and has charge of the brigade train, its material, and animals. He distributes supplies to the regimental quartermasters.

3. To each division, of two or more brigades, a quartermaster, with the rank of major. He is designated division quartermaster, and performs duties relating to the division similar to those attributed for a brigade to the brigade quartermaster.

4. When several divisions are organized into a corps d'armée a chief quartermaster for the corps is designated, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He has the general superintendence of the affairs of the Quartermaster's Department within the corps.

5. When several corps are united into an army, a chief quartermaster, with the rank of colonel, is designated.

Each of these officers exercises a general supervision over the conduct of the officers and agents subordinate to him and within his command. Each takes his orders and instructions from the commander of the body of troops to which he is attached, and also from his immediate superior in the Quartermaster's Department.

Funds for the necessary expenditures of the operations of the Quartermaster's Department, with troops in campaign, are furnished on the requisition of the chief quartermaster, who is the senior officer of the Quartermaster's Department present with any army or separate corps; and being placed to his credit, they are by him disbursed or transferred to the corps, division, or brigade quartermasters, to enable them to pay for approved expenditures.

The efficiency of this organization is shown in the great marches which have been made by the Army of the Potomac and by that of General Sherman, during which there has been very little loss of material of the trains, and little loss of draft animals, except that resulting from the bad state of the roads, in which many mules and artillery horses give out, and the loss of animals killed in battle when necessarily under fire.

To direct and control the procuring, safe-keeping, forwarding, transportation, and distribution of the clothing, forage, fuel, and other supplies, which it is the duty of the Quartermaster's Department to provide—and the list includes everything necessary to an army in the field or in garrison, except arms, ammunition, subsistence, and medical supplies, and all these are transported and stored by the Quartermaster's Department—officers are assigned as chief quartermasters of military departments, or of principal depots, the latter not exceeding ten in number, with the rank of colonel.

These officers, assisted by officers detailed to their aid from among the captains who are assistant quartermasters, and with occasionally the assignment of lieutenants of the line to serve as acting assistant quartermasters, make, under the direction of the Quartermaster-General's Office, contracts and purchases for all needed supplies, provide for their inspection, storage, safe-keeping, and transportation from the principal depots in the loyal States to the subordinate or advanced depots which are established on the border, or at the points which have been won from the enemy, fortified and constituted advanced depots or bases of operations.

In addition to the principal depots, posts are established at important points, garrisoned by troops, at which the regimental quartermasters attached to the garrisons act as post quartermasters, or officers are specially assigned for this duty.

All these officers are held responsible to their immediate commanders and report to the Quartermaster-General's Office in Washington, to which place their returns of property and accounts for disbursements are finally sent, and in which they receive a careful examination before being transmitted to the Treasury for final examination and settlement by the proper auditors and comptrollers.

The business of the Quartermaster-General's Office is distributed among nine divisions, each of which is charged with the supervision of its appropriate portion of the work of the department as prescribed by law.

The general control and supervision of the whole rests with the Quartermaster-General, who receives his orders and instructions from the Secretary of War, and reports to him direct.

All requisitions for remittances of money from the Treasury to officers of the Quartermaster's Department are referred first to the chief of the division of the office having charge of the particular branch of expenditure for which the money is needed, and they then pass under the inspection of the Quartermaster-General, who signs the request, which is submitted to the Secretary of War, and upon which, if he approves, is based the requisition which he addresses to the Treasury Department.

Six inspectors of the Quartermaster's Department, with the rank of colonel, under the immediate direction of the Quartermaster-General or of the Secretary of War, visit and inspect the various armies, posts, and depots, and inquire into all reported or suspected abuses. From the services of these officers, whose reports are transmitted to the inspection division of the office, and there analyzed and acted upon, great benefit is expected.

Most of the officers holding high rank in this organization hold it by temporary assignment, the rank ceasing when, from any cause, they are relieved and transferred to other less onerous duties.

This enables the Department to hold out to meritorious officers the hope of promotion in some degree commensurate with their efforts and success, and the system has already had a very happy effect in exciting emulation and giving satisfaction to many who had toiled long and were growing discouraged before the passage of the law of 4th of July, 1864, at the small prospect of promotion, while they were conscious that their duties were most important, their services most valuable, and their exertions, labors, and responsibilities as great as those of others who, entering the service with them, passed them rapidly by in the casualties and promotions of active service.

To some of the officers of this department holding most responsible and important positions, commissions as brigadier-generals of volunteers or as brevet brigadier-generals have been given in consideration of most important and valuable service.

The report of Brigadier-General Ingalls, U. S. Volunteers, chief quartermaster of the Armies operating against Richmond (which is herewith), gives details in regard to the march of the trains of an army, and the dangers and difficulties to be met and overcome, which will show the value and difficulty of the services of the officers of this department in the field. The guards of the trains are reduced as far as practicable by the natural desire of commanding generals to place every man possible in line of battle, and the officers of this department are obliged to pass back and forth between the depots or the trains and the moving columns or the encampments of the troops, often with insufficient escort, frequently with none at all.

Many officers of the department have been captured in these marches, or in the endeavor to save their trains when attacked by partisans. Our chief quartermaster of the Middle Military Division has fallen in such a journey. Lieutenant-Colonel Tolles, chief quartermaster of the Middle Military Division, under General Sheridan, long chief quartermaster of the Sixth Corps while commanded by the lamented Sedgwick, was severely, supposed to be mortally, wounded while on his way from the depot at Washington to the headquarters near Strasburg. He is an officer of education, intelligence, and ability, zealously devoted to his profession, which he made the subject of careful study. As I write this I am informed that though his skull was fractured by a pistol-shot there is still some hope of his recovery.*

* He died November 8, 1864.

While the great body of the officers of the department have devoted themselves with fidelity to their duties, a few have proved unfaithful, and, when known, have been removed. The number, however, is small.

The corps contained at the date of the last return:

Major-generals (by brevet)	1
Brigadier-generals and quartermasters	3
Brigadier-generals not on duty in the Quartermaster's Department	3
Brigadier-generals by brevet	2
Colonels	39
Lieutenant-colonels	13
Majors	18
Captains	554
Military store-keepers	9
Regimental quartermasters (about)	1,500
Total	2,142

There are also a number of officers of the line assigned to duty as acting assistant quartermasters and performing the duties of post or brigade quartermasters in the absence of officers regularly commissioned for these duties.

The principal posts of the department, those requiring the greatest ability and imposing the heaviest responsibility and labor, are the charge of the great depots of purchase and supply, the duties of the chief quartermasters of the moving armies, and those of the chief quartermasters of departments. Some of these I proceed to notice; to refer to all would too much extend this report.

Brig. Gen. Robert Allen, quartermaster, has acted as senior quartermaster in the Valley of the Mississippi during the fiscal year. In referring to the operations for the supply of the army in Georgia, I have reported the transfer of his headquarters from Saint Louis to Louisville when the latter point became the principal base of certain military operations in the West.

This officer has exercised a general supervision and control over the officers acting in the Western country, and has controlled the great operations for supplying the armies on the Mississippi, in Missouri, in the Northwest, and in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Georgia.

The uniform success of these operations, in providing ample supplies for armies at the most distant points, attests his ability, his zeal, and his desert. By the supervision which he has exercised over the accounts and vouchers made up by other officers in the West, great part of which have passed under his revision before final payment, he has effected the saving of very large sums. No more faithful or more able officer is in the service of the Government.

Brig. Gen. D. H. Rucker, quartermaster, has continued in charge of the depot at Washington. Through this depot passes the principal part of the supplies to the armies operating in Virginia. From the magnitude of these armies, the extent of their marches, and the number and severity of their conflicts with the enemy, the waste and destruction of property have been very great, and the operations for providing and transporting to their advanced depots subsistence, forage, clothing, munitions, animals, and troops have been on the most extensive scale.

All these operations have been conducted with dispatch, order, and regularity, and the large force of men employed about the depot have been governed in such a manner that discontent and disorder have been prevented.

To General Rucker and the assistants in charge of the various branches of the service in this depot these results are due.

Two hundred and four thousand bushels of corn, 1,600,000 bushels of oats, 22,000 tons of hay, 21,559 horses, 15,243 mules, 3,299 wagons, 933 ambulances, harness for 74,000 animals, and an immense quantity of clothing, tents, equipage, building materials and quartermasters' stores have been received and distributed from this depot.

The financial statement shows his receipt and disbursement, or transfer to officers of this department, of $17,048,005.19.

Of the chief quartermaster of the army of General Sherman I have spoken in the beginning of this report.

The chief quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac, and lately of all the armies operating against Richmond, has been Brig. Gen. Rufus Ingalls. I submit with this three of his reports.*

They are his annual reports for the fiscal years ending 30th of June, 1863 and 1864, and a special report upon the outfit and preparation of the army for the rapid movement which resulted in the unfortunate battle of Chancellorsville.

These reports contain so much information upon the organization, equipment, and movement of the baggage trains of the army which will be instructive and valuable in the further military operations of our country, that I hope they may be printed with the annual message, and thus be made available for the instruction of officers of this and other departments.

The ability and zeal of General Ingalls, shown in the conduct of the quartermaster's department of the principal army of the Republic, have been frequently brought to your notice. They have been as conspicuous in the last arduous campaign as heretofore.

The depot of clothing and equipage at Philadelphia is the largest in the United States. It has not only furnished clothing, but has also provided much material, which it has forwarded to other manufacturing depots, to be there made up into clothing. It has been under the charge of Col. George H. Crosman, an officer of experience and ability, under whose management it has promptly met every demand. His financial statement shows the receipt during the year of public money to the amount of $23,587,057, nearly all of which has been expended in the operations of the depot, this not being a station from which many disbursing officers receive their funds.

The depot of clothing and equipage at New York has been under the charge of Lieut. Col. D. H. Vinton, deputy quartermaster-general. Its conduct has been such that no complaints against it have reached the department during the past year. The financial statement shows the receipt and expenditure of $23,648,683.

The tables at the end of this report, giving the quantities of material of war on hand at these several depots at the end of the year, will give some idea of the magnitude of the operations.

The depot at Cincinnati has been under charge of Colonel Swords, with Capt. C. W. Moulton in immediate charge of the clothing and equipage. Colonel Swords, as senior and supervising quartermaster of the Departments of the Ohio and Cumberland, was called upon to supply funds to many disbursing officers. In this duty and in the operations of the depot he reports the receipt and expenditure or distribution of $27,480,894.

Col. William Myers, assistant quartermaster and aide-de-camp, has been stationed at Saint Louis during the fiscal year. Under the

*See footnote (*), p. 902.

direction of Brig. Gen. Robert Allen, senior quartermaster in the Valley of the Mississippi, he has been the principal disbursing and financial officer of the department.

He reports that he has received by transfers from other officers and by direct remittances from the Treasury during the year, and for sales of property, $34,615,582.45; he has disbursed or transferred to other officers for disbursement, $34,559,855.26, leaving on hand 30th of June, 1864, $55,727.19.

His duties have been discharged with rare ability and intelligence, and to the entire approbation of his superior officers.

At New York Maj. S. Van Vliet, quartermaster, has had charge of the operations of the Quartermaster's Department not relating to the purchase and supply of clothing and equipage.

The provision of other supplies to be shipped to troops in the field or in camp (excepting forage, which, for the greater portion of the year, has been under the direction of an officer specially assigned), the line of men to be sent to the various depots on the coast, the transportation by rail or water of troops and supplies passing through New York, and the charter of steamers and vessels for the movement of stores of all kinds, and for the outfit of military expeditions, the erection of numerous hospitals and barracks, have been, at this point, under charge of this officer, who has labored steadily and with success at his post, and deserved the approbation of the department. His financial statement shows the receipt and expenditure or distribution of $16,998,682.

At Philadelphia, Capt. A. Boyd, assistant quartermaster, as assistant quartermaster to Colonel Crosman, was charged with the duties of transportation and the purchase of regular quartermaster's stores. Upon this office also was devolved the duty of directing the shipment of coal for the supply of the steam transports in the service of the department and the erection of hospitals and barracks in the vicinity of Philadelphia.

Two hundred and fifty-five thousand three hundred and seventy-six tons of anthracite coal have been shipped from this depot during the fiscal year. His receipts and expenditures during the year amounted to $8,050,010.

Capt. James A. Ekin, now colonel in the Quartermaster's Department, had charge, during the early part of the year, of the depot at Indianapolis, where his ability and steady devotion to duty were so signal, that he was transferred to the charge of the quartermaster's department of the Cavalry Bureau and depot in this city, and on the reorganization of the Quartermaster-General's Office was placed at the head of the division for the supply of horses and mules to the Army. This officer reports that while depot quartermaster at Indianapolis, and while chief quartermaster of the Cavalry Bureau, he supplied during the fiscal year to the Army 62,450 horses and 1,400 mules. His receipts and expenditures and transfers of money to other officers have amounted to nearly $12,000,000.

Of the great depot at Nashville I have spoken in another part of this report. It has been, since 1st of November, 1862, under the charge of Lieut. Col. (now Brig. Gen.) J. L. Donaldson.

The depot at Louisville has been under the immediate supervision of Brig. Gen. Robert Allen, whose duties and services have been also noticed in the former part of this report.

The depot at Baltimore was organized by Lieut. Col. J. L. Donaldson, and after his transfer to Nashville was placed in charge of Capt.

Charles W. Thomas, assistant quartermaster, who conducted it with fidelity and success.

The depot at Fortress Monroe has been under charge of Col. Herman Biggs, now inspector of the Quartermaster's Department, then chief quartermaster Department of Virginia and North Carolina. His management of the extensive business there transacted, particularly as shown in the embarkation and transportation of 35,000 troops, with their material and supplies, with such dispatch that they were landed by surprise at City Point, and seized, without opposition, that important post, within twenty miles of Richmond, are highly commended by his commanding officers. His financial statement shows the receipt of $1,856,278.91.

Col. S. B. Holabird, aide-de-camp and quartermaster, has been chief quartermaster of the Department of the Gulf since General Banks assumed command in the Southwest.

The position is a very difficult one to fill; the responsibility is very heavy. He has succeeded in providing amply for the wants of the troops operating in a hostile country, intersected by water-courses, and obstructed by thickets and swamps. Owing to the unfriendly state of feeling among the population of New Orleans, the throng of eager traders in cotton, sugar, and other productions of the rebel territory at this commercial center, the seizure and appropriation to military purposes of large quantities of property for which numerous claimants, loyal or disloyal, spring up, he has been subject to unusual opposition, which he has borne, and through which he has striven with signal devotion and energy to fulfill his duties to the department and to the country.

The troops in this department have had a varied fortune, sometimes moving by the Gulf, sometimes by the intricate bayous and water-courses of the interior; sometimes with success, and sometimes with great disaster. Through all fortune, and in every field of operation, however, under the energetic management of Colonel Holabird, the troops have been kept supplied with those articles which it is the duty of the Quartermaster's Department to furnish or to transport.

The depot at Fort Leavenworth, which is the base of supplies for all troops in the Departments of Kansas and New Mexico, and for those operating on the great plains, has been under charge of Capt. H. C. Hodges, assistant quartermaster, who has managed it with fidelity and ability. His financial statement shows the receipt and expenditure or distribution during the year of $4,040,948.

Maj. (now Col.) J. C. McFerran has had charge of the operations of the department in the Department of New Mexico. He has been most strongly commended in the dispatches of the general commanding, and has been recommended for promotion.

The affairs of the department on the Pacific Coast have been under the charge of Col. E. B. Babbitt, deputy quartermaster-general, chief quartermaster of the Department of the Pacific, assisted at the San Francisco depot by Maj. R. W. Kirkham, quartermaster. Much of the clothing and other material for the supply of the army on the Pacific has been manufactured in California, whose woolen mills produce excellent army cloth and blankets.

The importance of securing some cheaper, more rapid, and safe means of military communication with the great provinces and States on the Pacific Coast has already attracted the attention of Congress. In case of domestic disturbances or foreign war, the Government would

be crippled by the difficulty, slowness, and insufficiency of the present means of transportation and communication.

It is, in a military sense, of the utmost importance that the Pacific Railroad should be pressed vigorously to the earliest possible completion.

With a blockaded coast, or even should our fleet be so powerful as to prevent any actual blockade, it would be extremely difficult and expensive to maintain and supply an army in those distant territories, with communication only by sea, under convoy of armed vessels, or by the slow march of wagon trains from Independence to San Francisco.

Col. A. J. Perry, now chief of the division of clothing and equipage of this office, has been throughout the fiscal year in charge of the duties now assigned by law to this division. To him is justly due much of the credit for the system, order, regularity, and certainty with which the clothing and equipage of the Army has been provided.

All returns and reports from the various purchasing and manufacturing depots of the supplies, and all reports and returns of officers who receive and distribute or become in any way responsible for them before their final issue to the troops in the field, are sent to the branch of the office under his supervision, and there examined and finally reported to the Treasury Department for settlement.

The other officers on duty in this office, Assistant Quartermaster-General Col. Charles Thomas and the officers in charge of the several branches of the office, have been constant and sedulous in their attention to the laborious and responsible duties imposed upon them—duties which never cease, and which, as the war proceeds and expands, and the Army grows, constantly increase.

The examination, record, and preservation of the contracts, reports, returns of the expenditures of the department; the assignment of officers to posts suited to their respective capacities and experience; the examination of the intricate questions involved in the settlement of disputed accounts and claims arising either under contract or purchase, or from the necessary forcible seizure and appropriation of property by armies in the field; the issue of the instructions necessary to guide the officers of depots, departments, and of separate commands; the direction of the provision and transportation of needed supplies to the different and distant seats of active war—all these have their direction and control at this office, and fully occupy its officers.

Boards have been organized under the law requiring officers of this department to be examined, and these boards will doubtless enable the President to sift out of the service the incompetent and inefficient and unworthy, of whom, in so large a body of officers, some must be found.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The appropriations for the service of the Quartermaster's Department since the outbreak of the rebellion have amounted, as shown by the table transmitted with this report, to the sum of $938,019,471.95.

With an Army of nearly a million of men in the service, the expenditures must continue to be large, and there can be no doubt that great as have been these expenses, true economy requires the most ample provision of all necessary supplies to soldiers, who are the bone and sinew, the blood, the wealth, and the life of the Nation.

That an army is wasteful is certain, but it is more wasteful to allow a soldier to sicken and die for want of the blanket or knapsack, which he has thoughtlessly thrown away in the heat of the march or the

fight, than to again supply him on the first opportunity with these articles indispensable to health and efficiency.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General U. S. Army, Brevet Major-General.

LIST OF PAPERS ACCOMPANYING THE REPORT OF THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, 1864.

No. 1.—The report of Brig. Gen. Rufus Ingalls, chief quartermaster of the armies operating against Richmond, for 1864. (Inclosures.) His annual report for fiscal year ending June 30, 1863, and a copy of report regarding the operations of the Quartermaster's Department during the battle of Chancellorsville.*

No. 2.—Copy of letter from Robert H. Ramsey, assistant adjutant-general, to Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. L. Donaldson, chief quartermaster Department of the Cumberland, by order of the major-general commanding.†

No. 3.—Extract from annual report of Capt. James M. Moore, assistant quartermaster, depot of Washington, D. C., relating to the national cemeteries and the burial of deceased soldiers, and others dying in the service of the United States in hospitals in and about Washington.

No. 4.—Abstract of appropriations for the Quartermaster's Department for the fiscal years 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865, and including arrearages for 1861.

No. 5.—Monthly statement of clothing and camp and garrison equipage reported on hand at the various depots for 1st of July, 1864.

No. 6.—Report of principal articles of clothing and equipage received at the principal purchasing and manufacturing depots during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864.

No. 7.—List of vessels owned by the United States October 15, 1864 (sea steamers).

No. 8.—Statement of vessels chartered or employed by the Quartermaster's Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864.‡

No. 3.

Extract from annual report of Capt. James M. Moore, assistant quartermaster, relating to the National Cemeteries and the burial of deceased soldiers and others dying in the service of the United States in hospitals in and about Washington.

The charge of the National Cemeteries and the burial of deceased soldiers and others dying in the service of the United States in hospitals in and about Washington is under the jurisdiction of this office, and is probably the most important of my specialties.

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* Here omitted, but see Series I, Vol. XIX, Part I, p. 99; Vol. XXVII, Part I, p. 221; Vol. XXIX, Part I, p. 227; Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 276; Vol. XL, Part I, p. 37.

† See Series I, Vol. XXXIX, Part III, p. 536.

‡ Only the recapitulation is here published. For full list, see Executive Document No. 83, House of Representatives, Thirty-eighth Congress, second session, pp. 185–234.

It was deemed advisable at the expiration of the burial contract, December 31, 1863, for the Government to manufacture all the coffins required for interments in the National Cemeteries, as well as those needed for shipment to distant points. The coffins now issued cost less than one-half the price paid by contract, and are far superior. The hearses used for transportation to the graves are covered ambulances, painted black, and are well suited for the purpose.

The tablets or headboards are principally of white pine, with the exception of some 4,000 of black walnut purchased more than a year ago. They are painted in white and lettered in black, with the name, company, regiment, and date of death. I would here remark that unless the tablets are painted before lettering the wood will absorb the oil in the paint and the rain soon wash off the lead in lettering.

By much pains and labor I have succeeded in preparing a mortuary record for future reference, giving a succinct history of the deceased, every page of which has been compared with the records of hospitals, and up to the present date believed to be the most reliable register of the dead extant.

Information is daily furnished to numerous friends respecting deceased soldiers, and frequently before it can be obtained elsewhere, as the record is always kept up to date, no matter how great may be the mortality.

In May last the ground of the cemetery in the rear of the Old Soldiers' Home having become exhausted, the Secretary of War directed that a new site be selected on Lee's farm, at Arlington, Va. The locality is well adapted for a cemetery, and is being appropriately improved for that object. Intelligent and reliable sextons are placed in charge, who keep a register of all interments made, with the particulars concerning each, for the information of visitors.

The miserable condition of the cemetery in the vicinity of the Old Soldiers' Home, and the frequent complaints of persons respecting it, induced me early in December to commence the painting and lettering of headboards, the few remaining up having become so obliterated by exposure to the weather that it was with difficulty many names could be read. The ground was filled with hollows containing vast pools of water, and the mounds so washed by heavy rains that in some places hardly a trace was left, but for an unsightly stake, to indicate the graves of the departed.

During the winter I manufactured the tablets, and by the 1st of March had 4,000 of them ready to be placed in the ground, and but a few months elapsed until this cemetery presented a new aspect. The ground was refenced, a neat and handsome lodge was erected, a garden laid out, the graves sodded, the walks graveled, choice flowers and trees planted—indeed, so transformed in appearance as to be almost unknown to those who had previously visited it.

Great care and attention have also been paid to the Harmony burial ground, where all soldiers dying of infectious diseases, and contrabands, are interred.

The improvements of the National Cemeteries have been a source of great gratification to all who visit them, and entirely dissipated the prevailing opinion of those living remote from Washington that soldiers were irreverently or carelessly buried.

* * * * * * *

I have appended for your information an abstract of the burial record, showing the number of men who died in hospitals in this

vicinity, with the nativities, ages, causes of death, &c., from August 1, 1861, to August 1, 1864.

Cemetery.	Opened.	Closed.	Buried.		Exhumed.		Taken by friends.	
			White.	Black.	White.	Black.	White.	Black.
Old Soldiers' Home	Aug. 1, 1861	May 12, 1864	5,447	529	714	.....	2,159	12
Union	Oct. 1, 1862	Feb. 17, 1863	.....	1,012	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harmony	Feb. 17, 1863	.....	473	2,667	4	.....	.....	.....
New National, Arlington.	May 13, 1864	.....	2,619	231	111	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	8,539	4,169	829	.....	2,159	12

Ages of deceased.

2 years	2	27 years	205	43 years	52	59 years	6
5 years	1	28 years	256	44 years	9	60 years	13
12 years	1	29 years	148	45 years	79	61 years	5
14 years	8	30 years	204	46 years	26	62 years	3
15 years	23	31 years	96	47 years	32	63 years	5
16 years	61	32 years	123	48 years	28	64 years	3
17 years	152	33 years	134	49 years	28	65 years	1
18 years	468	34 years	119	50 years	36	67 years	1
19 years	449	35 years	146	51 years	11	68 years	1
20 years	441	36 years	87	52 years	25	69 years	1
21 years	526	37 years	85	53 years	17	70 years	1
22 years	488	38 years	108	54 years	9	71 years	1
23 years	375	39 years	58	55 years	4	74 years	1
24 years	346	40 years	122	56 years	5	78 years	1
25 years	271	41 years	39	57 years	2		
26 years	243	42 years	65	58 years	4		

Known ages—whites, 6,310; black, 0. Unknown ages—whites, 5,217; blacks, 4,181. Total, 15,708.

Nativity.

United States	4,910	Switzerland	18
England	142	Italy	5
Ireland	444	Canada	108
Scotland	40	Bavaria	4
Wales	7	Holland	2
France	22	Saxony	2
Russia	1	Nova Scotia	9
Austria	2	Newfoundland	2
Sweden	4	New Brunswick	8
Denmark	2	West Indies	1
Poland	1	Saint Helena	1
Norway	5	Isle of Man	1
Turkey	1	Mexico	1
Spain	1	Contrabands	4,181
Persia	1	Unknown	5,456
Prussia	20		
Germany	306	Total	15,708

State of enlistment and description of service.

Maine	695	Unknown	566
Vermont	868	Quartermaster's Department	253
Rhode Island	86	Ordnance Department	2
New York	8,254	Paymaster's Department	1
Pennsylvania	2,877	Engineer Corps	1
Maryland	112	Sappers and miners	1
Virginia	144	Independent corps	8
South Carolina	25	Page's battalion	8
Florida	2	Colum's [*sic*] cavalry	1
Mississippi	15	Harlan's cavalry	1
California	6	McClellan Dragoons	1
Kentucky	2	Regan's artillery	1
Ohio	819	Deserter	1
Illinois	66	Soldiers' wives	5
Wisconsin	219	Nurses	7
United States	423	Commissary Department	7
New Hampshire	268	Telegraph department	2
Massachusetts	678	Veteran Reserve Corps	192
Connecticut	162	Signal Corps	1
New Jersey	404	General Halleck's headquarters	2
Delaware	54	Rocket battery	1
District of Columbia	66	Citizen prisoners	16
North Carolina	106	Railroad employés	1
Georgia	44	Scout	1
Alabama	15	Sailors	2
Louisiana	8	Conscripts	4
Missouri	8	Servants	5
Tennessee	8	Soldiers' children	4
Michigan	616	Contrabands	4,181
Indiana	164		
Minnesota	3	Total	15,708

Places of death.

Armory Hospital	1,158	Kalorama Hospital	573
Ascension Hospital	69	Lincoln Hospital	655
Baptist Hospital	8	Mount Pleasant Hospital	667
Camp and post hospitals	975	Nurses' Home	1
Campbell Hospital	349	Odd Fellows' Hall Hospital (Navy Yard)	24
Capitol Hospital	16	Old Capitol Prison	62
Carver Hospital	627	Park Hospital	9
Casparis Hospital	26	Patent Hospital	201
Circle Hospital	66	Potomac River	51
Cliffburne Hospital	176	Presbyterian Hospital	27
Columbian Hospital	511	Providence Hospital	1
Contrabands	4,181	Quartermaster's Hospital	150
Cranch Hospital	26	Ryland Chapel and Grace Church Hospital	24
Desmares Hospital	4	Seminary Hospital	194
District of Columbia	261	Soldiers' Rest	32
Douglas Hospital	522	Stanton Hospital	337
Dumbarton Hospital	13	Saint Aloysius Hospital	50
Ebenezer Hospital	37	Saint Elizabeth Hospital	88
Eckington Hospital	91	Steamers	65
Emory Hospital	773	Stone Hospital	56
Epiphany Hospital	31	Thirteenth Street Hospital	1
E Street Hospital	56	Trinity Hospital, Georgetown	15
Finley Hospital	444	Trinity Hospital, Washington	70
Forrest Hall Prison	3	Union Hospital, Georgetown	165
Georgetown College Hospital	103	Union Hospital, Washington	12
Giesborough Hospital	196	Waters' Warehouse Hospital	27
Harewood Hospital	760		
Home Sanitary Commission	114		
Island Hall Hospital	11		
Judiciary Hospital	470	Total	15,708

No. 4.

Abstract of appropriations for the Quartermaster's Department for the fiscal years 1862–1865, and including arrearages for 1861.

Fiscal year.	Quartermaster's Department.	Incidental expenses of the Quartermaster's Department.	Purchase of horses.	Barracks, quarters, &c.
Appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, including arrearages for 1861.	$14,265,059.37	$7,666,666.00	$10,514,500.00	$1,500,000.00
January 15, war warrant				
Appropriation March 18, war warrant, act of Feb. 25, 1862.			1,661,040.00	
Appropriation March 27, war warrant, act of Feb. 25, 1862.	12,000,000.00	6,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	500,000.00
Appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863.	36,912,000.00	20,836,750.00	5,400,000.00	4,284,000.00
Deficiency bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863.	6,000,000.00		11,000,000.00	1,736,000.00
Appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864.	67,217,791.00	19,125,000.00	23,189,375.00	8,000,000.00
Deficiency bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864.	18,500,000.00	2,000,000.00	17,500,000.00	3,500,000.00
Appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865.	60,000,000.00	13,000,000.00	21,000,000.00	5,000,000.00
Total	215,894,850.37	68,628,416.00	95,264,915.00	24,464,000.00

Fiscal year.	Transportation of the Army.	Transportation of officers' baggage.	Clothing of the Army.	Military telegraph.	Transportation of prisoners.
Appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, including arrearages for 1861.	$16,220,954.00	$500,000.00	$13,416,037.02		
January 15, war warrant					
Appropriation March 18, war warrant, act of Feb. 25, 1862.	14,881,000.00		12,173,546.77		
Appropriation March 27, war warrant, act of Feb. 25, 1862.	22,000,000.00		29,000,000.00		$1,000,000.00
Appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863.	40,000,000.00	1,291,600.00	38,322,513.25	$500,000.00	3,373,728.00
Deficiency bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863.	25,000,000.00		27,136,000.00		
Appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864.	56,500,000.00	1,000,000.00	76,261,911.54	500,000.00	1,500,000.00
Deficiency bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864.	30,000,000.00	100,000.00	7,000,000.00		
Appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865.	40,000,000.00	700,000.00	58,000,000.00	275,000.00	900,000.00
Total	244,601,954.00	3,591,600.00	262,330,008.58	1,275,000.00	6,773,728.00

No. 4.—*Abstract of appropriations for the Quartermaster's Department for the fiscal years 1862–1865, and including arrearages for 1861*—Continued.

Fiscal year.	Appropriation for forts.	Collecting, organizing, and drilling volunteers.	Construction, &c., of steam rams.	Gun-boats for Western rivers.	Total.
Appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, including arrearages for 1861.	.....	.....	.....	$1,000,000.00	$65,083,216.39
January 15, war warrant	.....	$500,000.00	.....	.....	5,000,000.00
Appropriation March 18, war warrant, act of Feb. 25, 1862.	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,715,586.77
Appropriation March 27, war warrant, act of Feb. 25, 1862.	.....	.....	.....	.....	76,500,000.00
Appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863.	$90,000.00	.....	$580,000.00	2,560,000.00	155,100,591.25
Deficiency bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863.	.....	.....	450,000.00	.....	71,316,000.00
Appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864.	140,000.00	.....	.....	.....	253,454,077.54
Deficiency bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864.	.....	.....	.....	.....	78,600,000.00
Appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865.	.....	.....	275,000.00	.....	199,250,000.00
Total	230,000.00	500,000.00	1,305,000.00	3,560,000.00	933,019,471.95
Special appropriation entered May 23, 1864, for clothing, &c., of 100-days' volunteers.	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000,000.00
					938,019,471.95

No. 5.

Monthly statement of clothing reported on hand at the various clothing depots for July 1, 1864.

Articles of clothing.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Cincinnati.	Saint Louis.	Washington.	Baltimore.	Augusta.	Boston.	Fortress Monroe.
Uniform coats:									
Engineers	758	2,344	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ordnance	.....	1,925	.....	.....	87	.....	.....	20	.....
Artillery	8,125	14,359	.....	5,118	4,955	3,643	.....	3,707	1,585
Infantry	43,131	25,961	38,620	9,935	45,506	4,468	1,154	12,493	6,542
Uniform jackets:									
Cavalry	.....	33,006	.....	8,919	7,250	7,099	190	3,634	4,590
Artillery	2,860	18,881	2,615	4,555	8,234	2,337	80	2,042	1,497
Infantry	913	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,613
Zouave	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	51
Knit	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Invalid Corps	1,373	11,239	11,188	200	5,133	983	.....	599	788
Uniform trousers:									
Footmen	.....	70,609	.....	25,703	33,535	18,393	226	7,195	28,985
Horsemen	.....	36,025	6,435	35,640	9,176	14,157	328	4,320	7,151
Zouave	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	30
Knit	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton-duck trousers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zouave vests	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70
Overalls	2,951	2,127	2,000	7,381	.....	365	.....	.....	2,800
Drawers	250,392	148,296	513,392	48,909	133,989	24,960	246	20,291	25,555
Shirts:									
Flannel	257,411	708,065	377,633	95,188	153,346	24,875	943	14,942	17,835
Knit	108,593	.....	.....	5,196	442	.....	269	6,024	.....
Zouave	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greatcoats:									
Footmen	197,702	152,968	29,298	53,117	33,904	6,698	694	9,714	1,969
Horsemen	50,382	59,230	57,913	14,402	10,906	5,850	349	1,317	581
Straps for greatcoats	353,822	404,126	163,268	77,912	12,683	30,759	.....	14,624	19,680

No. 5.—*Monthly statement of clothing reported on hand, &c.*—Continued.

Articles of clothing.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Cincinnati.	Saint Louis.	Washington.	Baltimore.	Augusta.	Boston.	Fortress Monroe.
Blankets:									
Woolen	87,570	19,394	45,651	40,247	62,180	9,034	118	7,382	9,679
Rubber and painted.	13,676	.....	19,094	1,225	6,574	6,680	762	4,234	20,516
Ponchos	57,391	29,492	.....	30,871	1,795	6,459	200	5,227	.....
Talmas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sack coats:									
Lined	204,000	.....	21,520	2,036	.....	9,986	828	7,889	11,615
Unlined	84,997	.....	.....	34,182	6,750	14,571	26	864	1
Knit	786	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	344
Bootees	428,393	431,625	208,877	91,676	182,174	19,947	1,767	7,710	22,181
Boots	87,001	85,380	27,938	26,550	23,346	6,010	504	5,423	6,967
Leggings, souave, &c.	.....	8,031	.....	122	8,784	356	993	.....	5,165
Stockings	313,011	91,498	233,301	119,961	195,737	42,927	2,302	13,882	47,688
Stocks, leather	53,773	34,457	30,925	8,753	6,246	1,848	.....	21,059	27,431
Uniform hats:									
Trimmed	.....	.....	.....	42,432	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Untrimmed	140,611	68,357	21,075	41,623	1,933	4,977	.....	22,187	2,719
Uniform caps	154	1,145	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	1,661
Forage caps	36,620	122,131	24,745	20,250	43,990	5,871	4,350	6,894	18,612
Zouave caps	.....	4,201	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	73
Cap covers	220,501	39,056	21,808	975	.....	.....	2,810	2,630	.....
Stable frocks	71,342	3,217	7,945	10,146	4,854	1,848	576	450	1,221
Seabees	6,176	2,479	632	2,389	642	184	.....	446	66
Gloves	.....	.....	4	211	55	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mittens	.....	.....	20,243	8,087	50,355	.....	.....	.....	29
Knapsacks	74,159	97,791	92,297	17,501	21,926	8,651	149	13,715	8,332
Haversacks	56,684	78,712	3,968	19,615	36,006	12,318	70	14,728	.....
Canteens	52,402	176,458	47,732	23,084	41,458	11,235	.....	14,404	282

Articles of clothing.	Harrisburg.	Wheeling.	Indianapolis.	Columbus.	Fort Leavenworth.	Quincy.	Steubenville.	Pittsburg.	Detroit.
Uniform coats:									
Engineers	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ordnance	.....	.....	.....	.....	67	.....	.....	.....	2
Artillery	.....	.....	.....	.....	395	.....	.....	.....	.....
Infantry	23,197	719	11,180	8,589	12,677	2,231	.....	15,116	4,261
Uniform jackets:									
Cavalry	3,366	3,660	3,872	2,951	7,169	88	.....	4,365	2,067
Artillery	1,629	320	1,187	764	865	69	.....	268	481
Infantry	.....	.....	5,426	.....	.....	1,161	.....	202	.....
Zouave	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Knit	4,199	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Invalid Corps	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	.....	160	.....
Uniform trousers:									
Footmen	27,190	7,050	21,602	8,057	4,374	7,756	10,602	2,107	1,284
Horsemen	2,687	2,966	3,211	2,754	6,208	91	2,079	2,109	2,267
Zouave	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Knit	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton-duck trousers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zouave vests	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Overalls	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drawers	11,860	7,067	.....	18,271	19,114	459	1,634	12,193	4,988
Shirts:									
Flannel	42,274	2,016	37,023	12,343	23,057	1,957	1,268	14,860	5,632
Knit	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zouave	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greatcoats:									
Footmen	3,515	5,320	10,255	2,125	12,303	519	.....	7,980	1,534
Horsemen	1,926	7,321	4,707	337	15,219	296	.....	2,432	2,634
Straps for greatcoats	11,696	.....	7,074	23,072	58,193	.....	.....	11,467	19,495
Blankets:									
Woolen	7,621	7,604	19,594	9,726	16,234	1,635	.....	11,656	3,632
Rubber and painted	2,964	2,050	20,534	3	4,961	350	.....	.....	.....

No. 5.—*Monthly statement of clothing reported on hand, &c.*—Continued.

Articles of clothing.	Harrisburg.	Wheeling.	Indianapolis.	Columbus.	Fort Leavenworth.	Quincy.	Steubenville.	Pittsburg.	Detroit.
Ponchos	4,194	4,350	1	10,164	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Talmas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sack coats:									
Lined	401	3,042	.....	3,526	13,995	358	1,954	826	208
Unlined	15,388	674	20,599	.....	4,919	1,176	776	568	.....
Knit	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bootees	33,878	4,950	43,109	32,832	33,535	297	.....	3,105	2,306
Boots	2,911	407	2,736	2,173	4,061	154	.....	1,360	1,339
Leggings, zouave, &c	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stockings	45,287	6,234	34,385	16,632	30,199	267	.....	4,179	5,759
Stocks, leather	589	1,323	16,153	16,095	22,373	.....	.....	3,985	2,769
Uniform hats:									
Trimmed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Untrimmed	7,220	2,802	10,418	2,655	23,484	140	.....	2,163	17
Uniform caps	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forage caps	18,046	3,493	20,685	13,189	20,816	44	.....	12,875	2,799
Zouave caps	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cap covers	5,076	4,086	.....	15,380	47	.....	.....	7,550	.....
Stable frocks	2,033	.....	922	1,955	.....	.....	.....	3,199	2,140
Sashes	.....	30	157	200	216	.....	.....	.....	10
Gloves	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mittens	2,441	.....	.....	.....	14,020	.....	.....	12	.....
Knapsacks	20,767	5,044	29,583	9,352	7,673	775	.....	10,501	2,211
Haversacks	35,039	8,355	27,052	6,035	8,039	537	.....	7,939	2,026
Canteens	180,628	2,174	25,706	8,065	9,496	347	.....	5,523	4,735

Articles of clothing.	Louisville.	Davenport.	Chicago.	Madison.	Springfield.	Saint Paul.	Cairo.	Total on hand.
Uniform coats:								
Engineers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,232
Ordnance	.....	13	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2,114
Artillery	500	1	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	43,888
Infantry	6,022	2,299	2,642	2,992	11,715	6,397	3,871	301,928
Uniform jackets:								
Cavalry	1,966	13	2,440	1,273	3,582	3,801	700	105,431
Artillery	1,017	.....	1,726	546	1,042	.....	566	53,617
Infantry	230	.....	119	.....	.....	.....	313	11,977
Zouave	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72
Knit	8,870	.....	3,985	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,054
Invalid Corps	.....	.....	.....	.....	935	.....	.....	32,645
Uniform trousers:								
Footmen	15,863	6,543	8,636	3,427	19,125	7,530	.....	337,392
Horsemen	14,358	280	2,147	67	5,179	4,556	678	165,999
Zouave	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46
Knit	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton-duck trousers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67	67
Zouave vests	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70
Overalls	900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,547
Drawers	26,722	14,009	1,341	7,537	36,359	9,572	.....	1,337,091
Shirts:								
Flannel	33,150	13,203	12,319	6,350	27,051	9,289	204	1,892,009
Knit	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,815	.....	368	122,707
Zouave	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greatcoats:								
Footmen	7,639	5,258	10,216	3,940	10,329	3,490	190	571,037
Horsemen	3,902	100	2,815	2,098	4,555	1,417	299	251,392
Straps for greatcoats	11,834	550	2,752	56	5,400	2,865	.....	1,227,210
Blankets:								
Woolen	8,347	7,808	9,605	3,161	23,907	7,392	73	419,540
Rubber and painted	4	6,410	5,213	4,474	321	350	616	121,691
Ponchos	10,800	26	2	.....	10,468	548	113	172,202
Talmas	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Sack coats:								
Lined	19,847	6,809	5,044	3,614	12,306	846	2,270	332,903
Unlined	.....	.....	3,519	3,000	.....	1,081	1,526	194,117
Knit	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	1,966	.....	3,681
Bootees	18,543	8,697	15,370	6,721	23,156	14,534	1,401	1,591,094

No. 5.—*Monthly statement of clothing reported on hand, &c.*—Continued.

Articles of clothing.	Louisville.	Davenport.	Chicago.	Madison.	Springfield.	Saint Paul.	Cairo.	Total on hand.
Boots	16,140	744	3,173	869	5,704	1,044	372	311,480
Leggings, zouave, &c								23,452
Stockings	77,555	12,862	15,783	7,962	32,678	14,690	158	1,374,962
Stocks, leather	9,978	900	9,239	7,558	4,905	1,280		231,530
Uniform hats:								
Trimmed								42,432
Untrimmed	9,720	3,336	12,558		128	3,631	1,463	290,612
Uniform caps								2,380
Forage caps	9,186	6,681	12,204	6,707	24,250	7,210	1,528	442,636
Zouave caps								4,277
Cap covers	31,673		2				145	251,734
Stable frocks	79		2,998		532	1,280	125	116,241
Sashes	253	90	166	131	108	21	1	14,297
Gloves					11,674		128	12,282
Mittens				5,362	20,588	2,880		124,011
Knapsacks	10,787	13,161	12,368	6,021	18,416	3,158	2,071	457,489
Haversacks	14,568	13,300	11,559	5,258	16,625	5,092	3,974	390,329
Canteens	17,890	10,130	12,449	4,578	16,673	2,040	130	667,716

Monthly statement of camp and garrison equipage reported on hand at the various clothing depots for July 1, 1864.

Articles of equipage.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Cincinnati.	Saint Louis	Washington.	Baltimore.	Augusta.	Boston.
Hospital tents	158		75	1,302	234	57		16
Wall tents	5,116	1,142	1,348	806	1,365	178		51
Sibley tents		7		114	114	31		29
Common tents	19,210	5,432	809	2,578	9,738	3,607		165
Shelter tents	20,528	78,258		50,220	34,519	9,442		5,474
Frémont and Bell tents				43				17
Tent stoves	3,424	2,008		808	1,557	304		20
Bed sacks, single	61,254	23,342	4,318	3,926	5,911	1,117		997
Bed sacks, double	15,800	38,074	681	1,954	5,988	1,104		1,889
Mosquito bars	62,106	10,062		11,890				
Regimental colors	35	1	40	32	24	24	1	11
Camp colors	1	553	177	142	177	53		134
National colors	60	74	18	57	11	11		5
Standards	112	144	177	41	3	27		1
Storm flags	240	63	25	5	74	38		27
Garrison flags	41	85	41	23	11	17		20
Recruiting flags	812	340	410	132	2	15		85
Guidons	70	229	392	277	126	60	5	27
Pickaxes	627	1,546	22,104	11,820	11,652	774	283	2,544
Axes		7,143	19,983	4,839	16,837	975	129	2,223
Spades	3,062	3,690	10,493	9,805	9,081	57	116	3,727
Shovels	3,820	6,896		2,134	11,283	62		
Hatchets	12,997	9,278	5,018	7,579	5,080	773	30	1,642
Mess pans	30,872	61,805	9,002	42,908	9,484	7,698	1,685	6,471
Iron pots	578	428		47	102			
Camp kettles	14,298	28,080	26,896	1,228	5,862	3,180	835	638
Bugles	304	1,724	222	1,173	288	65		418
Trumpets	544	80	488	386	189	149		12
Drums	533	1,936	725	993		97	18	385
Fifes	2,223	3,075	1,812	2,048	819	73	7	465
General hospital flags	99	42			35	23		
Post and field hospital flags	174	153			92	67		
Ambulance flags	418	384			217	76		
Books:								
Company order	1,201	1,217		905	392	3	37	67
Company clothing account	1,127	2,547		962	393	5	38	63
Company descriptive	1,013	1,843		1,018	418	3	38	12
Company morning report	1,726	2,184		734	408	105	38	162
Post order	1,271	3,212	165	49	266	93		41
Post morning report	1,373	3,699	98	37	273	79		46
Post letter	1,285	3,175	165	93	353	60		46
Post guard	824	2,545	151	79	68	72		48
Regimental general order	384	133		98	101	75		38
Regimental letter	212	285		86	104	56		17
Regimental descriptive	37	185		77	166	55		18

Monthly statement of camp and garrison equipage, &c.—Continued.

Articles of equipage.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Cincinnati.	Saint Louis.	Washington.	Baltimore.	Augusta.	Boston.
Books—Continued:								
Regimental index	85	204	138	92	138	52	.....	27
Regimental order	89	148	.....	70	103	80	.....	18
Target practice	1,978	230	.....	.....	33	50	.....	.....
Consolidated morning report	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inspection	.....	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brigade letter	39	70	.....	7	11	.....	.....	.....
Brigade letter received	40	70	.....	7	9	.....	.....	.....
Brigade order	28	34	.....	7	25	.....	.....	.....
Indorsement and memorandum	42	104	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....

Articles of equipage.	Fortress Monroe.	Saint Paul.	Wheeling.	Indianapolis.	Columbus.	Fort Leavenworth.	Quincy.	Chicago.
Hospital tents	42	.....	.....	16	16	112	.....	34
Wall tents	276	1	.....	29	905	96	54	556
Sibley tents	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	5
Common tents	2,682	15	.....	483	374	1,773	.....	246
Shelter tents	7,673	.....	4,456	9,927	724	13,925	.....	3,004
Frémont and Bell tents	.....	.....	.....	99	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tent stoves	851	.....	.....	365	.....	530	.....	571
Bed sacks, single	1,218	97	289	.....	.....	21,119	.....	8
Bed sacks, double	472	400	500	.....	78	4,784	.....	594
Mosquito bars	145	.....	.....	.....	.....	68	.....	.....
Regimental colors	.....	.....	3	32	4	.....	.....	18
Camp colors	101	4	57	228	42	23	.....	4
National colors	.....	.....	6	31	2	.....	.....	22
Standards	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Storm flags	24	2	4	.....	9	32	.....	4
Garrison flags	27	.....	.....	.....	1	19	.....	1
Recruiting flags	20	.....	1	.....	3	31	.....	.....
Guidons	39	.....	.....	26	.....	84	.....	.....
Pickaxes	2,179	441	402	2,883	1,783	3,585	201	1,258
Axes	827	518	1,488	3,581	1,059	2,036	46	2,559
Spades	470	431	409	2,537	960	2,356	74	1,632
Shovels	154	.....	.....	.....	52	.....	.....	.....
Hatchets	5,502	590	857	3,854	1,114	3,617	100	2,701
Mess pans	12,833	1,122	5,402	8,808	4,332	5,474	316	5,269
Iron pots	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	80
Camp kettles	1,101	442	1,756	3,330	1,280	1,910	131	1,747
Bugles	77	.....	10	81	110	122	.....	69
Trumpets	64	30	.....	.....	10	148	.....	70
Drums	135	43	23	260	219	156	.....	70
Fifes	731	3	52	376	209	71	.....	108
General hospital flags	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Post and field hospital flags	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ambulance flags	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Books:								
Company order	149	34	26	185	239	156	3	128
Company clothing account	161	42	26	185	239	86	3	137
Company descriptive	145	41	26	179	239	165	3	131
Company morning report	150	39	26	184	239	131	3	144
Post order	33	.....	.....	13	11	41	.....	.....
Post morning report	34	.....	.....	25	11	46	.....	.....
Post letter	25	.....	.....	14	11	38	.....	.....
Post guard	171	.....	.....	18	5	29	.....	.....
Regimental general order	102	.....	2	23	18	29	.....	3
Regimental letter	85	.....	20	33	29	35	.....	17
Regimental descriptive	69	.....	2	27	28	55	.....	16
Regimental index	97	.....	25	33	23	50	.....	2
Regimental order	73	.....	22	27	32	50	.....	16
Target practice	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
Consolidated morning report	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inspection	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brigade letter	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brigade letter received	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brigade order	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indorsement and memorandum	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Monthly statement of camp and garrison equipage, &c.—Continued.

Articles of equipage.	Pittsburg.	Detroit.	Louisville.	Davenport.	Cairo.	Springfield.	Harrisburg.	Madison.	Total on hand.
Hospital tents	.....	.....	203	3	13	4	2	6	2,282
Wall tents	20	.....	241	3	65	159	265	43	12,719
Sibley tents	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	226
Common tents	200	78	41	2	229	5	.....	9	47,626
Shelter tents	6,791	2	4,021	2,284	1,249	3,476	.....	29	256,002
Frémont and Bell tents	.....	.....	270	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	429
Tent stoves	.....	42	19	.....	.....	1	485	1	10,986
Bed sacks, single	.....	1,201	1,072	.....	.....	.....	352	.....	126,211
Bed sacks, double	.....	2	.....	.....	313	99	475	138	73,334
Mosquito bars	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83,771
Regimental colors	1	2	4	5	.....	7	5	3	232
Camp colors	13	10	.....	60	.....	112	87	22	2,009
National colors	8	2	12	14	.....	5	5	3	346
Standards	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	4	.....	517
Storm flags	.....	1	3	2	4	.....	3	2	542
Garrison flags	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4	1	293
Recruiting flags	5	37	7	.....	.....	1	10	7	1,986
Guidons	3	4	1	13	14	3	26	.....	1,304
Pickaxes	621	561	1,076	1,657	.....	2,097	2,471	769	73,334
Axes	219	318	74	1,796	156	1,769	6,620	930	73,127
Spades	282	116	605	1,760	278	1,371	4,268	956	58,556
Shovels	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,172	.....	25,572
Hatchets	783	213	272	1,806	.....	2,363	2,510	1,039	69,810
Mess pans	4,480	840	2,320	3,063	166	6,674	23,051	2,081	258,176
Iron pots	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,367
Camp kettles	2,099	391	1,033	988	159	2,187	3,272	556	103,289
Bugles	.....	15	55	50	.....	22	44	.....	4,849
Trumpets	.....	.....	.....	23	8	5	26	.....	2,232
Drums	9	13	41	65	9	92	28	36	5,891
Fifes	.....	26	35	60	5	83	84	62	12,427
General hospital flags	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	224
Post and field hospital flags	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	486
Ambulance flags	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,085
Books:									
Company order	27	50	.....	112	31	87	411	55	8,514
Company clothing account.	27	.....	311	103	32	82	401	64	7,054
Company descriptive	15	50	86	122	36	92	412	64	5,651
Company morning report	27	48	66	40	30	56	425	62	7,039
Post order	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	5	5,221
Post morning report	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	6	5,749
Post letter	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	6	5,234
Post guard	2	1	.....	5	.....	.....	20	2	4,040
Regimental general order	2	8	.....	6	9	6	31	3	981
Regimental letter	2	8	.....	10	10	6	32	6	1,053
Regimental descriptive	2	10	.....	10	12	6	29	4	806
Regimental index	1	8	25	11	11	6	32	6	1,066
Regimental order	2	8	.....	10	10	6	31	2	776
Target practice	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,297
Consolidated morning report.	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Inspection	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
Brigade letter	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	148
Brigade letter received	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	147
Brigade order	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	117
Indorsement and memorandum.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	104

Received at the depot of clothing and equipage, New York, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864.

Articles of clothing.	Total on hand.	Articles of equipage.	Total on hand.
Uniform coats, infantry	48,400	Hospital tents	2,511
Uniform jackets	113,958	Wall-tents	14,557
Uniform trousers, footmen	495,633	Common tents	69,484
Overalls	12,665	Shelter tents	158,272
Drawers	1,159,175	Bed sacks, single	75,964
Shirts, flannel	896,059	Regimental colors	261
Greatcoats, footmen	580,118	Camp colors	1,060
Blankets:		National colors	270
Woolen	591,861	Storm flags	550
Rubber	283,704	Garrison flags	200
Ponchos	148,893	Recruiting flags	553
Sack coats, lined and unlined	656,323	Guidons	3,321
Bootees	745,062	Pickaxes	6,373
Boots	300,466	Axes	12,751
Stockings	1,425,906	Spades	11,582
Uniform hats, untrimmed	286,971	Shovels	7,350
Uniform caps	416,399	Hatchets	20,158
Sashes	18,596	Mess-pans	85,809
Knapsacks	202,496	Camp-kettles	30,839
Haversacks	630,235	Trumpets	493
Canteens	493,075	Drums	4,194
		Fifes	4,379

Received at the depot of clothing and equipage, Philadelphia, Pa., during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864.

Articles of clothing.	Total on hand.	Articles of equipage.	Total on hand.
Uniform coats	50,540	Hospital tents	1,899
Uniform jackets, infantry	196,074	Wall-tents	5,115
Trousers, infantry	971,765	Common tents	35,389
Overalls	7,001	Shelter tents	361,171
Drawers	1,280,805	Bed sacks	108,889
Shirts	1,494,157	Mosquito bars	11,015
Greatcoats, footmen	411,874	Regimental colors	289
Blankets:		Camp colors	801
Woolen	429,853	National colors	138
Rubber	274,693	Flags	3,360
Ponchos	123,104	Guidons	1,140
Sack coats	536,087	Pickaxes	19,926
Bootees	771,364	Axes	72,990
Boots	214,281	Spades	22,292
Leggings	15,015	Shovels	23,148
Stockings	2,275,175	Hatchets	29,653
Stocks, leather	2,254	Mess-pans	71,765
Hats	92,145	Iron pots	350
Caps	390,082	Camp-kettles	56,152
Sashes	8,840	Bugles	3,753
Knapsacks	196,074	Trumpets	4,807
Haversacks	626,742	Drums	5,235
Canteens	607,550	Fifes	5,371
		Books	9,061

Received at the depot of clothing and equipage at Cincinnati, Ohio, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864.

Articles of clothing.	Total on hand.	Articles of equipage.	Total on hand.
Uniform coats, engineers', ordnance, artillery, and infantry.	18,339	Hospital tents	3,572
Uniform jackets, cavalry, artillery, infantry, zouave, knit, and Invalid Corps.	243,406	Wall-tents	6,070
Uniform trousers:		Common tents	3,539
Footmen	652,788	Shelter tents	202,649
Horsemen	356,621	Bed sacks:	
Drawers	1,557,720	Single	10,923
Shirts, flannel and knit	1,597,056	Double	5,352
Greatcoats:		Regimental colors	247
Footmen	140,022	Camp colors	141
Horsemen	180,447	National colors	263
Blankets:		Standards	289
Woolen	527,075	Storm flags	121
Rubber and ponchos	355,036	Garrison flags	99
Sack coats:		Recruiting flags	362
Lined	425,972	Guidons	1,143
Unlined	190,519	Pickaxes	25,693
Bootees	859,629	Axes	60,045
Boots	805,920	Spades	32,984
Stockings	2,137,664	Hatchets	15,761
Uniform hats, trimmed	423,964	Mess-pans	111,417
Forage caps	201,462	Camp-kettles	93,069
Knapsacks	270,549	Bugles, ex. M. T	1,859
Haversacks	512,658	Trumpets, ex. M. T	576
Canteens	493,451	Drums	1,903
		Fifes	3,005

Received at the depot of clothing and equipage at Saint Louis, Mo., during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864.

Articles of clothing.	Total on hand.	Articles of equipage.	Total on hand.
Uniform coats, engineers', ordnance, artillery, and infantry.	101,009	Hospital tents	1,726
Uniform jackets, cavalry, artillery, and infantry.	83,222	Wall-tents	7,422
Uniform trousers:		Common tents	23,030
Footmen	334,947	Shelter tents	79,804
Horsemen	285,517	Bed sacks:	
Drawers	763,840	Single	3,961
Shirts, flannel and knit	756,331	Double	2,230
Greatcoats:		Regimental colors	130
Footmen	93,066	Camp colors	200
Horsemen	80,066	National colors	121
Straps for greatcoats	50,355	Standards	60
Blankets, woolen	341,983	Storm flags	163
Blankets, rubber and paint	125,373	Garrison flags	22
Ponchos	110,040	Recruiting flags	162
Sack coats, lined and unlined	290,783	Guidons	1,227
Bootees	360,455	Pickaxes	10,598
Boots	207,624	Axes	20,534
Stockings	999,864	Spades	15,651
Uniform hats, trimmed and untrimmed	260,769	Shovels	5,080
Forage caps	116,830	Hatchets	5,884
Stable frocks	876	Mess-pans	56,225
Knapsacks	91,490	Iron pots	3
Haversacks	275,919	Camp-kettles	27,103
Canteens	251,112	Bugles	1,960
		Trumpets	1,190
		Drums	2,129
		Fifes	2,012

No. 6.

Total amount of the articles of clothing and equipage, below enumerated, manufactured, purchased, &c., at the several depots of the Quartermaster's Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864.

Articles of clothing.	Total received.	Articles of equipage.	Total received.
Uniform coats, engineers', ordnance, artillery, and infantry.	218,288	Hospital tents	9,698
Uniform jackets, cavalry, artillery, infantry, zouave, knit, and Invalid Corps.	635,655	Wall-tents	33,164
Uniform trousers, footmen and horsemen.	3,067,271	Common tents	135,442
Drawers	4,761,540	Shelter tents	801,996
Shirts, flannel and knit	4,743,603	Bed sacks, single and double	220,429
Greatcoats, footmen and horsemen	1,485,593	Regimental colors	927
Blankets:		Camp colors	2,222
Woolen	1,890,772	National colors	771
Rubber and ponchos	1,421,483	Storm flags, garrison flags, and recruiting flags.	5,613
Sack coats, lined and unlined	2,099,684	Guidons	5,831
Bootees	2,736,510	Pickaxes	63,050
Boots	1,028,291	Axes	166,320
Stockings	6,838,609	Spades	81,589
Uniform hats, untrimmed	1,068,849	Hatchets	71,456
Forage caps	1,124,773	Mess-pans	325,216
Knapsacks	760,609	Camp-kettles	207,154
Haversacks	2,045,564	Bugles	9,018
Canteens	1,845,188	Trumpets	7,066
		Drums	13,451
		Fifes	14,880

No. 7.

List of vessels owned by the United States, October 15, 1864.

SEA STEAMERS.

Names.	Class.	Tonnage.	Cost.
Albany	Screw	227	$30,000
Alliance	do	395	60,000
Achilles	Side-wheel	324	45,000
Ashland	Screw	837.78	115,000
Alabama	Side-wheel	650	80,000
America	Screw	160	35,000
Belvidere	Side-wheel	808	75,000
Cahawba	do	1,643	135,000
Continental	Screw	1,623.24	195,000
Cosmopolitan	Side wheel	774.18	Seised.
Coosack	do	618.90	50,000
Chase, Governor	Screw	750	105,000
Detroit	do	440	40,000
Delaware	Side-wheel	616	80,000
Emilie	do	458.76	40,000
Eastern State	Screw	350	30,000
Eagle	Side-wheel	392.17	25,000
Escort	do	487	80,000
Exact	Screw	284	38,000
Guide	Side-wheel	731	50,000
Huzzar	Screw	351.22	22,500
Josephine	do	254	30,000
Kamak	do	960	95,000
Lancer	do	400.62	46,000
McClellan	Side-wheel	1,003.41	75,000
Meigs, General	Screw	400	45,000
Neptune	Side-wheel	348.84	50,000
Northerner	do	650	70,000
Osgood, Charles	Screw	364	25,000
Patroon	do	227	20,000
Planet	do	352	30,000
Peabody, George	Side-wheel	1,017	85,000
Rice, John	Screw	782.5	100,000
Ranger	do	348.37	30,000
Sparks, Thomas	do	350	30,000
Sophia	do	375	30,000
Scott, Thomas A	do	1,052.81	130,000
Spaulding, S. R	Side-wheel	1,090	140,000
Thomas, Charles	Screw	1,155.65	140,000

No. 7.—*List of vessels owned by the United States, October 15, 1864*—Continued.

RIVER STEAMERS.

Names.	Class.	Tonnage.	Cost.
Adams, John	Side-wheel	407	Unknown.
Balloon	do	204	$12,000
Benton, Mary	do	300	54,000
Baker, Nellie	do	320	44,000
Burnside, General	Propeller	400	45,000
Commerce	Side-wheel	154.92	14,000
Cecil	do	130	12,000
City of Albany	do	482	82,000
Collyer, Thomas	do	446	80,000
Croton	do	396	30,000
Curlew	do	238	Unknown.
Canonicus	do	420	50,000
Chasseur	Propeller	131.13	26,500
Convoy	Side-wheel	466	80,000
Decatur, Stephen	do	296	24,000
Farron, John	do	260	Seized.
Foster	do	350	42,500
Fannie Garner	Propeller	149.28	12,000
Golden Gate	Side-wheel	135	21,000
Hunter, Woodis	do	213	30,000
Jenkins, Hugh	do	308.36	12,000
Island City	do	218	23,000
Kate	Tug	35.85	6,000
Long Island	Side-wheel	445	Unknown.
Lizzie	Tug	86	22,500
Murray, James	do	81	10,000
Manhattan	Side-wheel	320	25,000
Mystic	do	200	18,000
Morse, Ella	do	196	48,000
Mayflower	do	274.45	Unknown.
North State	Tow-boat	80	2,000
Nantasket	Side-wheel	285	42,000
New Monitor	do	293	51,300
Oneoto	do	412	26,000
Oriole	do	412	15,000
Philadelphia	Propeller	172	12,000
Patuxent	Side-wheel	265	16,000
Philadelphia	do	341	24,000
Peconic	do	400	30,000
Perry	do	320	37,500
Parke	do	334	45,519
Picket	do	295	24,850
Planter	do	323.25	Captured.
Relief	Tug	70	10,000
Rescue	Side-wheel	227.85	19,000
Reindeer	Tug	46	8,500
Reno	Side-wheel	250	42,550
Stroud, William	Tug	108.24	15,000
Sawtelle, Capt. C. G	do	96.40	5,000
Standish	Propeller	109	8,700
Star	Side-wheel	290	Unknown.
Starlight	Tug	70	10,000
Sentinel	Propeller	311.59	21,500
Suffolk	Side-wheel	486	30,000
Tracy, John	do	124.12	18,000
Thomas, C. W	do	288	48,000
Undine	do	110	16,000
Union	do	100	15,400
Vidette	do	274.57	17,750
Tigress	Tug	49	12,000
Winnisimmet	Side-wheel	270	28,000
Wilson	Tug	80	Captured.
Wauwennock	Stern-wheel	193	22,000
Westmoreland	Side-wheel	301	27,000
Zephyr	do	294	26,670

No. 7.—*List of vessels owned by the United States, October 15, 1864*—Continued.

SAILING VESSELS.

Names.	Class.	Tonnage.	Cost.
Adams, H. D	Schooner	116.67	$10,000
Arab	do	70	Captured.
Anna Maria	do	25	Captured.
Burnside	do	75	1,000
Burroughs	do	20	1,000
Dragoon	Brig	329	9,750
Electric	Schooner	147	9,500
Expeditious	do	230	Unknown.
Froth, R. W	do	151.3	6,000
Guerrilla	Bark	398.15	10,000
Gideon	Schooner	60	Unknown.
Hope	Brig	260	Unknown.
Highlander	Schooner	340.31	10,875
Isabella Ellis	do	Unknown.	Unknown.
Matchless	do	170	13,500
Mary Ellen	do	Unknown.	Unknown.
Nonpareil	do	74	5,000
Pet	do	Unknown.	Unknown.
Protector	do	65	Unknown.
Recruit	do	325.81	12,000
Scout	do	335.70	12,000
Skirmisher	do	234.58	8,775
Seeing	do	160	500
Voltigeur	Bark	343.48	15,000
Zephaniah	Schooner	70	Unknown.

BARGES AND CANAL BOATS.

America	Canal barge	41.17	$1,100
Baker, Jennie	do	20	1,000
Bissell, W. S	do	133.93	1,200
Blackman, T. E	do	60.41	800
Constitution	do	30	Unknown.
Caudle, Mrs	do	50	600
Cole, T. G	do	120	1,800
Comet	do	170	2,500
Clinton, Anthony	do	131.32	1,000
Dolphin	do	125	Unknown.
Fraley, F	do	110.66	968
Goodwin, Andrew	do	Unknown.	Unknown.
Gould, J. E	do	Unknown.	Unknown.
Hall Columbia	do	Unknown.	Unknown.
Jura	do	110	2,000
Kate	do	121	2,500
Little Oliver	do	120.75	1,426
Lonaconing, No. 1	do	Unknown.	Unknown.
Lonaconing, No. 2	do	Unknown.	Unknown.
Middlesex	do	124	3,000
Megan	do	125	2,500
Oneida	do	135	3,000
Reed, Capt. Charles L	do	120	1,200
Rescue	Lighter barge	250	7,400
Relief	do	238	7,200
Reliance	do	263	7,200
Toodles	Barge	Unknown.	600
Tuttle	do	Unknown.	Unknown.
Warner, E. T	do	125.81	1,200
Wasp	do	120.1	1,170
Wilcox, James	do	135	2,500
Warner, Charles	do	120	1,000
Wilkins, Milton	do	125.5	1,200
Young, Michael	do	115.46	1,200
Shrapnel	do	110	Unknown.
Grenade	do	127.73	3,500

No. 8.

Recapitulation showing the number and classes of vessels chartered or employed by the Quartermaster's Department (as far as reported) during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864.

Class of vessel.	Number.	Amounts paid.
Ships	13	$[illegible]
Barks	8	12,897.43
Barkentine	1	2,949.30
Brigs	13	15,899.14
Schooners	174	286,872.56
Sloop	1	448.50
Propellers	31	309,914.40
Steam tugs	109	719,[illegible]
Tow-boats	6	38,595.00
Steam ferry-boats	7	43,672.70
Steamers	382	10,291,[illegible]
Steam barges	5	21,801.75
Steam hoisting barge	1	3,270.00
Barges	412	429,948.71
Transports	32	53,640.83
Wrecking schooner	1	16,700.00
Total		12,295,561.00

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
November 3, 1864.

GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY,
Frankfort, Ky.:

The authority given you to raise four infantry regiments is hereby revoked. The men already raised are to be assigned to cavalry regiments, under the direction of Major-General Burbridge.

By order of the Secretary of War:

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DETROIT, *November 3, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Unless you can suggest some better mode of raising a regiment for service on the line from foot of Lake Huron to Malden, I recommend that authority be given the Governor of Michigan to raise a volunteer regiment for twelve months, unless sooner discharged. This additional force is absolutely necessary, and should be organized before the Detroit River is frozen over. The adjutant-general of the State informs me that the regiment can be formed at once, and that arms, accouterments, and clothing are now on hand for it. No lesser force can render the frontier of Michigan secure from the incursions of the disaffected in Canada. Please answer as soon as convenient.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, November 4, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER,
Detroit, Mich.:

The Adjutant-General has been directed to issue authority to the Governor of Michigan to raise a regiment of twelve-months' volunteers, as recommended in your telegram of yesterday.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., November 4, 1864.

GOVERNOR OF MICHIGAN,
Detroit, Mich.:

You are hereby authorized by the Secretary of War to raise a regiment of volunteer infantry for twelve-months' service, unless sooner discharged. The recruitment, organization, and musters must conform with existing regulations. So soon as the regiment or any part of it is organized it will be reported to Major-General Hooker, or the department commander, for duty under him until further orders. Bounties will be paid under Circular No. 27 from this office.

J. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

DETROIT, MICH., *November 4, 1864.*

His Excellency the GOVERNOR OF MICHIGAN:

GOVERNOR: In consideration of the number of outlaws and sympathizers in Canada, and the exposed condition of the frontier, and the very limited number of troops to guard it, I deemed it prudent to call on the Secretary of War to give you authority to raise a regiment of volunteers for twelve months, unless sooner discharged, for service in the State, intending to post them along Detroit River at such points as their services were most needed.

In order that you may be fully advised in regard to the matter I inclose herewith a copy of my telegram, and also of the reply from the Secretary of War.* I deemed it very important to the interests of your State that the regiment should be raised and equipped ready for service before the river is frozen over, and have no doubt you will coincide with me in this opinion, and will do all in your power to hasten the formation of the regiment. It is expected that the regiment will be raised and mustered into service in conformity with the laws now in force on the subject. I need not tell you that I am deeply anxious to have it officered by experienced and capable officers, as I hope to be able to make it a regiment which will reflect credit on your gallant State and be of great service to it in time of need. Its honor and material interest will, in a great measure, be intrusted to their care. In view of the election I have thought proper to order 200 drafted men here from Jackson, and shall send the little steamer in the Government employ, with a small detachment of men, up the river to-morrow as far as Port Huron, the men to go ashore and remain there until the polls are closed. These dispositions, I trust, will prevent any irregularity at the polls at the points at which it is apprehended. I regret that I have no time to visit you in Jackson.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., November 5, 1864.

Hon. JOHN WENTWORTH,
Chicago, Ill.:

Dispatch of this date received in relation to certain drafted men who have failed to report. You say: "Is it right to treat such men

*See p. 918.

as deserters? Does the Government compel the service of men when its demand has been complied with? Please consult the President and answer immediately."

I answer that the Government treats as deserters only those who make themselves so under the law. It does not compel the service of men when its demand has been complied with; but the fact that a quota may have been filled by volunteers does not purge a drafted man of the crime of desertion, if he has committed it, nor excuse him from being arrested and put into service. I have not thought it necessary to consult the President on these points, but I will refer the subject to the provost-marshal at Chicago, with instructions to conform to the law and orders in reference to the points presented.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., November 5, 1864.

THOMAS WEBSTER, Esq.,
Chairman Supervisory Committee,
1210 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.:

SIR: By direction of the Secretary of War you are hereby authorized to raise one regiment of infantry to be composed of colored men, and to be enlisted and mustered into the service of the United States, for one, two, or three years, or during the war. The officers all to be mustered for three years or during the war. The instructions heretofore furnished from this office, relative to organization and appointment of officers in the case of other colored regiments raised by you, will govern in this case. The regiment will be known and designated as the Twenty-fourth U. S. Colored Troops.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, &c.,
C. W. FOSTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., November 6, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. S. DIVEN,
Commanding Military District, Elmira, N. Y.:

The following telegram is just received from Major J. A. Haddock, a reliable officer now at Buffalo, and is forwarded to you for your information and such action as may be deemed necessary:

I think some troops should be sent here. There are enough at Elmira. They can be got here by to-morrow noon. Can you not order four or five companies to report here. I think a raid from Canada may be expected. I have reliable information that the advance guard of a force [is] at Fort Erie and Suspension Bridge. The men I have consulted here are the best in Buffalo. I respectfully urge prompt measures.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

(Send similar dispatch to Maj. Gen. John A. Dix, commanding Department of the East, New York City.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., November 7, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: Under your special instructions of March 25, 1864, to proceed to the Mississippi River and organize colored troops, I have the honor to report the following as the result thus far:

Iowa, near the Missouri line.—One regiment of infantry.

Arkansas.—Six regiments of infantry.

Tennessee.—Two regiments of heavy artillery, one company of light artillery, and two regiments of infantry.

Mississippi.—One regiment of cavalry, two regiments of heavy artillery, and five regiments of infantry.

Louisiana.—One regiment of cavalry, three companies of light artillery, and six regiments of infantry.

Alabama.—Three regiments of infantry.

Florida.—One regiment of infantry.

Kentucky.—Two regiments of cavalry, two regiments of heavy artillery, and eleven regiments of infantry.

RECAPITULATION.

Four regiments of cavalry	4,800
Six regiments of heavy artillery	10,800
Four companies of light artillery	720
Forty regiments of infantry	40,000
Total	56,320

All of the above regiments were organized on the maximum standard, and when entirely complete would give the above-specified number. That number was undoubtedly on the rolls, though some of the regiments may not have been entirely filled when ordered to the field, as the loss by death and other casualties were in many cases made up by recruits. At the present time the aggregate is about 50,000.

In the above enumeration I make no mention of other regiments organized in Tennessee, as they were raised under specific orders from the War Department addressed to others.

No organizations were made in North Georgia, as the few negroes who came within our lines were assigned to regiments in Tennessee. In Louisiana only one regiment was organized, because the infantry regiments raised in that State by General Banks were limited to 500 men each, and orders were subsequently given to raise them to 1,000 each. All the recruits, therefore, were necessary for this purpose.

In Kentucky the number on the rolls on the 15th of October was about 17,000, which number would be increased to 20,000, as other organizations had been authorized and were going forward. When this number is obtained, it is recommended that no further regiments be ordered, but that the subsequent recruits be assigned to those already in the service, to keep them up to the maximum standard.

More troops would have been put into the Army but for the pressing demands of the several departments on the Mississippi and for laborers with the troops operating in the field. The number of blacks used in this way, including cooks and servants, must be very large. Most of the labor is done by this class of men, and the forts on the Mississippi River have been mainly thrown up by them. Where white and black troops come together in the same command the latter have to do the work. At first this was always the case, and in vain did I endeavor

to correct it, contending that if they were to be made soldiers, time should be afforded for drill and discipline, and that they should only have their fair share of fatigue duty. The prejudice in the Army against their employment as troops was very great; but now, since the blacks have fully shown their fighting qualities and manliness, it has greatly changed.

All of the regiments have white officers, who are selected with care and are subject to an examination, and even a second one if deemed necessary. Great difficulty was experienced in the early part of the work in getting medical officers, but this has been remedied by sending a medical officer through the New England States, who induced a number of physicians to appear for examination and receive appointments.

The non-commissioned officers are generally appointed from white regiments, but as intelligent blacks are found they are made sergeants and corporals, and ultimately they will fill all these positions.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

LEAVENWORTH, *November 7, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I can furnish Government with a one-year's regiment of veteran troops from 100-days' and other old regiments whose terms of service [have] expired, if authority be given me to do so. I earnestly ask for the authority.

THOS. CARNEY.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
November 7, 1864.

GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY,
Frankfort, Ky.:

The telegram revoking authority to raise regiments is hereby amended so as to apply only to the two regiments authorized August 2. Foregoing in answer to your telegram of 5th instant.

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, November 7, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for your information an extract from Mr. Adams' dispatch of the 20th ultimo, No. 796, relative to the movements of the insurgent agents in England.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

W. HUNTER,
Acting Secretary.

[Inclosure.]

Extract from Mr. Adams' dispatch of the 20th ultimo—No. 796.

* * * * * * *

The efforts to dispatch vessels and arms to the rebels continue unabated, and there are constant rumors of projects to fit out ships

of war. But it seems to me that experience has shown so little to be gained by any adventure of the kind in compensation for the heavy outlay that I much doubt whether the energies of the managers will be bent in that direction. The greater probability is of some attempt at concentration in force at Wilmington, in order, if possible, to keep open the only remaining avenue for their supplies. Perhaps some collateral aid may be hoped for from occasional predatory cruisers from that port.

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CIRCULAR LETTER. } WAR DEPT., PROV. MAR. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, November 8, 1864.*

Drafted persons who claim the benefit of section 17 of the act approved February 24, 1864, and desire to avail themselves thereof, must first satisfy the Board of Enrollment in their respective districts that they are non-combatants within the meaning of the law.

The provost-marshal will then give a certificate to this effect to the drafted person, and upon presentation of this certificate to the receiver of commutation money he will receive the $300 (the amount fixed by the Secretary of War) and issue his receipt therefor in triplicate, the duplicate thereof to be presented by the drafted person to the Board of Enrollment for their action.

Section 17 of the act approved February 24, 1864, prescribes that the commutation money paid by non-combatants shall be applied to the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers.

All funds received from those persons must, therefore, be deposited by receivers to the "credit of the Treasurer United States, on account of the appropriation for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers;" and they must be particular to see that certificates of deposit are made out in accordance with these instructions.

JAS. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

Circular letter of November 2 to be destroyed.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 279. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, November 10, 1864.*

RETURN OF FURLOUGHED OFFICERS AND MEN.

The efficiency of the army in the field requires that the furloughs of all regimental officers and enlisted men fit for duty will terminate on the 14th instant, and they will report at the several rendezvous which may have been appointed for them, or to their respective commands in the field. In case no rendezvous shall have been appointed they will report at the nearest draft rendezvous and will be forwarded by the commanding officer without delay.

The Provost-Marshal-General will immediately take measures to have all officers and men who are fit for duty in the field and absent from their commands, on furlough or otherwise, after the 14th instant returned to their proper commands.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., November 10, 1864.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: It is respectfully submitted that in order to maintain the present strength of the Army during the year commencing with the 1st day of December proximo it will be necessary to put into service 300,000 men to take the place of those whose terms expire and to make up the ordinary losses incident to the service.

The act of Congress approved July 4, 1864, entitled "An act further to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," section 1, provides "that the President of the United States may, at his discretion, at any time hereafter call for any number of men as volunteers for the respective terms of one, two, and three years for the military service."

Section 2 provides that if the quota is not filled within the space "of fifty days after such call, then the President shall immediately order a draft for one year to fill such quota or any part thereof which may be unfilled."

To supply the necessary re-enforcements as authorized by this law I respectfully recommend that a call be made each alternate month for 60,000 men, the draft under each call to be made for its deficiency at the expiration of fifty days from its date, and that the fact that these calls will be made and the time at which they will be made be announced at once by proclamation by the President.

By thus dividing the quota its burden will be diminished, and whenever a draft must be resorted to it can be enforced with much less trouble and better results than when made for a very large quota under a pressing demand for men. The evils attendant upon the payment of local bounties to volunteers, as well as knavery of a variety of kinds, have resulted in a great degree from the necessity imposed upon the districts of filling large quotas in a short space of time to escape the draft. If the calls were distributed through the year, as proposed, these evils would be greatly reduced. I think the people have now got so well acquainted with the draft, and so reconciled to this method of raising troops, that the prospect of a draft every two months for a small quota, if they failed to raise it by volunteers, would not exasperate or annoy them, but would act only as a wholesome stimulus to recruiting, and would result in establishing a permanent and useful system of recruiting throughout the country.

The aggregate number of enrollment sub-districts being 12,040, the average number of men required from each sub-district under a call for 60,000 would be but five men, and would probably in most instances be furnished by voluntary enlistments to avoid a draft for so small a number.

The Army, being thus gradually re-enforced, would at no time comprise so large a number of raw recruits as to impair its discipline or usefulness, while its aggregate strength would always be maintained, and the evils attending the loss of a large number of troops on account of simultaneous expiration of service would be avoided.

This plan would be economical to the Government. It would dispense with the necessity of recruiting details of officers and men from the front, the number of guards required for depots, convoys, and detachments in transit could be materially lessened, and if by this means the strength of the Army can be maintained, as in my opinion

it can, the necessity for calling out the militia of the States, or volunteers for short terms, would probably be avoided.

I would also recommend that the call be made at an early day, so that recruiting may commence. It would seem that the rebel authorities are using every effort to enforce their conscription, and the indications are that they will call into service a large number of colored troops.

I inclose the form of proclamation announcing that these calls will be made, and also form of proclamation for the first call, which would, in my judgment, be appropriate if the plan proposed should meet with your approval.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

Not approved by the Secretary of War.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

DAVENPORT, *November 11, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. J. B. FRY:

Governor Yates refuses to ratify the agreement as to credits made by Colonel Loomis, his aide-de-camp. I therefore withdraw all agreements for credits of Illinois men in Iowa regiments.

N. B. BAKER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 12, 1864.*

Maj. W. R. PRICE,
Acting Inspector, Cavalry Bureau, Nashville, Tenn.:

Consolidation of the Second and Fifth Kentucky Cavalry approved. The Secretary of War authorizes enlistment of loyal Alabamians in the First Alabama Cavalry, but without bounties.

J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., November 15, 1864.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Bureau of the Provost-Marshal-General of the United States, including the Volunteer Recruiting Service and the Veteran Reserve Corps, since November 1, 1863, the date to which my last annual report was brought up:

The general plan for conducting the business, as laid down in the regulations approved by you on the 21st of April, 1863, is still observed. The acts of Congress approved February 24, July 1, and July 4, 1864, and experience gained during the past year, have suggested certain modifications in the details, which have been made and put in force.

THE ENROLLMENT.

The enrollment is a record of that part of the national forces not in service. It gives the names of those men who are liable to be called upon for duty in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps by lot or draft. It is by law the basis for determining the proportion of troops to be furnished by the different parts of the country. It is therefore important that the lists should be as nearly correct as it is practicable in the nature of things to make them. The habits of our people, and the large floating population of the country, have, however, heretofore rendered it exceedingly difficult to make progress in perfecting the lists. The original act, approved March 3, 1863, contemplated an enrollment but once in two years, but very soon after the first draft was made the necessity for a revision of the lists became apparent, and on the 17th of November, 1863, it was announced from this Bureau that, "as complaints have been made that errors have occurred in the enrollment of the national forces, by the omission of persons whose names should have been enrolled and by the addition of names of persons who, by reason of alienage and for other causes, ought not to have been enrolled, and as it is desirable that the Department should have such information as may be necessary in order to do full justice to all parties," it was ordered that the officers of the Bureau make all the corrections in their power and have the enrollment lists printed and posted throughout the districts and invite the public to point out errors or omissions, with a view to their correction before the draft fixed for the following January. Under this order the officers of the Bureau made corrections as far as they could, but the people generally did not at that time seem to appreciate their interest in perfecting the lists and gave but little aid in the work.

On the 25th of June, 1864, under the provisions of section 6 of the amendatory enrollment act, approved February 24, 1864, further orders were issued for perfecting the enrollment lists, and "the revision and correction of these lists" was made "a continuous duty, to which the labors of all boards must be directed." The boards of enrollment were ordered to "have copies of the enrollment lists open to the examination of the public at all proper times;" "civil officers, clergymen, and all other prominent citizens" were "invited to appear at all times before the Board, to point out errors in the lists, and give such information as might aid in the correction and revision thereof." At the time these instructions were issued the draft of 1863, on the original enrollment, had been completed, and the draft which began May 1, 1864, for deficiencies on the calls of February 1 and March 14, 1864, was in progress, and it began to be apparent that it is plainly for the interest of each town, ward, &c., to have stricken from the lists all names improperly enrolled, because an excess of names increases the quota to be called for from such town, ward, &c.; and that it is equally for the interest of each person enrolled in a given town or ward to place upon the lists all persons in his town or ward liable to do military duty, because the greater the number to be drawn from the less the chance that any particular individual will be drawn, and hence some corrections were made. But since the fairness of this method of raising troops has become properly understood a higher motive than selfish interest has stirred the hearts of the people, and many who at first evaded or stood aloof from the enrollment are now unwilling to go through this national struggle without

at least having their names recorded among the national forces as ready to serve their country when called upon in the manner prescribed by law. Hence the enrollment lists are now being corrected as rapidly as possible under existing laws. Under the call of July last quotas were assigned on the enrollment as it stood at that time, but where it has been since reduced by the correction of errors in any district a corresponding reduction has been made in the quota whenever it could be done without delaying the draft.

Since July 1, 1864, 130,000 names have been added to the enrollment list, and 285,398 names stricken off. The enrollment shows the national forces not called out up to November 1, 1864, to consist of 2,784,226 men.

THE DRAFTS.

THE DRAFT OF 1863.

At the date of my last report the draft for the year 1863—the first made under the enrollment act—was not completed, and its results were therefore but partially reported. A table herewith, marked I,* shows in detail the final results of that draft.

Quota actually drafted for	194,962
Number reported and examined, 50 per cent. additional having been drawn	253,024
Number who failed to report	39,417
Number exempted for physical disability	81,387
Number exempted for other causes under the law	83,500
	164,887
Men held to personal service	9,848
Number furnished substitutes	26,002
	35,850
Number paid commutation	52,287
Total obtained	88,137

The officers as a general thing having faithfully performed their duties, the fact was established by the above record that this law, without amendment, could not be depended upon to recruit the armies.

THE DRAFT OF 1864, FOR DEFICIENCIES UNDER CALLS OF FEBRUARY 1 AND MARCH 14, 1864.

On settlement of the accounts for volunteers raised on the calls prior to April 15, 1864, the date finally designated as the time up to which the numbers required under the calls of February 1 and March 14 might be raised by voluntary enlistment, it was found that nine States were in excess of all calls, and twelve States were deficient—the deficiency amounting in the aggregate to 50,367. Drafts for this deficiency were commenced on the 1st of May, 1864, and were continued until the required number was obtained from each district or until the operations were necessarily suspended, July 31, to give place to the business under the call of July 18, 1864. This draft was made under the act approved February 24, 1864, and was conducted without serious opposition or difficulty. The results of it are shown in detail in table, marked II, herewith.*

* Here omitted; but see Executive Document No. 83, House of Representatives, Thirty-eighth Congress, second session, pp. 78–82 and 83–88.

Total deficiency drafted for	50,267
Number reported and examined	85,861
Number exempted for physical disability	21,446
Number exempted for other causes	19,648
	41,094
Number held to personal service	3,415
Number furnished substitutes	8,903
	12,321
Number who paid commutation	32,446
Total obtained	44,767

From which it will be seen that, at the time this draft was closed, July 31, there was an aggregate deficiency of but 5,600 in all the States. This aggregate was made up of the deficiencies of ten different States, so that the amount due from each was very small. The call of July 18, for 500,000 men, may be said to have been made with some of the States in excess of all previous calls and without a material deficiency in any. In filling these calls, however, but a small proportion of men was obtained by draft, as appears above, the quotas drafted for being filled, according to law, if the required number paid commutation.

THE DRAFT OF 1864, FOR DEFICIENCIES UNDER CALL OF JULY 18, 1864.

As required by section 2 of the act approved July 4, 1864, the draft under call of July 18, 1864, was commenced in all the deficient subdistricts as soon as practicable (to wit, September 19) after the expiration of the fifty days authorized for filling quotas by volunteering. Threats to resist this draft by force of arms were made in various quarters of the country. In several places parties of men were bivouacked in the woods, partially organized, and armed with pistols and shotguns, for the avowed purpose of preventing the execution of the law. The draft has been made without resort to military force on the part of the Government, and the examination of the men is in progress, and no serious resistance has been offered. It is only just to the officers acting under this Bureau in the different States to say that the unflinching determination manifested by them to carry out fully and fairly the orders of the Government, and the good judgment and fairness they have shown in doing so, have contributed in no small degree to this favorable result.

The state of this draft, as far as reported to November 1, is as follows:

Number reported and examined	73,432
Number exempted for physical disability	20,332
Number exempted for other causes	19,697
	40,029
Number held to personal service	19,058
Number furnished substitutes	13,345
Total obtained	32,403

VOLUNTEER RECRUITING SERVICE.

On the 1st of February, 1864, a call was made for 500,000 men, with the condition that there should be credited on it all the men raised by draft in 1863, as well as the volunteers under the call of October 17,

1863, for 300,000 men, and all other men not before credited. This call, therefore, absorbed and formed the total of all calls then subsequent to the calls of 1862.

On the 14th of March, 1864, a call was issued for 200,000 more men, and a draft ordered to commence as soon after the 15th of April as practicable for any deficiency which should be found to exist on that date. The draft for deficiencies was accordingly commenced on the 1st of May and conducted as stated in this report under the head of drafts.

The number of men called for between September 1, 1862, and July 17, 1864, was:

February 1, 1864		500,000
March 14, 1864		200,000
Total		700,000
These calls were answered as follows:		
Reductions in quotas after their distribution among the States	45,274	
Reduced by credits on account of excess, June 1, 1863, over all quotas previously assigned	119,011	
Reduced by credits subsequently allowed by adjustment of accounts and rectification of returns	43,890	
Reduced by credits on account of seamen enrolled (as required by section 2 of the act approved February 24, 1864)	5,618	
Reduced by credits on account of drafted men who paid commutation money	84,733	
Total reductions		298,525
Leaving the number of men to be obtained		401,475
Accounted for as follows, viz:		
Credits on account of veterans who re-enlisted while still in service	136,507	
Credits on account of drafted men and substitutes put into service	48,171	
Credits on account of men enlisted into the Regular Army between January 1 and July 1, 1864	7,776	
Credits on account of volunteers from June 1, 1863, to June 30, 1864, new enlistments	339,599	
Total men obtained		532,053
Excess carried forward and credited on call of July 18, 1864		130,578

On the 18th of July, 1864, a call was made for 500,000 men for one, two, or three years' service, with the proviso that said call should be reduced by all credits which might be established under section 8 of the act approved July 4, 1864, on account of persons who have entered the naval service during the present rebellion, and by credits for men furnished to the military service in excess of calls previously made, and by reductions on account of corrections made in the enrollment after quotas were assigned. The condition of this call on the 1st of November, 1864, was as follows:

Total amount of call		500,000
Reduced as required by section 8 of act approved July 4, 1864, for persons who have entered the naval service since the beginning of the rebellion	67,436	
Reduced by excess on prior calls	130,578	
Reduced by corrections of enrollment after quotas had been assigned	18,394	
Total reductions		216,408
Leaving the number to be obtained		283,592

Accounted for as follows:		
Credits on account of actual enlistments in the Navy and Marine Corps from February 24 to November 1, 1864	24,688	
Credits on account of volunteers from July 1 to November 1, 1864	158,443	
Credits on account of enlistments into the Regular Army from July 1 to November 1, 1864	6,095	
Credits on account of drafted men, and substitutes for drafted men and men liable to draft, from July 1 to November 1, 1864	61,597	
Total obtained		250,818
Remaining to be obtained November 1, for which drafts are still being made, as shown under head of drafts in this report		32,774

The foregoing statement of troops mustered into service embraces the colored troops raised in the loyal States, but does not include those raised in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Texas.

The number of colored troops raised in these States is reported by the chief of the Bureau of Colored Troops, as follows:

Number raised in the rebel States named prior to January 7, 1864	36,158
Number raised in the rebel States named subsequent to January 7, 1864, and to latest dates	22,143
Total	58,301

THE RE-ENLISTMENT OF VETERAN VOLUNTEERS.

As early as June, 1863, instructions were issued with a view to securing the re-enlistment of the veterans in service whose terms were to expire during the succeeding year. Previous to the date of my last report but partial success had attended this measure, mainly from the fact that the men were in doubt as to whether they would be permitted by commanders in the field to visit their homes before commencing service under a new enlistment. On the 21st of November your General Order 368 was published as follows:

It is hereby ordered that volunteers now in service, re-enlisting as veteran volunteers under General Orders, No. 191, from this office, shall have a furlough of at least thirty days previous to the expiration of their original enlistment. This privilege will be secured to the volunteers either by ordering all so re-enlisting, with their officers, to report in their respective States, through the Governors, to the superintendent of the recruiting service, for furlough and reorganization, or by granting furloughs to the men individually.

Mustering officers shall make the following stipulation on the muster-in rolls of veteran volunteers now in service re-enlisting as above:

To have a furlough of at least thirty days in their States before expiration of original terms.

All doubt as to furlough was thus removed, and the plan for re-enlisting veterans was instantly vitalized and proved eminently successful. Over 136,000 tried soldiers, who would otherwise ere this have been discharged, were secured for three years longer, organizations which would have been lost to the service were preserved and recruited, and capable and experienced officers were retained in command. The force thus reorganized and retained has performed an essential part in the great campaigns of 1864, and its importance to the country cannot be overestimated.

ENLISTMENTS FOR NAVAL SERVICE AND MARINE CORPS.

Section 9 of the act approved February 24, 1864, and section 8 of the act of July 4, 1864, require that credits shall be given for enlistments into the naval service or Marine Corps during the present war in the same manner as enlistments for the Army.

Under this act credits have been allowed as follows, viz:

For men enlisted in the naval service between February 24 and November 1, 1864	22,930
For men enlisted in the Marine Corps between February 24 and November 1, 1864	1,753
Total	24,683

RECRUITING IN STATES IN REBELLION.

(Under section 3 of the act approved July 4, 1864.)

The law authorizing recruiting in the rebel States was published on the 6th of July. On the 9th regulations to carry it into effect were issued. Every facility which the War Department could control was afforded to make the law effective for raising troops. The results on November 1 were as follows:

Total number of recruiting agents appointed by Governors of loyal States to recruit in rebel States	1,045
Total number of recruits obtained by these agents	2,831

These recruits are embraced in the preceding statements of volunteers mustered into service, and they have been credited to the States by whose agents they were obtained.

Recapitulation of forces raised and mustered into service for one, two, or three years, between November 1, 1863, and November 1, 1864.

FOR THE ARMY.

Volunteers, white and colored, in loyal States, between November 1, 1863, and November 1, 1864	402,698
Volunteers, colored, enlisted in States in rebellion, between January 1, 1864, and October 15, 1864, and not embraced in the above	22,143
Recruits for Regular Army, between January 1, 1864, and October 31, 1864	13,871
Veterans who re-enlisted before the expiration of their terms of service, between November 1, 1863, and November 1, 1864	136,507
Drafted men and substitutes for drafted men, and men liable to draft, to November 1, 1864	75,550
	650,769
Enlistments in the naval service, between February 24, 1864, and November 1, 1864	22,930
Enlistments in the Marine Corps, between February 24, 1864, and November 1, 1864	1,753
Total	675,452

REMARKS.

In estimating the number of troops called into service it has been the rule of the department to take into account the whole number of men mustered, without regard to the fact that the same persons may have been previously discharged after having been accepted and credited on preceding calls.

Under the different calls volunteers have been accepted for various terms of service, viz, three, six, and nine months, and one, two, and three years, respectively, and a large number of persons who had served under one call have subsequently enlisted under another. Thus a portion of those who enlisted under the call in April, 1861, for 75,000 three-months' men, again enlisted under the succeeding call in July following for three years; others re-entered the service for nine months, or for one or two years, and at the expiration of these periods again re-enlisted for three years, and the entire "veteran volunteer" force consists of those who, having served two years,

re-enlisted for three years. Again, during the early stages of the war men were accepted with but very slight physical examination or none at all. The desire to enter the service was great, and as no experience had been had, men were unable to judge of their ability or inability to perform the duties required of soldiers. A large part therefore (near 200,000) of the men accepted in the years 1861 and 1862 were soon found to be unfit for service, and were discharged. (This accounts, partially, for the large excess carried forward from the calls of 1862 and deducted from those of 1863.)

It will be observed, therefore, that a large portion of the number counted in filling calls has been furnished, first, by the re-enlistment of those in service, and second, by those who have re-entered the service after discharge from a former enlistment, under which they had been credited. And thus the estimated number of men furnished is reduced in the same ratio that the enlistments have been repeated; in other words, the different calls are filled by crediting each accepted enlistment, instead of limiting the credit to the actual number of persons who have entered the service anew.

It follows, therefore, that, on account of a necessary repetition of credits incident to enlistments, the tax upon the military basis of the country to supply the Army has been much less than would appear by considering simply the number of men embraced in the different calls for troops, or the number of credits allowed upon these calls.

COMMUTATION MONEY.

The mode of collecting the commutation money from the draft by collectors of internal revenue, as explained in my last report, has been continued in force, but since the passage of the joint resolution of January 16, 1864, the money has been deposited by the collectors to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, as required by that resolution of Congress. It is drawn out on requisitions in the same manner as the funds of other appropriations.

The amount of money received from this source prior to November 1, 1863, as stated in my last annual report, was	$10,518,000.00
The amount received since that report, and prior to November 1, 1864	15,066,599.25
Total received	25,584,599.25

This money is appropriated by law "for the expenses of the draft and for the procuration of substitutes." A large part of it has already been used and the remainder is being used for these purposes.

Voluntary contributions to the commutation fund have been received from three "American citizens abroad." Total amount thus contributed (included in the total above) $900.

By the act approved July 14, 1864, men drafted under calls made in pursuance of that act cannot secure exemption by payment of commutation. No more money, therefore, is being received on this account, except in a few cases under former drafts, not heretofore decided.

By section 17 of the act approved February 24, 1864, and section 10 of the act approved July 4, 1864, certain non-combatants, when drafted, may secure exemption by payment of $300. The fund derived from this source is by law appropriated "for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers." This money is collected by this Bureau and deposited in the Treasury in the same manner as other commutation money; but after deposit it is at the disposal of the Medical Department of the Army for the purpose designated by law.

The amount received and deposited on this account up to November 1, 1864, was $121,800.

DESERTERS.

The officers and employés of the Bureau have been active during the year in the arrest of deserters. The results are as follows:

The number of deserters arrested between October 1, 1863, and September 30, 1864, was 39,392.

The total number arrested from the time this branch of the Bureau went into operation, May 1, 1863, to September 30, 1864, is 60,760, being an average of 3,574 per month; from which it may be inferred that not many who remain in the country escape arrest.

Deserters who have fled to Canada, and who are prevented from coming back by the fear of arrest and punishment, have expressed a desire to return to duty, on condition of being pardoned. The services of this class of men do not seem to be required, and, as they have knowingly and voluntarily deserted their flag and country, I have not recommended to you a compliance with their wishes.

By section 13 of the act approved March 3, 1863, "drafted men who fail to report as notified are deemed deserters." In many instances failure to report has occurred on account of circumstances which they could not control, or through misunderstanding, ignorance, or bad counsel. It has been the practice of the Bureau to give liberal consideration to the mitigating circumstances attending such cases, and to prosecute such persons only as have deliberately and willfully violated the law.

THE VETERAN RESERVE CORPS.

The above name has been given to the force, organized under this Bureau, which in my last annual report was called the Invalid Corps. The principles originally prescribed for the organization have been adhered to. Officers desiring admission are required to produce recommendations from the superior officers under whom they served in the field and to pass a thorough examination as to their fitness, in all respects, for the positions which they seek.

On the 1st of October the corps consisted of 764 officers and 28,738 enlisted men, organized as follows: First, twenty-four complete infantry regiments, each regiment containing ten companies of the first class —that is, those men of the highest degree of physical ability; second, 155 unassigned infantry companies, composed of men of less physical ability than those in the regiments. The corps is doing duty which would otherwise have to be performed by an equal number of able-bodied troops detached from the armies in the field, and it is yet inadequate in numbers to fill the demands made upon it.

The unassigned companies are mainly on duty as guards, attendants, &c., at the general hospitals. The regiments are performing garrison duty in Washington and its defensive works, at the various depots of prisoners of war, at the general depots for recruits and drafted men at the provost-marshal's rendezvous, escorting recruits to the field, &c.

The discipline and instruction are good; and, though no longer able to take the field and seek the enemy, these troops are ready and willing to meet him in battle, as demonstrated during the formidable rebel raid into Maryland in July last.

Many of the officers, including some detached from their regiments for special service, are filling with ability and usefulness positions of honor and responsibility.

A report and return of this force, showing in minute detail its condition on the 1st of October, 1864, prepared by the officer in charge of that branch of this Bureau, is on file for reference.

MEDICAL STATISTICS.

Medical statistics of the drafts of 1863 and 1864, including the present draft as far as it has been completed, have been carefully prepared and are presented in twenty-two tables, herewith submitted.* Especial attention is invited to the valuable data exhibited in these tables. It will be seen from them, among other facts, that the ratio of rejections for mental and physical infirmities in the United States, France, Great Britain, and Belgium, for certain stated periods, was as follows:

Table showing the ratio of exemptions from military service for mental and physical infirmities in the United States, France, Great Britain, and Belgium.

Nations.	Years.	Ratio rejected per 1,000 examined.
United States	1863	314.02
	a 1864	257.02
France	1831–1843	224.4
	1859	317
Great Britain	1823–1851	317.3
	1860–1862	
Belgium	1851–1856	220.6

a Supplementary draft.

Disbursements on account of enrollment and draft and apprehension of deserters.

Amount disbursed on account of enrollment and draft from November 1, 1863, to October 31, 1864	$3,534,533.49
Compensation of the members of the Board of Enrollment, who are paid by the Pay Department of the Army (about)	402,944.22
Amount disbursed by officers of this Bureau, from appropriation for "incidental expenses of Quartermaster's Department," for apprehension of deserters	79,260.84
Total	4,016,728.55

Disbursements on account of volunteer recruiting service.

Amount of money expended during the year ending September 30, 1864, from the appropriation for collecting and organizing volunteers	$4,199,071.17
Amount expended from the same fund during the preceding year	7,789,327.40
Amount of money expended during the year ending September 30, 1864, for pay of advance bounty to volunteers	14,658,203.00
Amount expended for like purpose during the preceding year	7,563,712.00

ESTIMATES.

No appropriation of money will be necessary for the support of this Bureau during the next fiscal year.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

* For these tables (here omitted) see Executive Document, No. 83, House of Representatives, Thirty-eighth Congress, second session, pp. 60–73. Attention is also directed to a later official compilation entitled "Statistics, Medical and Anthropological, of the Provost-Marshal's Bureau," by Col. J. H. Baxter, chief medical purveyor U. S. Army, and published by authority of Congress in 1875.

CIRCULAR } WAR DEPT., PROV. MAR. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 39. } *Washington, November 15, 1864.*

Attention is again called to the necessity of correcting the enrollment lists in every district and sub-district. While the Board is responsible as a body for the enrollment, the commissioner of the Board will be required to give his particular attention to the correction, revision, and preservation of the lists, and to the preparation of all reports and returns in regard to them; and he is hereby especially directed to see that monthly reports of the corrections made in the enrollment for the preceding month are promptly forwarded to this office on or before the third day of every month.

Circular No. 24 from this office, dated June 25, 1864, is reproduced and revised for the guidance of all concerned. It is as follows:

The attention of boards of enrollment is called to section 6 of the act amendatory of the enrollment act, which is in the following words, viz:

"SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That boards of enrollment shall enroll all persons liable to draft under the provisions of this act and the act to which this is an amendment whose names may have been omitted by the proper enrolling officers; all persons who shall arrive at the age of twenty years before the draft, all aliens who shall declare their intention to become citizens, all persons discharged from the military or naval service of the United States who have not been in such service two years during the present war, and all persons who have been exempted under the provisions of the second section of the act to which this is an amendment, but who are not exempted by the provisions of this act; and said boards of enrollment shall release and discharge from draft all persons who, between the time of the enrollment and the draft, shall have arrived at the age of forty-five years, and shall strike the names of such persons from the enrollment."

Attention is also called to paragraphs 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, and 62, Revised Regulations for the Bureau of the Provost-Marshal-General.

It is to be borne in mind by the boards that their duties in regard to the correction of the enrollment do not cease with its revision as recently completed or now in progress. On the contrary, the revision and correction of these lists is a continuous duty, to which the labors of all boards must be directed. The names of all persons liable to military duty taking up their residence in a sub-district, as well as all in the sub-district who from time to time become liable, shall be added to the enrollment lists; and the names of persons who enlist into the military or naval service, or remove permanently from a district, or whose liability terminates while in it will be stricken off; and in case of removal, whenever it is practicable, the Board of Enrollment of the district to which the person removes will be notified, and he will be enrolled by that Board.

The Board of Enrollment shall have copies of the enrollment lists open to the examination of the public at all proper times, and shall give public notice that any person may appear before the Board and have any name stricken off the list if he can show to the satisfaction of the Board that the person named is not properly enrolled, on account of—

First. Alienage.

Second. Non-residence.

Third. Over age.

Fourth. Permanent physical disability of such a degree as to render the person not a proper subject for enrollment under the law and regulations.

Fifth. Having served in the military or naval service two years during the present war and been honorably discharged.

Civil officers, clergymen, and all other prominent citizens are invited to appear at all times before the Board, to point out errors in the lists, and to give such information in their possession as may aid in the correction and revision thereof.

To the duty of hearing and acting upon claims for exemption, boards of enrollment are enjoined to devote all the time that can be spared from other less pressing duties. They will report to the Provost-Marshal-General, for the purpose of correcting lists on file, at the end of each month, upon sheets of consolidated enrollment lists, the names and residences of all persons who have been added to or stricken from the rolls during the month. They will send with each report a recapitulation, showing, in concise form, the number enrolled at the time of forwarding the last list, the number stricken from the enrollment, and the number added to it since that time, and its actual condition at date of report.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

Exhibit of volunteers and militia mustered into the United States service from the 1st day of November, 1863, to the 31st day of October, 1864, inclusive.

State.	New organizations.											
	3-years.			2-years.			1-year.			6-months.		
	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Artillery.
Connecticut	860											
	2		147				113					
Delaware	115											
	200						492		20			
Illinois	343											
	240	2,068		1								
Indiana	166											
	7,372	5,220										
Iowa												
		1,196	151									
Kansas		848	113									
Kentucky	7,880	175	254	25								
	88	5					524		2			
Maine	2,041	10	1				89					
Maryland												
	159	130	213									
Massachusetts	3,919	2,145	3,908									
Michigan	400											
	3,588	462	120									
Minnesota												
		230	1		161	1	1,009	213				
Missouri	5,427	1										
	973	2,347	114				3,973					
New Hampshire	26		3									
	48		50				463		1,200			
New Jersey	213											
	1,115	350										
New York	1,537			3			102	3				
	2,007	4,088	2,892		1		3,595	87	159			
Ohio	247	16		3			346		7			
	2,620	938	247	253			9,898	28				
Pennsylvania	2,112	15					414					
	3,051	629	91	1	32		9,817		1,736			
Rhode Island			846									
		490					85					
Vermont												
	851		151				37					
West Virginia	59			5			42					
	86						497				200	11

Exhibit of volunteers and militia mustered into United States service, &c.—Cont'd.

State.	New organizations.											
	3-years.			2-years.			1-year.			6-months.		
	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Artillery.
Wisconsin	73											
	5,878	205	1,033									
District of Columbia	567	48										
Grand total	19,975	239	1,119	36			904	2	7			
	34,238	21,351	9,237	255	214	1	29,902	328	3,114		200	11

State.	Old regiments.								
	3-years.			2-years.			1-year.		
	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Artillery.
Connecticut	56						11		
	3,544	283	881					1	
Delaware	1								
	73	256	2						5
Illinois							43		
	7,486	2,604	560	42	41		1,749	37	10
Indiana							1		
	4,071	396	736	6					
Iowa							13		4
	2,852	1,785	83	3	6	1	81	119	11
Kansas	11	380			1			10	
Kentucky									
	856	390	269						
Maine	747	641	258				142	94	217
Maryland	136						21		
	807	1,061	139		91		48	32	21
Massachusetts	4,341	2,112	2,262						
Michigan	162			1			98		
	7,500	3,082	1,111	22	14	3	1,711	885	288
Minnesota		1					2	14	
	1,164	422	53	1	1		605	24	74
Missouri	272	8	9						
	1,598	4,078	1,177		1		2	7	1
New Hampshire									
	354	954	29				30	10	29
New Jersey	179								
	2,222	2,243	562				1	3	
New York	89	12					58	23	
	13,165	5,103	7,497	24	2	6	7,595	3,269	4,201
Ohio	502	14							
	10,547	2,825	1,186	26	50		488	471	557
Pennsylvania	834								
	15,325	9,529	5,125		14	3	2,129	3,972	1,073
Rhode Island			49						
	76	59	169				3	3	51
Vermont	7								
	331	121	108		1		1,151	329	148
West Virginia									
	506	576	64		2		415	338	82
Wisconsin	30								
	6,127	2,560	696	1			5		
District of Columbia	6						14		
	133	103	49				22		
Grand total	2,364	35	58	1			260	37	4
	93,838	42,055	22,816	124	224	13	16,178	9,604	6,768

Exhibit of volunteers and militia mustered into United States service, &c.—Cont'd.

State.	Unassigned recruits.			Musters in October, 1864, not yet classified by period and arm of service.	Total by States.	Supplement 100-days' troops.		
	Old.	New.	New and old.			Regiments.	Companies.	Strength.
Connecticut	2,535			106	8,341			
Delaware				33	1,197	1		900
Illinois	6,474			2,337	24,696	13	2	11,800
Indiana	2,884			3,645	24,499	8		7,200
Iowa	2,397	2		493	9,187	4	4	3,900
Kansas				20	1,383			
Kentucky		3,229						
Maine	1	1,128		1,734	16,999			
	1,101	710		511	6,862			
Maryland	138			285	3,280	1	4	1,200
Massachusetts	2,391	5		395	21,478	5		4,500
Michigan	189			1,069	20,711			
Minnesota	425			318	4,739			
Missouri a	223			2,363	21,962			
New Hampshire	3,554	4		162	6,916			
New Jersey	457	257	1,829	1,890	11,321	1		800
New York	82	183						
	3,263	619	12,576	3,811	75,958	7	6	3,420
Ohio	6,770	554 2,434	2,658	4,022	47,791	42		37,800
Pennsylvania	1,216	552 5,481		1,941	65,092	6	8	6,150
Rhode Island	29			116	1,976			
Vermont	3,316			17	6,568			
West Virginia	181			184	3,198			
Wisconsin		866		1,242	18,226	3		2,700
District of Columbia				31	978			
Grand total	82	4,518						
	37,495	11,006	17,058	27,027	402,698	91	24	80,640

a 1,453 infantry and 30 cavalry for twenty months not included in the above.

[NOTE.—The first line of figures inclosed in braces indicates colored troops; the second line represents white troops. In the original the figures for colored troops appear in red ink.]

RECAPITULATION.

	White.	Colored.	
New:			
Three-years	64,226	21,232	
Two-years	470	26	
One-year	33,344	913	
Six-months	211	.....	121,133
Old:			
Three-years	148,709	2,457	
Two-years	361	1	
One-year	32,550	201	184,279
Unassigned:			
Old	37,495	82	37,577
New	11,006	4,518	15,524
New and old	17,058	.....	17,058
Unclassified (for October, 1864)			27,027
Grand total			402,698

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
November 17, 1864.

CIRCULAR LETTER. } WAR DEPT., PROV. MAR. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, November 18, 1864.*

Circular No. 39, in reference to correction of the enrollment, has this day been issued.* The subject is one which requires the closest attention of the officers of this Bureau. I am aware that the most important step toward accomplishing the object proposed would be the permanent employment of an enrolling officer in every sub-district; but the expense connected with such an arrangement would be too heavy to be incurred at this time, if it is possible to avoid it. There are over 12,000 sub-districts; an enrolling officer for each, at $3 per day, would amount to $36,000 per day—over $14,000,000 a year. The result must be produced without so much cost. The work must, therefore, be performed mainly by the employés we have under pay, and by securing the assistance and co-operation of the people in every sub-district.

They should understand that it is plainly for the interest of each sub-district to have stricken from the lists all names improperly enrolled, because an excess of names increases the quota called for from such sub-districts, and that it is equally for the interest of each person enrolled in a given sub-district to place upon the lists all persons in the sub-district liable to do military duty, because the greater the number to be drawn from the less the chance that any particular individual will be drawn. It is the personal interest of every enrolled man that the quota in which he is concerned shall not be made too large, and that his own chances for draft shall not be unjustly increased. Both these objects will be attained if all parties will aid in striking out the wrong names and putting in the right ones. Especially is this the interest of those drafted men who, by putting in substitutes themselves liable to draft, have secured exemption which, by the terms of the law, holds good only until the present enrollment is exhausted in their sub-districts. Men who are over forty-five years of age, and, in consequence, excused by law from the performance of duty in the field, owe it to the cause and to the country to take a zealous and active part in the correction of the enrollment lists—a military service of the first importance. The law requires that quotas shall be assigned in proportion to the enrollment, and the fairness and justice of this mode of determining the amount of military service due from each and every section of the country cannot be doubted if the enrollment is made as nearly perfect as it is practicable to make it. The amount of service due to the Nation from every town or county is thus laid fairly and plainly before the citizens, and I am sure that a higher motive than selfish interest will prompt all to do their share in perfecting the enrollment and securing a just and efficient execution of the laws for raising troops whenever it becomes necessary to apply them. Confer with the State and local authorities and present the foregoing views to them, and secure, if possible, prompt and practical assistance from them in perfecting the enrollment lists. The subject should receive the attention of town, precinct, and ward meetings and committees. Deputy provost-marshals and special agents will be required to devote all the labor possible to this service in their respective counties. They must communicate with the local authorities, clergymen, and other prominent citizens as to the accuracy of the present lists and the corrections necessary to be made. As far as practicable,

* See November 15, p. 935.

they should be required to visit each sub-district, carrying with them a copy of the list for such sub-district, which should be compared with the poll books of the sub-district, and, having corrected it, a true copy, plainly written, should be posted at the places of voting in the sub-district, with a notice attached thereto calling upon the citizens to suggest any further corrections that may have been overlooked. The same industry and care on the part of deputy provost-marshals and special agents as is generally found in deputy sheriffs and some other civil officers would soon, in most counties, acquaint them with the liability to military service of all men resident therein, and of the changes occurring among the people, which should be noted monthly on the lists. In districts where you find it indispensable, one enrolling officer may be employed in each sub-district for such time as may be actually necessary to perfect the enrollment. The provost-marshals, in their intercourse with the people and through their deputies, special officers, and employés, have an opportunity to obtain much information relative to deaths, changes of residences, enlistments, or other causes which affect the enrollment, all of which they should be careful to note and have the lists corrected accordingly.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

HEADQUARTERS ROCK ISLAND BARRACKS,
Rock Island, Ill., November 18, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General:

GENERAL: I have the honor to most respectfully bring before your notice the condition of the enlisted men lately recruited for the frontier service from the prisoners of war at this post, and ask your attention to the following facts: When the matter was first started a portion of the prison was divided off by a high board fence in order that they might be kept separate from the prisoners of war. This division is full to repletion. Since they are no longer prisoners of war they are entitled to rights of U. S. soldiers. Consequently this pen is close and tiresome, and the men are becoming dispirited and long for that freedom of action which they gained by their enlistment. Again, their clothing is of the poorest description and cannot be bettered. As they are no longer prisoners of war clothing cannot be issued to them from the prisoners' portion, and as they are not organized clothing cannot be issued by the quartermaster. Consequently these cold days and nights find them shivering around the barracks stoves, which are kept red-hot in order that they do not freeze. These men are to be pitied, as they are under the same surveillance, owing to their being in the prison, as the prisoners, and their conduct does not warrant this watchfulness. As there are camps of organization all through the West, could they not be ordered to one of them? As the portion occupied by them in the prison is greatly needed, and as more prisoners are expected here, it is necessary some provision should be made for their removal.

I am, general, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

A. J. JOHNSON,
Colonel Fourth Regt. Veteran Reserve Corps, Comdg. Post.

[Indorsement.]

NOVEMBER 22, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War, with the recommendation that some orders be made as soon as practicable. The necessity for this is shown in this communication.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by my proclamation of the nineteenth of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, it was declared that the ports of certain States, including those of Norfolk, in the State of Virginia, [and] Fernandina, and Pensacola, in the State of Florida, were, for reasons therein set forth, intended to be placed under blockade; and whereas, the said ports were subsequently blockaded accordingly, but, having for some time past been in the military possession of the United States, it is deemed advisable that they should be opened to domestic and foreign commerce:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, pursuant to the authority in me vested by the fifth section of the act of Congress, approved on the eighteenth of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, entitled "An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports, and for other purposes," do hereby declare that the blockade of the said ports of Norfolk, Fernandina, and Pensacola shall so far cease and determine, from and after the first day of December next, that commercial intercourse with those ports, except as to persons, things, and information contraband of war, may from that time be carried on, subject to the laws of the United States, to the limitations, and in pursuance of the regulations which may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and to such military and naval regulations as are now in force or may hereafter be found necessary.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this nineteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

[L. S.] ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 286. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, November 22, 1864.*

Officers serving in the field are permitted to dispense with shoulder straps and the prescribed insignia of rank on their horse equipments. The marks of rank prescribed to be worn on the shoulder straps will be worn on the shoulder in place of the strap. Officers are also permitted to wear overcoats of the same color and shape as those of the enlisted

men of their command. No ornaments will be required on the overcoats, hats, or forage caps; nor will sashes or epaulettes be required.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HARRISBURG, *November 25, 1864.*

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

Our people are excited by a rumor that three States have offered to return to their allegiance. Is it true?

A. G. CURTIN.

WASHINGTON CITY, *November 25, 1864.*

Governor CURTIN,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

I have no knowledge, information, or belief that three States, or any State, offer to resume allegiance.

A. LINCOLN.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 52. QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, D. C., November 25, 1864.*

The following orders are published for the information of all officers and persons employed by the Quartermaster's Department in connection with U. S. military railways, viz:

SPECIAL ORDER.] WAR DEPARTMENT, *Louisville, Ky., October 19, 1863.*

Ordered:

1. That John B. Anderson be appointed general manager of all railways in the possession of the Government, or that may from time to time be taken possession of by military authority, in the Departments of the Cumberland, the Ohio, and the Tennessee, with full powers to appoint such officers, agents, and employés, and provide such equipments, tools, and materials as may be necessary, and to make all needful regulations for the prompt working of the several lines of road committed to his charge. All officers, agents, and employés connected therewith shall be under his general direction and control, subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General.

2. That the general manager of railways in the Departments of the Cumberland, the Ohio, and the Tennessee shall have full power and authority to make requisitions upon all railways in his departments for the use of such equipments, tools, materials, and employés from time to time as in his judgment may be necessary to reconstruct lines and to transport forces and supplies for the Government.

3. He shall have authority to transport such property and persons as may be authorized by the general commanding the departments for such rates of transportation and under such contracts and regulations as may be approved by the Quartermaster-General.

4. Officers of the Quartermaster's Department shall be designated by the Quartermaster-General to receive all moneys collected or due for transportation, or that may be derived from the sale of condemned Government property belonging to the railway branch of the service, and from other sources. To the officers so designated all conductors, agents, and officers shall report daily the receipts of moneys collected, and pay the same to them, taking receipts therefor in such form as the general manager may prescribe. Said officers of the Quartermaster's Department shall disburse the funds so received, and provide other funds when necessary to pay the vouchers of the Railway Department, when duly certified by the general manager of railways and by the proper auditor of the Railway Bureau for his department.

5. He shall appoint officers, to be designated and known as auditors of transportation and accounts, for the railway departments of the Cumberland, the Ohio, and the Tennessee, whose duty it shall be to require from all officers and agents for audit and record daily reports in detail of all moneys received by them and duplicate manifests of all shipments for which transportation charges are made. The original bills for all articles purchased, the pay-rolls and vouchers for time and compensation of all employés, and all other expenses incident to the management of the roads, shall also be delivered to the proper auditor. After being certified to by the general manager they shall then be duly audited, and if found correct, will be transferred on proper forms, be recorded and certified to by the auditor and general manager for presentation to and payment by the disbursing officer.

6. Commanding officers of troops along the U. S. military railroads will give all needful facilities to the officers of the roads and the quartermasters for loading and unloading cars, so as to prevent any delay. On arrival at depots, whether in the day or night, the cars will be promptly unloaded, and working parties will always be in readiness for that duty, and sufficient to unload the whole train at once. Commanding officers will be charged with guarding the track, sidings, wood stations, water-tanks, shops, buildings, and other property of the railroad within the limits of their several commands, and will be held responsible for the results. Any military officer who shall neglect his duty in this respect will be reported by the quartermaster and officers of the railroad, and his name will be stricken from the rolls of the Army. Depots will be established at suitable points under the direction of the commanding general, and properly guarded. No officer, whatever may be his rank, will interfere with the running of engines and cars as directed by the general manager of railways or his duly authorized officers or agents. Any one who so interferes will be dismissed from service for disobedience of orders.

7. All authority heretofore given by this Department or the generals commanding the several military departments, relative to the management of railways in the Departments of the Cumberland, of the Ohio, and of the Tennessee, are hereby revoked.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
November 22, 1864.

The Quartermaster-General is authorized to modify and change the foregoing order, and make such regulations in respect to the auditing and adjustment of claims and accounts as he may deem expedient for the service.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 13. HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Nashville, Tenn., December 24, 1863.*

I. Officers and soldiers will not be permitted to travel on military railroads except when under orders, on leave of absence, or furlough, or in joining their proper commands.

II. All officers and soldiers when traveling will have with them the written authority for their journey, and will exhibit it, when called on to do so, to civil conductors or other persons appointed to inspect passes.

III. Fare will not be collected from officers or soldiers on military railroads.

IV. By authority of the Secretary of War, paragraph 7, of his special order of date Louisville, Ky., October 19, 1863, in reference to military railroads, will be replaced by the following: "The Quartermaster's Department will have control of military railroads, so far as relates to the transmission of military freights and military passengers, with power to exclude such other freights and passengers as may be deemed necessary."

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 8. HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Nashville, Tenn., February 4, 1864.*

By authority of the Secretary of War, Col. D. C. McCallum, additional aide-de-camp, U. S. Army, is hereby appointed general manager of all railways in the possession of the Government, or that may from time to time be taken possession

of by military authority in the Departments of the Cumberland, the Ohio, the Tennessee, and of Arkansas, with all the powers and authorities conferred and duties imposed upon and vested in John B. Anderson, as general manager of said railways, by special order of the Secretary of War, of date War Department, Louisville, Ky., October 19, 1863, (as modified by paragraph 4, General Orders, No. 18, from these headquarters) and will at once enter upon the discharge of the duties of general manager of railways as aforesaid.

John B. Anderson is hereby relieved from duty as general manager of said railways, and from all connection with the same, and will turn over to said Colonel McCallum all property, moneys, contracts, and papers of every kind and description belonging to Government or in any wise appertaining to or concerning said railways.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Under authority given above, it is ordered that during the absence from Nashville of Bvt. Brig. Gen. D. C. McCallum, general manager and director of military railroads, United States, the certificate of Adna Anderson, chief superintendent and engineer, shall, with that of the auditor of military railways in the Military Division of the Mississippi, be sufficient to justify the payment of vouchers for the expenses incident to the management of these railways, and shall be sufficient warrant to the disbursing officer for such payments.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Brevet Major-General.

ACTG. ASST. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Saint Paul, Minn., November 26, 1864.

General JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that orders have been made for the second supplementary draft under the call for 500,000 men July 18, 1864. A great many of the sub-districts have been exhausted, and the full amount cannot be received for that reason. I hope to close up the matter by the middle of December and make final report.

I am now having some difficulty in enforcing the law and making proper arrests. There are some sub-districts, and in several instances whole counties, in which the people are truly called copperheads.

Here is where resistance has commenced, and I have prepared to make the attack. In some towns more or less shielded by the woods men have organized into bodies for resistance to the last minute, and keep sentinels posted in military style. I have called upon General Sibley for troops, and have placed mounted men, well armed, in four different places in the First District. I have this day made request for a company to be located in portions of Stearns County of Second District. The first squad of soldiers sent out have done much good, and I have no doubt whatever but that perfect submission will be the result, and that the troops in a few weeks will have accomplished the desired work. I wrote you some time since that I had commenced searching for the sources of fr..uds, &c., practiced upon Government. I can only say that a few examples which have been made sufficiently warn some of the hard cases of the danger ahead.

Our surgeon, who is not in the employ of officers of this Bureau, but has been contract surgeon under district commander here, has been discharged recently for violating section 22, enrollment act of February 24, 1864.

Our deputy provost-marshal also has been discharged for same offense.

The most guilty ones escaped upon learning of the investigations. I shall pursue closely.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. T. AVERILL,

Colonel and Actg. Asst. Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE DIRECTOR AND GENERAL MANAGER
MILITARY RAILROADS OF THE UNITED STATES,
November 27, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of the U. S. Military Railroad Department for the year ending June 30, 1864:

These operations were in two fields, which, for convenience, will be treated in this report under the following heads:

I. The Eastern Department.

II. The Military Division of the Mississippi.

For the details of operations I respectfully refer to the accompanying reports of E. L. Wentz, chief engineer and general superintendent military railroads of Virginia, marked A; of W. W. Wright, chief engineer, marked B, and of A. Anderson, general superintendent Government railroads, Division of the Mississippi, marked C.

I. THE EASTERN DEPARTMENT.

The following tabular statement exhibits, first, length of lines in use July 1, 1863 (commencement of the year); second, length of lines in use at any time from July 1, 1863, to June 30, 1864; third, length of lines in use June 30, 1864 (close of the year):

U. S. Military Railroads, Eastern Department—Statement of lines operated from July 1, 1863, to June 30, 1864.

IN USE JULY 1, 1863.

Names of lines.	From—	To—	Miles.
Alexandria and Washington	Alexandria	Washington	7
Loudoun and Hampshire	do	Convalescent Camp	4
Norfolk and Petersburg	Norfolk	Suffolk	23
Seaboard and Roanoke	Portsmouth	do	18
Total			52

U. S. Military Railroads, Eastern Department—Statement of lines operated from July 1, 1863, to June 30, 1864—Continued.

IN USE AT ANY TIME DURING THE YEAR.

Western Maryland	Baltimore	Westminster	36
Hanover Junction and Gettysburg	Hanover Junction	Gettysburg	30
Littlestown Branch	Hanover	Littlestown	7
Alexandria and Washington	Alexandria	Washington	7
Loudoun and Hampshire	do	Vienna	16
Orange and Alexandria	do	Mitchell's	66
Warrenton Branch	Warrenton Junction	Warrenton	9
Manassas Gap	Manassas Junction	White Plains	23
Aquia Creek	Aquia Creek	Falmouth	15
Richmond and York River	White House	Dispatch	14
City Point and Petersburg	City Point	Near Petersburg	8
Norfolk and Petersburg	Norfolk	Suffolk	23
Seaboard and Roanoke	Portsmouth	do	18
Winchester and Potomac	Harper's Ferry	Halltown	6
Total			280

IN USE JUNE 30, 1864.

Alexandria and Washington	Alexandria	Washington	7
Loudoun and Hampshire	do	Vienna	14
Orange and Alexandria	do	Burke's	12
City Point and Petersburg	City Point	Near Petersburg	8
Norfolk and Petersburg	Norfolk	Suffolk	23
Seaboard and Roanoke	Portsmouth	do	18
Winchester and Potomac	Harper's Ferry	Halltown	6
Total			88

From the above table it appears:

First. The length of military railroads in operation at the beginning of the year was fifty-two miles.

Second. The total length operated at anytime during the year amounted to 280 miles.

Third. The length in use at close of the year was eighty-eight miles.

During the first days of July, 1863, the battle of Gettysburg was fought, and this department was called upon to operate the Western Maryland Railroad from Baltimore to Westminster as the line of supply for the Army of the Potomac.

Engines, cars, men, and railroad supplies were taken from Alexandria and the road operated from July 2 to July 7, when it was abandoned for military purposes, the army having moved to the lines of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

To facilitate removing the wounded from Gettysburg, military possession was taken of the railroad from Hanover Junction to Gettysburg and the line equipped with engines, cars, and men from Alexandria.

It was thus employed from July 9 to August 1, 1864, when it was restored to the company and the military railroad equipments returned to Alexandria.

The Construction Corps belonging to this department was employed during July in repairing damages by the rebel army to the Cumberland Valley Railroad between Harrisburg and Chambersburg, the Franklin Railroad between Chambersburg and Hagerstown, and the Northern Central Railroad from Hanover Junction to Harrisburg.

The railroad between Washington and Alexandria was in constant use during the year transporting supplies to the Alexandria depot and wood to Washington for the Quartermaster's Department.

The Orange and Alexandria line was opened to Warrenton and Culpeper in July, abandoned beyond Bull Run, and torn up by the

rebel army for twenty-two miles in October; rebuilt by the Construction Corps to Warrenton Junction and Warrenton by October 30, and to Brandy Station and Culpeper by November 16.

Rappahannock River bridge, 625 feet long and 35 feet high, was erected in nineteen working hours. The line was operated to Mitchell's Station, seven miles beyond Culpeper, during the winter and until May, 1864, when it was abandoned, and was not afterward used during the year beyond Burke's Station, fourteen miles from Alexandria.

The railroad from Alexandria to Vienna was also constantly used, part of the time only to Falls Church, for the transportation of supplies for troops at Vienna, Falls Church, Convalescent Camp, &c., of wood and ties for railroad use, and wood for the Quartermaster's Department.

The Manassas Gap Railroad was used to White Plains a short time in August, 1863, to transport supplies for General Meade's army during its advance from the Potomac to Warrenton.

Repairs to the Aquia Creek Railroad were commenced May 9, and the road opened to Falmouth May 17.

Potomac Creek bridge, 414 feet long and 82 feet high, was built and put in order for trains to cross in forty working hours. This line was operated until May 22, when it was abandoned and has not been used since.

The Richmond and York River Railroad was opened to Dispatch Station from White House in May, 1864, and operated until June 10, when it was abandoned, the track torn up by order of Lieutenant-General Grant, and the materials removed to Alexandria.

At Norfolk one road has been operated regularly through the year to Suffolk, twenty-three miles, and another from Portsmouth to Suffolk, eighteen miles, for transporting supplies, lumber, &c., and for flag-of-truce trains.

At City Point the road was opened to near Petersburg during the last days of June, and has since been used as the main line of supply for the army.

In addition to the work required in connection with the above-mentioned railroads, a large amount was done during the year by the Construction Corps in building docks, wharves, buildings, &c., at Giesborough Point for the cavalry depot; at Washington Arsenal, Seventh street, in Washington; at Aquia Creek, Belle Plain, White House, and at City Point.

Ten passenger and 192 new freight cars have been added to the equipment of these railroads during the year, but no additional locomotives have been found necessary.

For statement of expenditures upon the railroads of this department and other information in connection, I respectfully refer to the accompanying papers, marked D, E, F, &c.*

D shows expenses Orange and Alexandria Railroad and connecting lines.

E shows inventory of property on Orange and Alexandria Railroad and connecting lines.

F shows locomotive engines on Orange and Alexandria Railroad and connecting lines.

G shows inventory of materials on hand in the supply store at Alexandria, Va.

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*Exhibits omitted.

H shows number of men employed upon the military railroads of Virginia, exclusive of those on the Norfolk and Petersburg and Seaboard and Roanoke Railroads.

I shows expenses Norfork and Petersburg and Seaboard and Roanoke Railroads at Norfolk, Va.

K shows inventory of material on the Norfolk, Va., roads.

L shows inventory of material in supply store at Norfolk, Va.

M shows locomotives upon the railroads at Norfolk, Va.

N shows number of men employed on railroads at Norfolk, Va.

O shows expenses of Richmond and York River Railroad, Virginia.

P shows expenses of Richmond and Aquia Creek Railroad, Virginia.

Q shows expenses of City Point and Army Line Railroad.

R shows inventory of material on hand upon the City Point and Army Line Railroad, Virginia.

S shows locomotives in use upon City Point and Army Line Railroad, Virginia.

T shows expenditures upon the railroads at Nashville, Tenn., and connecting lines.

U shows general expense account.

II. THE MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

In obedience to an order from the War Department dated December 19, 1863, I proceeded to Tennessee and examined the condition of the military railroad lines in the Department of the Cumberland.

On the 19th of January, 1864, I had the honor to submit the following report.*

On the 4th of February, 1864, the following order was issued.†

Upon assuming the duties thus imposed upon me I found the most inadequate means provided to accomplish the results for which the railroads were employed. The main army was at Chattanooga and its vicinity, and all its supplies were sent from Nashville, 151 miles distant, over the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. This road was in the worst condition, its tracks nearly worn out, and all its appointments on the most meager and contracted scale.

In addition to this main line, the following others were used in connection with it:

	Miles.
Nashville to Dark's Mills	39
Stevenson to Huntsville	60
Chattanooga to Charleston	42
Total	141

Making, with the main Nashville and Chattanooga lines, 292 miles of road in actual operation.

My attention was first directed to the proper organization of the men employed, who were found with neither system, order, nor discipline, and without competent principal officers to direct their movements.

Two distinct departments were organized, one embracing operating the railroads and keeping them in repair, the other the building, reconstruction, and opening of new lines, which as fast as put in order were turned over to the operating department.

The transportation, maintenance, and repairs of roads in use were intrusted to a general superintendent, who was authorized to employ

* See Series I, Vol. XXXII, Part II, p. 143. † *Ibid.*, p. 329.

the best practical talent of the country to assist him as superintendents of the various lines; and the manner in which these duties were performed is best learned from observing the condition of the army in its victorious march from Chattanooga to Atlanta.

The duty of constructing new lines and opening them for uses of the transportation department was assigned to a chief engineer, who was instructed to organize a construction corps of ample numbers, equipped with all necessary tools, camp equipage, and material. This Construction Corps was arranged in six divisions, which, at the capture of Atlanta, numbered in all about 5,000 men. Each division was managed by a division engineer, and was composed of a suitable number of bridge builders, trackmen, and laborers, each under their respective supervisor.

They were again divided into gangs under foremen and subdivided into squads under sub-foremen. It was designed to give the corps entire mobility, and to secure this end each division was made complete in itself for any and all kinds of work, and so equipped with tools, tents, &c., as to be ready to move at short notice to any point, by any mode of conveyance, either railroad, with teams, or on foot; and the record of their labors proves how thoroughly this was accomplished.

For full details of the organization and its labors, I respectfully refer to the report of W. W. Wright, chief engineer, marked B, herewith submitted.

The difficulty of procuring an ample supply of competent railroad men, particularly in the transportation department, was almost insurmountable. The number of skilled railroad operatives in the country is, and always has been, limited, owing to the peculiar nature of the business. Many had entered the Army in various capacities and thus diminished the actual number in civil service, while the stimulus given to the business of Northern railroads by the war rendered the demand at home far greater than the supply. This demand caused corresponding advances in wages, and when the large number needed to equip these military lines was called for, it was extremely difficult to induce them to leave their positions and enter upon a new and untried field of action.

The difference between civil and military railroad service is marked and decided. Not only are the men continually exposed in various ways to danger from the enemy, but owing to the circumstances under which nearly all military railroads must be worked, what may be considered the ordinary risks are vastly increased, and the exposure and hardships endured by trainmen during the movements incident to an active campaign frequently are beyond those of any other class of persons in Government service, unless, perhaps, it be soldiers while engaged in a raid into the enemy's country.

It is not unusual for men to be out four to eight days with no opportunity to sleep except such as can be snatched upon their engines or cars while the trains are standing to be loaded or unloaded, and with little or no food for one or two days together, while they are so occupied as to keep every faculty strung to its highest tension.

Some incidents of the late campaign of General Sherman exhibit an amount of endurance, fortitude, and self-devotion on the part of railroad employés not exceeded in any branch of the service.

These men could find ample employment on the railroads of the Northern States at rates of compensation that in ordinary times would seem extravagant, where their labors would be comparatively light,

where they could make themselves and their families comfortable, and without exposure to more than the ordinary risks of railroad service.

All these difficulties rendered it impossible to retain for any long period, at any price, the men most essential to the successful working of the line. They were constantly leaving, and their places had to be filled by new men brought from the North. It is a well-known fact that the success of a railroad ordinarily depends upon retaining in its service the men who are acquainted with its peculiarities, its grades, its curves, its stations, wood yards, water tanks, passing places, and all the details comprising a thorough knowledge of the line, its wants, capabilities, and running arrangements.

When all the circumstances of the case are considered, it is a wonder the military railroads were so successfully operated.

At the beginning they were at best an experiment, for the attempt to furnish all the supplies for a large army from a point more than 350 miles distant (Tennessee River to Atlanta is 365 miles [*sic*]), over a line entirely in hostile territory, is believed to have no precedent in military history, and certainly no attempt had ever been made depending upon a single-track railroad.

It required no ordinary forethought, energy, watchfulness, and patience on the part of those directly engaged in their management, and rendered necessary an enormous expenditure of money and materials.

The next subject demanding attention was a supply of engines and cars.

For operating the 292 miles of railroad in use February 4 there were on hand 47 U. S. Military Railroad engines; 3 engines borrowed from Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company; total, 50 engines, of which 11 were disabled and in shop for repairs, leaving for use 39.

There were 437 U. S. Military Railroad freight cars, of which about 300 were in working order, and about 100 cars borrowed from Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company.

Reference to my report of January 19,* in regard to the condition of railroads at that time, will show what was estimated as the necessary equipment for a railroad working under ordinary circumstances, and when it is considered that these roads were operated in a country more or less hostile and liable to all the contingencies arising from attempts to interfere with and destroy our roads and rolling stock, it will be seen that extraordinary efforts were necessary to provide the required equipments in season.

Generals Grant and Thomas both advised me that unless a larger quantity of supplies could be transported over the railroad for the army it would be impossible to extend the campaign.

In view of the imperative necessity for making such provision as would furnish the facilities for transportation needed, an order was given by the Honorable Secretary of War to proceed at once to all the locomotive manufacturers in the country and make requisitions upon them for the number of locomotives deemed necessary, to the exclusion of all other parties, and to adopt the same course in relation to cars.

It is proper and just to state that the requisition was met by them all in a spirit of zealous patriotism. They responded at once to the call of the Government, and immediately placed their whole force

*See Series I, Vol. XXXII, Part II, p. 148.

upon the engines and cars ordered, which were completed in an unprecedentedly short time, and this hearty co-operation furnished the required equipment in season to prevent any delay or derangement of the campaign which ended with the capture of Atlanta.

The following tabular statement exhibits the development of this railroad system centering at Nashville from February 4 to June 30, 1864:

U. S. Military Railroads, Division of the Mississippi—Statement of lines operated from February 4, 1864, to June 30, 1864.

IN USE FEBRUARY 4, 1864.

Name of line.	From—	To—	Miles.
Nashville and Chattanooga	Nashville	Chattanooga	151
Nashville, Decatur and Stevenson	do	Dark's Mills	39
Do	Stevenson	Huntsville	60
Chattanooga and Knoxville	Chattanooga	Charleston	42
Total			292

IN USE AT ANY TIME FROM FEBRUARY 4, 1864, TO JUNE 30, 1864.

Nashville and Chattanooga	Nashville	Chattanooga	151
Shelbyville Branch	Wartrace	Shelbyville	9
McMinnville and Manchester	Tullahoma	McMinnville	35
Trenton Branch	Wauhatchie	Trenton	12
Nashville, Decatur and Stevenson	Nashville	Stevenson	200
Mount Pleasant Branch	Columbia	Mount Pleasant	12
Nashville and Northwestern	Nashville	Tennessee River	78
Chattanooga and Knoxville	Chattanooga	Knoxville	112
Knoxville and Bristol	Knoxville	Bull's Gap	56
Chattanooga and Atlanta	Chattanooga	Big Shanty	107
Cleveland and Dalton	Cleveland	Dalton	27
Rome Branch	Kingston	Rome	20
Total			819

IN USE JUNE 30, 1864.

Nashville and Chattanooga	Nashville	Chattanooga	151
Nashville, Decatur and Stevenson	do	Stevenson	200
Nashville and Northwestern	do	Tennessee River	78
Chattanooga and Knoxville	Chattanooga	Knoxville	112
Chattanooga and Atlanta	do	Big Shanty	107
Cleveland and Dalton	Cleveland	Dalton	27
Rome Branch	Kingston	Rome	17
Louisville City			2
Total			694

From the above table it appears:

First. The number of miles in use February 4, 1864, was 292.

Second. The total number operated prior to June 30, 1864, was 819.

Third. The number in use June 30, 1864, was 694.

This enormous expansion, amounting to 527 miles in less than five months, or at the rate of more than 100 miles per month, rendered extraordinary measures necessary to meet the demands for transportation.

The following extract from the report of the general superintendent will show what means were taken and the results accomplished:

The deficient supply of rolling-stock rendered it necessary to use extraordinary means to obtain enough to work the roads, as they were rapidly lengthened by the advance of the army.

The transfer of active operations in this military division to Northwestern Georgia rendered the railroads radiating from Memphis of little service to military operations, and 7 engines and 46 cars were transferred thence to Nashville.

In April 15 engines and 120 cars were taken from the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

In May 2 engines and 60 cars were impressed from the Kentucky Central Railroad, and 2 engines and 15 cars from the Louisville and Lexington Railroad, in addition to the new U. S. Military Railroad engines and cars constantly arriving from the manufacturers.

The demand for transportation continued to increase, and with all the enlarged facilities it was not fully met until August.

The following statement shows the increase of rolling-stock to June 30, 1864:

On hand February 1—	
U. S. Military Railroad engines	47
Louisville and Nashville engines	3
Total	50
Of the above were disabled and undergoing repairs	11
Leaving available for service February 1	39
U. S. Military Railroad engines received in—	
February	17
March	21
April	12
May	24
June	24
Total	98
Louisville and Nashville Railroad engines impressed in—	
April	12
May	2
Louisville and Lexington engines impressed in May	2
Kentucky Central engines impressed in May	2
Total foreign engines employed since February 1	18
Sent home at various times prior to June 30	16
On hand, in use June 30	2
Add number on hand February 1 and still in use June 30	3
Total foreign engines in use June 30	5

RECAPITULATION.

U. S. Military Railroad engines:	
On hand February 1	47
Received from February 1 to June 30	98
Total, June 30	145
Foreign engines June 30	5
Total engines on hand June 30	150
U. S. Military Railroad freight cars:	
On hand February 1	437
Received during—	
February	183
March	203
April	334
May	163
June	139
Total to June 30, 1864	1,459

Foreign freight cars impressed for the use of U. S. Military Railroads from February 1 to June 30, 1864:	
From Louisville and Nashville Railroad	120
From Louisville and Lexington Railroad	15
From Kentucky Central Railroad	60
Total	195
Total freight cars to June 30	1,647

In addition to supplies troops were forwarded from Nashville by railroad as follows:

February	17,441
March	16,490
April	18,787
May	82,051
June	18,333

Besides the opening of new lines it was necessary to expend an immense amount of labor upon those already in use to render them capable of doing the heavy work thrown upon them. The main line between Nashville and Chattanooga had been constructed originally to accommodate a very limited business and was nearly worn out in the service of the company, who had been its former owners, and of the rebel Government. It was necessary to rebuild while worked to its utmost capacity in transporting supplies, to add new sidings and water stations, and to reconstruct and enlarge old ones. The old and worn-out bridges and dangerous trestles were replaced by permanent, safe structures, and the general capacity of the road was more than doubled in a few months.

Great embarrassment and often serious delays occurred from lack of proper telegraph facilities, resulting from the exclusive control of the military telegraph by another department. Its managers did what was in their power to correct the evils, but it was impossible at times to avoid the inevitable consequences of want of direct responsibility on the part of operators. The telegraph is to a railroad what the nerves are to a human body, and the condition of a person whose nerves are controlled by the will of another may be readily imagined.

Where nine-tenths of the work done by the telegraph is railroad business, and often its promptness and correctness are of vital consequence, it would seem proper for the railroad managers to control the men whose services are so important to them.

On most civil railroads telegraph operators are part of the organization as much as conductors or engineers, and they are not less necessary to military roads.

In conclusion, I take pleasure in testifying to the skill and energy invariably exhibited by A. Anderson, general superintendent, and W. W. Wright, chief engineer, Military Division of the Mississippi; E. L. Wentz, chief engineer and general superintendent U. S. military railroads of Virginia, and W. H. Whiton, in charge of the office, Washington, D. C.

To these gentlemen and others who might be named I am indebted for hearty co-operation and support at times when difficulties in the way seemed almost insurmountable.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. C. McCALLUM,

Bvt. Brig. Gen., Director and General Manager Mil. R. R. U. S.

A.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER AND GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT MILITARY RAILROADS OF VIRGINIA,
Alexandria, Va., July 1, 1864.

Col. D. C. MCCALLUM, U. S. Army,
Director and General Manager
Railroads of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to submit a report in narrative form of my operations in the U. S. Military Railroad service from June 30, 1863, to June 30, 1864:

At the date first named I was superintendent and engineer of the Norfolk and Petersburg and Seaboard and Roanoke Railroads. The first-named road starting from Norfolk and the other from Portsmouth, Va., crossed each other at Suffolk, a town distant twenty-three miles from Norfolk and seventeen from Portsmouth.

I had previously taken up the iron on the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad from Suffolk to Blackwater, and Suffolk was therefore the southern terminus of the two roads in my charge. I connected these two roads with the ordinary Y and was thus enabled to run the round trip from Norfolk via Suffolk to Portsmouth and vice versa.

The Norfolk road, however, except for an occasional flag of truce or wood train, fell into disuse. It was nevertheless kept in good order; a task rendered easy by the splendid character of the original work upon it.

The Seaboard and Roanoke was kept in running order and served all the purposes required in that department, supplying all the troops in that quarter and keeping up all necessary communication with the front. This sums up my labors until the 20th day of December, 1863, when I was ordered to Tennessee; and upon arrival there took charge of the Construction Corps as assistant engineer to W. W. Wright, chief engineer Government railroads, Military Division of the Mississippi.

On the 5th day of March, 1864, I was ordered back from Tennessee, and on the 13th day of March, 1864, was honored with the appointment of chief engineer and general superintendent of military railroads of Virginia.

Having fixed my headquarters at Alexandria, Va., I found my department covering the following roads in actual operation:

Name of line.	From—	To—	Miles.
Washington and Alexandria	Washington	Alexandria	7
Orange and Alexandria	Alexandria	Culpeper	69
Alexandria, Loudoun and Hampshire	...do	Vienna	15
Norfolk and Petersburg	Norfolk	Suffolk	23
Seaboard and Roanoke	Portsmouth	Suffolk	17

Other roads have been put in order and used more or less; but to preserve the narrative form indicated, I will first take the foregoing roads in order, and after briefly detailing operations on them, will come in like order to such roads as were subsequently operated.

Washington and Alexandria, Orange and Alexandria, Alexandria, Loudoun and Hampshire Lines.—M. J. McCrickett, assistant superintendent in charge.

These I found in excellent condition, so far as regularity in the running of trains over them was concerned and the adequacy of

heir equipments to supply all demands made upon them. On the Washington and Alexandria road the Long Bridge is an expensive but unavoidable section. New draws were put in at each end of it, and the whole fabric has been put into as good order since I took charge of it as is possible. It is to be hoped, however, that the Government will soon be able to avail itself of the new structure built near the present one, as the old one can never again be called entirely safe. Much ballasting has been done upon the several roads and all ordinary repairs have been of first-class order. The Loudoun and Hampshire road has not been much taxed for service, but the Orange and Alexandria and its continuation, the Washington and Alexandria, have been at times worked up to their fullest capacity. I can pay no higher compliment to J. J. Moore, esq., assistant engineer in charge of construction and repairs, and to M. J. McCrickett, esq., assistant superintendent, than to point to the records of the extraordinary and unprecedented amount of work which these roads performed without accident or irregularity of any kind during the latter part of the year and up to the time the army moved on its present campaign. At present the roads are scarcely used at all.

Norfolk and Petersburg.—P. McCallum, assistant superintendent and assistant engineer in charge.

Since my appointment as chief engineer and general superintendent the status of this road has remained the same as when I had immediate charge of it. It is in good order, but would need considerable work upon it in the way of new ties and joint blocks before it could be put into active service. A flag of truce, or a wood and tie train occasionally, is all the use made of the road at present.

Seaboard and Roanoke.—Also in charge of P. McCallum.

This road is now worked as far as Fort Rodman, or what is called Getty's Station, with a semi-weekly train to Cornog (one mile from Suffolk), to supply a cavalry outpost stationed there. It answers all the requirements of the military department in which it is located, and is in fine order. Constant use, however, begins to tell upon the iron, which has shown excellent qualities for endurance. Mr. McCallum, although a young man, brings to the discharge of his duties a clear head and well-balanced mind, with considerable experience. His roads bear testimony to his efficiency as a superintendent.

Having thus given the operations upon and the present condition of the roads I found in active use, I come now to such others as have had labor laid out on them during the time covered by this report. These are the Winchester and Potomac (Harper's Ferry to Winchester); Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac (Aquia Creek to Richmond); Richmond and York River (West Point to Richmond).

The Winchester and Potomac Line.—Having received orders almost immediately after taking charge of the department to put this road in order, I sent sufficient force and material to Harper's Ferry, under Mr. C. L. McAlpine, principal assistant engineer.

After two miles of old longitudinal sills and strap rail had been taken up, and T rail with cross-ties substituted, the order to open the road was countermanded and the forces returned to Alexandria. As I have mentioned Mr. McAlpine in this connection, I will take occasion here to bear testimony to his great value as a military railroad officer. Combining great skill in his profession with remarkable energy and endurance, he is a great acquisition to any service where these admirable qualities are necessary.

Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Line.—About the middle of May I received orders to put this road in running order from the Potomac River to Hamilton's Cross-Roads. The docks at the terminus of Aquia Creek that had been burned by the rebels were repaired. All the bridges having been destroyed, were rebuilt as far as Falmouth, and the road put in order to the north bank of the Rappahannock River at Fredericksburg. Eight thousand wounded troops were transported over this portion of the road to Aquia Creek, when the rolling-stock was removed and the road abandoned.

Richmond and York River Line.—As our army in Virginia moved south, and the base of supplies moved to White House, I sent (by request of the chief quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac) my construction corps to that point, with a large amount of material, and constructed docks for landing army stores. I received orders from Lieutenant-General Grant to put the Richmond and York River Railroad in running order from White House to the Chickahominy River. Immediately on the completion of this work Lieutenant-General Grant ordered the track of this road, from the Chickahominy River to the Pamunkey River, taken up and the rails taken to Alexandria. These orders were executed, and the Construction Corps started for City Point, on the James River, where it now is.

The foregoing completes this brief report, so far as details are concerned. Many matters not embraced in it are easily referred to by a glance at the current or monthly reports made during the year. For the cursory character of this document I must find my excuse in the fact that the data from which a more comprehensive one would have to be compiled constitute the permanent archives of different and distant departments, while I myself, as you, sir, will testify, have by sudden emergencies of the service been frequently detached and changed about from point to point wherever it was thought I could render most effectual service.

I have taken occasion, as the names of several of my assistants have occurred in the course of this report, to give my opinion of them as valuable men to the service. I have further to mention particularly the efficient services of Mr. Hays, fuel agent; Mr. Roeloss, storekeeper; of Doctor Griffin, railroad surgeon; Lamason, master car builder; Messrs. Huntington, Dorrance, and Kent, dispatchers, and the assistants of each, not forgetting the correct and business-like manner in which the affairs of my own immediate office have been administered by the two gentlemen who have charge of them.

In short, the whole of the force in this department has been brought to a state of effectiveness highly commendable, and a cheerful feeling of interest in the department and a desire to see every duty well discharged seems to pervade the entire body of employés, so that I am able to close this report with the statement that on this 30th day of June, 1864, the department of Virginia, for effectiveness, zeal, and ability to perform all that it is or will be required of it, is in prime order.

Your obedient servant,

E. L. WENTZ,

Chief Engineer and Gen. Supt. Military Railroads of Virginia.

B.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE U. S. MILITARY RAILROADS,
Chattanooga, November 1, 1864.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. D. C. MCCALLUM,
Director and General Manager Military Railroads of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: In compliance with your order I have the honor to make the following report of operations in the construction department U. S. Military Railroads since the 1st of January last:

It is impossible to include my operations previous to that date in Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, because all my papers relating to these are in Washington. I can only, therefore, refer you to the reports which I made you from time to time previous to leaving Washington for such information as you may require. The nucleus of the Construction Corps of the Military Division of the Mississippi, which now numbers some 6,000 men, was one division of the old construction corps of Virginia, sent here in December last, consisting of a subdivision of track men. This force was at once put to work on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, and repaired the track from Bridgeport to Chattanooga and assisted to complete the Running Water and other bridges. Large accessions of men having arrived in January, three new divisions were organized. One division was sent to the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad to assist in relaying the track on that road, which was in such bad condition that it was unsafe to run trains over it. Nearly the whole of the remaining force was put upon the Chattanooga and Knoxville line, and the work of rebuilding and repairing pushed vigorously until a connection was made north of the Tennessee River with the uninjured portion of the road.

On this line we have two large bridges, one over the Hiawassee River at Charleston, and the other over the Tennessee River at Loudon. At both places trestle bridges were built in the first instance, but afterward replaced with permanent ones on the Howe truss plan. The trestle bridge at Loudon was the largest bridge of the kind that has been built on any U. S. military railroad, being 1,700 feet long and 85 feet high. The railroad connection being complete between Chattanooga and Knoxville, and ample preparations made for putting and keeping the main railroad artery, the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, in thorough repair, the work on the Chattanooga and Atlanta road was commenced. This had been almost completely destroyed as far south as Ringgold, but we repaired it to a point about one mile south of that place by the 1st of May, about the date of the commencement of the Georgia campaign. From the commencement of that movement until the capture of Atlanta the railroad was steadily pushed forward with advance of the army. By a judicious disposition of the Construction Corps and an ample supply of men and materials, we were always ready and prepared to do at any time whatever was required. In one instance, that of the Resaca bridge over the Oostenaula River, the work of reconstruction commenced while the old bridge was still burning, and was somewhat delayed because the iron rods were so hot that the men could not handle them to remove the wreck.

In addition to the main line two branch lines were put in order as the army advanced, one twenty-seven miles long, from Dalton to Cleveland, and the other sixteen miles long, from Kingston to Rome.

Another short branch of about five miles' length to the Etowah Iron Works, on the Etowah River, was taken up after we had brought away from the ruins of the works all the iron that we could get cars to move. A great deal of bridging was required on this line, all the important bridges having been destroyed. Eight bridges were built over the Chickamauga, one each over the Oostenaula, the Etowah, and the Chattahoochee Rivers, besides several smaller ones over other streams. The Chattahoochee bridge is the largest and most important on the line, being 780 feet long and 90 feet high. It was built by the First and Third Divisions of bridge-builders in four days and a half. By your order of February 25 I took charge of the construction of the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad and placed Lieut. Col. John Clark in immediate charge of the work. Governor Johnson also, some time after, designated him as his engineer. Colonel Clark held this double appointment until the completion of the road. There was a large amount of grading to be done and about forty-five miles of track to lay, exclusive of sidings. A thorough reorganization of the force at work and a large increase of men were obviously necessary to complete the road by the time it was ordered to be done. By command of General Grant I sent North for 2,000 laborers and mechanics, which force, together with the First Missouri Engineers (Colonel Flad) and the Twelfth and Thirteenth Regiments U. S. Colored Infantry, was deemed sufficient for the work. The road was completed (with the exception of some construction work required exclusively for Government purposes) on the 10th of May and the running of the trains turned over to the transportation department on the 21st of June. The Fifth Division of the Construction Corps remains on the road under W. R. Kingsley, division engineer, who is in charge of construction and repairs. On the 4th of August I received General Sherman's order directing the Nashville and Clarksville Railroad to be opened. I could spare but one division at that time for the purpose, and accordingly sent the First Division, under L. H. Eicholtz, division engineer, who completed the road September 16. The principal work to be done was bridging, the track not having been much injured, and building a branch about two miles long from a suitable point for leaving the main line to the levee at Clarksville.

Valuable assistance was rendered by Capt. C. H. Irvin, assistant quartermaster, who promptly placed men and teams and lumber from his saw-mills at our disposal whenever required. Captain Irvin also very generously furnished me with a force of laborers to assist in grading the levee at Johnsonville, the terminus of the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, at a time when the work had to be done and I could not spare enough for the purpose. Much work has been done by the Construction Corps in and around Chattanooga. A great many tracks and switches were required for the immense business done at this place. In all, some ten miles of sidings have been laid, including a branch track to the rolling-mill, which will ultimately be continued around Cameron Hill and connected with the street tracks below the bridge. The yard has been graded up, and a properly arranged system of drainage nearly completed. Over forty buildings have been erected, consuming, in the aggregate, 1,500,000 feet, B. M., of lumber. Included in this number of buildings is a machine-shop, 300 feet long and 70 feet wide, with blacksmith shop attached, 150 feet long and 50 feet wide; a car shop, 180 feet long and 50 feet wide, with a blacksmith shop attached; a rolling-mill, for making railroad iron, 280 feet

long and 80 feet wide, with the necessary buildings appertaining thereto. The erection of these buildings has been much delayed for the want of lumber and of railroad and wagon facilities for transportation of men and materials. We now have five saw-mills in operation, all located near the lines of railroad south and east of here, but frequently for the want of cars a large amount of lumber accumulates at the mills, and on a number of occasions has been seized and used by officers commanding posts at or near the location of the mills. These causes of delay are beyond my control, and I only mention them to show why all that I could have wished has not been accomplished in the way of buildings. The materials and men for railroad construction have no preference of railroad transportation, and we have found it impossible to get Government teams for our work. In some cases our men have had to carry cross-ties 300 and 400 yards to the railroad for repairs and construction. Of course this kind of work would not do for any length of time, and early last spring I applied to Col. A. Beckwith, chief commissary of subsistence, Division of the Mississippi, for oxen. He at once gave the necessary orders, and since that time we have been getting work-oxen from the Commissary Department out of their droves of beef cattle to do all our hauling. I cannot speak too highly of the assistance rendered and the hearty co-operation of Colonel Beckwith and Lieut. Col. A. P. Porter, chief commissary of subsistence, Department of the Cumberland, in all our railroad operations.

Below please find a tabular statement of the cost of labor of the Construction Corps in this military division from December 15, 1863, to August 31, 1864:

Date.	Amount—pay-rolls.	Date.	Amount—pay-rolls.
1863.		1864.	
December	$6,155.71	May	$202,698.45
1864.		June	162,849.18
January	127,209.42	July	157,195.57
February	126,626.40	August	142,472.01
March	147,136.05	Total	1,222,767.41
April	150,429.62		

The above statement includes the cost of all lumber and timber used.

I also send with this report tabular statements marked A, B, C, and D.

A is a statement of all stores issued from the military railroad supply store at Chattanooga up to June 30, 1864.*

B is a statement of all articles on hand in same store-house on the 1st day of October, 1864.*

C is a statement of tools and materials that were drawn from store-house and on hand and in use by the Construction Corps June 30, 1864.*

D is a similar statement to C, but made up to August 31, 1864.*

Never having been furnished with an account of the iron rails, chairs, and spikes sent to us here, I am unable to include in my report a statement of the amount of these articles used and on hand in the military division. A great many of the bent rails, where the track has been torn up and the ties and iron burned, have been straightened

*Omitted.

and relaid. The Construction Corps has laid about the following length of track on the roads named:

	Miles.
Chattanooga and Knoxville Railroad	25
Chattanooga and Atlanta Railroad	75
Cleveland and Dalton Railroad	8
Nashville and Northwestern Railroad	50
Nashville and Clarksville Railroad	2
Chattanooga yard	10
Total	170

My men on the Nashville and Clarksville Railroad and the Nashville, Decatur and Stevenson Railroad have worked under the orders of the general superintendent, and, having been very much scattered and employed on different kinds of work at various places, I am unable to give the results of their labor. The Construction Corps has cut about 500,000 cross-ties, the most of which they have put in the track; a considerable number, however, have been burned by the enemy. We have used the following amount of bridge timber on the roads specified:

	Feet, B. M.
Chattanooga and Knoxville Railroad	1,400,000
Chattanooga and Atlanta and branches	1,800,000
Nashville and Northwestern Railroad	------
Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad	100,000
Nashville and Clarksville Railroad	700,000
Total	4,000,000

This does not include the lumber in the permanent bridges which were built by contract. In addition to the above amount of bridge timber, we had taken out and delivered along the line of the Chattanooga and Atlanta Railroad about 2,000,000 feet, B. M., of bridge timber, a large portion of which was burned and destroyed by the enemy in his late attack on that railroad. A good many thousand cords of wood have been cut from time to time for use of the transportation department, and we have had to keep a considerable force of men all the time on repairs of track, and at this date we have about 1,500 men on the Chattanooga and Atlanta Railroad alone employed at this kind of work. It gives me great pleasure to bear testimony to the industry, faithfulness, and efficiency of my division and assistant engineers. They and the supervisors have worked day and night when necessary, and done everything in their power to make military railroads a success. I must mention particularly the services of Mr. Eicholtz and Mr. Smeed, division engineers, and Mr. McDonald, assistant engineer on the Chattanooga and Atlanta Railroad, and Mr. Burgin, division engineer in charge of buildings, &c., at Chattanooga.

Below I append a list of the names of engineers and supervisors, together with the division to which they belong, and the number of men in each division on the 31st of October ultimo:

First division: L. H. Eicholtz, division engineer; H. H. Raselle, superintendent bridge builders; H. E. Gray, superintendent trackmen. Number of men in the division, ———.

Second division: E. C. Smeed, division engineer; G. F. Speer, superintendent bridge builders; E. W. Carlisle, superintendent trackmen. Number of men in the division, ———.

Third division: William McDonald, assistant engineer; George Crisman, superintendent bridge builders; T. J. Bones, superintendent trackmen. Number of men in the division, ———.

Fourth division: John F. Burgin, division engineer; H. D. Frank-

lin, superintendent carpenters; Frank McGarvin, superintendent sawmills. Number of men in the division, ———.

Fifth division: W. R. Kingsley, division engineer; A. C. Burrel, superintendent bridge builders; A. A. Simmonds, superintendent trackmen. Number of men in the division, ———.

Sixth division: Charles W. Stewart, assistant engineer; P. J. Weltz, superintendent bridge builders; G. W. Briggs, superintendent trackmen. Number of men in the division, ———.

Unattached: C. Latimer, assistant engineer. Number of men unattached, ———. Total number of men on the rolls of the construction corps October 31, 1864, ———.

In conclusion, it may not be considered inappropriate for me to say that the organization made by you in January last, in view of the immense amount of railroad work to be done over such an extensive field, has, when put to the test, been found to work admirably, and in no essential feature has there been any change made or deemed necessary.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. WRIGHT,

Chief Engr. Government Railroads, Div. of the Mississippi.

C.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 25, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. D. C. MCCALLUM,
General Manager U. S. Military Railroads,
Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations in which I have been engaged during the year ending with June 30, 1864:

First. As chief engineer of military railroads of Virginia:

On the 1st day of July, 1863, at Alexandria, I received your order to proceed to the Western Maryland Railroad and increase its capacity for moving supplies to the Army of the Potomac, then in front of Gettysburg. The road was one of the most difficult to be found in the country for the purpose to which it had been so suddenly applied. Between Relay and Westminster (the main army depot), a distance of thirty-six miles, there was not a siding long enough to pass a train, no telegraph line, water stations of sufficient capacity to supply only two or three engines daily, and the wood on the line was consumed the second day. Engines, cars, wood, and other necessary material were brought from Alexandria, water was bailed into the engines with buckets, to which service forty to fifty men were specially detailed, and by keeping the trains constantly moving over the road in convoys of five or six the necessary supplies were delivered.

The movement of the army from Gettysburg to the Potomac caused the Western Maryland line to be abandoned on the 7th of July. On the 9th I was ordered by Brigadier-General Haupt to take charge of the railroad from Hanover Junction, on Northern Central Railroad, to Gettysburg, a distance of thirty miles, for the purpose of bringing away from the latter the wounded of the battle. This service continued until July 17, when it was transferred to W. W. Wright, and I returned to Alexandria to resume my more direct duties.

From the 1st to the 18th of July the Construction Corps had been employed in rebuilding the bridges of the Northern Central Railroad between Hanover Junction and Harrisburg, which had been destroyed by the rebel army in June.

July 18 the corps commenced repairing the Orange and Alexandria Railroad and opened it to Warrenton Junction and Culpeper.

After completing this work the men were occupied until October 20 upon repairs of the railroads leading from Alexandria and improvements at that station.

Under orders of Brigadier-General Haupt a stockade was built around Alexandria station and yard to protect the engines, cars, and machinery from raids of rebel cavalry.

Early in October the rebel army destroyed the railroad from a point between Manassas Junction and Bristoe to Brandy Station, about twenty-two miles. All the cross-ties were burned, the rails bent, twisted, and rendered useless, bridges destroyed, some of the cuts filled up, embankments dug down, culverts blown up, frogs and switch stands broken in pieces. The destruction could not have been more complete.

On the 23d of October, after three days' preparation, the work of reconstructing the destroyed section was commenced in earnest. The first point necessary to be reached was Warrenton Junction, eleven miles. To aid the Construction Corps a detail of 2,500 soldiers and 200 teams and wagons was obtained from the Third Army Corps.

On the 30th of October the track was completed and an engine ran through to Warrenton Junction. After resting at that point a few days the advance was resumed, and on the 16th of November the first train went through to Brandy Station and Culpeper.

Rappahannock River bridge, 625 feet long and 35 feet high, was built in nineteen working hours ready for trains to cross.

After completing these repairs a large force was employed until February, 1864, in improving the new track, which, from the hurried manner of its construction, was necessarily imperfect.

During the autumn a large engine house was built in Alexandria for sheltering locomotives when not in active use, and repairs were commenced on the draw of Long Bridge with a view to rebuilding it.

A permanent span of bridge was found necessary at Rappahannock River, because the trestle bridge was liable to be destroyed at any time by a freshet, and one was erected that had been prepared some months before by order of General Haupt. This structure was a variety of lattice bridge, with an arch each side the lattice truss. After completion it did not stand more than three days. The lower chord was torn in two by the thrusts of the arches, but as the trestles had not been removed from beneath it no detention of trains resulted.

As men who contributed by their skill and energy to the success of the work in Virginia, I take pleasure in mentioning J. B. Clough, construction engineer; J. J. Moore, engineer of repairs; G. W. Nagle, master bridge builder; H. E. Gray, supervisor, and G. F. Speer, who managed the field transportation of the Construction Corps.

Second. As general superintendent of Government railroads, Military Division of the Mississippi:

I entered upon the duties of this position on the 10th day of February, 1864. The length of railroads centering at Nashville, then in operation, was as follows:

	Miles.
Nashville to Chattanooga	151
Nashville to Dark's Mills	39
Stevenson to Huntsville	60
Chattanooga to Charleston	49
Total	299

In addition to the above the railroads at Columbus, Ky., Memphis, Tenn., and Vicksburg, Miss., were embraced in this division, but their operation being merely local and of comparatively slight importance, they have not required so much attention, except to furnish the materials and supplies necessary for their use.

To June 30 the roads put in operation were as follows:

	Miles.
Nashville and Chattanooga	151
Nashville, Decatur and Stevenson	200
Nashville and Northwestern	78
Chattanooga and Knoxville	112
Knoxville and Bull's Gap	56
Chattanooga and Atlanta (to Big Shanty)	107
Cleveland and Dalton	27
Kingston and Rome	20
Total	751

Of these roads the Nashville and Chattanooga was the main line, over which supplies for the army in the field were transported. Its condition for heavy work was very bad. The iron was a light U rail in many places, nearly worn out, and laid on a superstructure of stringers so rotten and defective that accidents occurred almost daily from the spreading of the track, thus letting engines and cars drop between the rails. The sidings were so short that on many of them not more than the train hauled by a single engine could stand at one time. The water stations were of very limited capacity, and only wood enough on hand to supply the consumption as it was cut and prepared day by day.

The first effort at improvement was directed toward increasing the capacity of the road. Sidings were lengthened to hold a convoy of four to six trains, water stations enlarged to many times their former capacity, and a large quantity of wood was cut and piled along the road ready for use. The old stringers were taken out, T rail substituted for the old U rail in the worst places, and the general capacity of the line more than doubled.

It is demonstrated, however, that the original U rail, with a sufficient number of cross-ties properly laid, on account of its superior hardness, will outlast the new light T iron recently laid. To supply the demand for iron the railroad from McMinnville to Manchester, twenty-six miles long, was taken up, and the branch railroad from Columbia to Mount Pleasant, twelve miles long. The road from Hickman, Ky., on the Mississippi River, to Union City, Tenn., fifteen miles long, was also taken up and the rails brought to Nashville.

The deficient supply of rolling-stock rendered it necessary to use extraordinary means to obtain enough to work the roads as they were rapidly lengthened by the advance of the army. The transfer of active operations in this military division to Northwestern Georgia rendered the railroads radiating from Memphis of little service to military operations, and 7 engines and 46 cars were transferred thence to Nashville.

In April 15 engines and 120 cars were taken from the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. In May 2 engines and 60 cars were impressed from the Kentucky Central Railroad, and two engines and 15 cars from the Louisville and Lexington Railroad, in addition to the new U. S. Military Railroad engines and cars constantly arriving from the manufacturers.

The demand for transportation continued to increase, and with all the enlarged facilities it was not fully met until August.

The following statement shows the increase of rolling-stock to June 30, 1864:

On hand February 1:	
U. S. Military Railroad engines	47
Louisville and Nashville engines	3
Total	50
Of the above were disabled and undergoing repairs	11
Leaving available for service February 1	39
U. S. Military Railroad engines received in—	
February	17
March	21
April	12
May	24
June	24
Total	98
Louisville and Nashville Railroad engines impressed in—	
April	12
May	2
Louisville and Lexington Railroad engines impressed in May	2
Kentucky Central Railroad engines impressed in May	2
Total foreign engines employed since February 1	18
Sent home at various times prior to June 30	16
On hand in use June 30	2
Add number on hand February 1, and still in use June 30	3
Total foreign engines in use June 30	5

RECAPITULATION.

U. S. Military Railroad engines:	
On hand February 1	47
Received from February 1 to June 30	98
Total June 30	145
Total foreign railroad engines June 30	5
Total engines on hand June 30	150
U. S. Military Railroad freight cars:	
On hand February 1	437
Received during—	
February	183
March	203
April	334
May	163
June	132
Total to June 30, 1864	1,452
Foreign freight cars impressed for the use of U. S. Military Railroads from February 1 to June 30, 1864:	
From Louisville and Nashville Railroad	120
From Louisville and Lexington Railroad	15
From Kentucky Central Railroad	60
Total	195
Total freight cars to June 30	1,647

Supplies were forwarded from Nashville at the following rate for each month: In January, 1,792 cars; February, 2,108 cars; March, 2,450 cars; April, 3,445 cars; May, 3,769 cars; June, 3,217 cars.

The falling off from May in the number sent for June was caused by diverting the rolling-stock from the lines out of Nashville to those south from Chattanooga.

In addition to supplies, troops were forwarded from Nashville by railroad as follows: In February, 17,444; March, 16,490; April, 18,737; May, 32,051; June, 18,333.

Passengers were charged fare over the military railroads until April 10; when, by order of Major-General Sherman, commanding the military division, all travel on private account was stopped.

Private freight continued to be shipped by trains when the cars were returning empty to Nashville.

The receipts from these sources were as follows:

Month.	From passengers.	From freight.
January	$12,398	$13,130
February	12,173	21,439
March	12,177	54,375
April	4,340	39,038
May	.....	15,777
June	30	4,353
Total	41,113	148,112

To show the development of the military railroad, the number of persons engaged upon transportation and repairs is given for two months: January, 2,700 men; June, 6,650 men. In addition to this number, probably as many more were employed by contractors and others, doing work of various kinds, such as providing wood, cross-ties, timber, &c.

The vast amount of work required upon more than 600 miles of railroad, all in very bad order, with worn-out iron, decayed cross-ties, unsafe bridges; the road originally designed, perhaps, for a half dozen trains each way daily, and which had been used and worn by the rebels to the extreme verge of safety, can neither be realized nor appreciated except by direct examination.

Until February very slight provision had been made for repairing engines, and none for repairing cars. Large machine-shops were planned and commenced at Nashville and at Chattanooga, and smaller ones were put in operation successively at Stevenson, Huntsville, and Knoxville.

A large machine-shop was in operation at Memphis, well supplied with tools, which has been actively employed in repairing a number of locomotives disabled by the rebels before they left the city in 1862. Repairs for all the military railroad lines terminating on the Mississippi River can be made to better advantage at Memphis than at any other point.

At Columbus, Ky., was a small but well appointed machine-shop that was removed and the tools put in operation at Chattanooga.

Extensive car shops with ample machinery were commenced in February at Nashville and at Chattanooga, and arrangements made also for repairing cars at Stevenson, Huntsville, and Knoxville.

When all the engines are received for which contracts are made there will be on the roads running from Nashville 209 engines. This number will be barely sufficient to operate to Atlanta. Should the army move beyond Atlanta and depend upon railroad transportation the motive power will be inadequate to perform the work.

The rolling-stock in use on lines terminating on the Mississippi River is as follows: At Columbus, Ky.: Engines, 3; freight-cars, 32. At Memphis, Tenn.: Engines, 12; passenger-cars, 9; freight-cars, 141. At Vicksburg, Miss.: Engines, 2; freight-cars, 26.

In closing this somewhat disconnected report, I desire to mention the hearty co-operation of officers of all branches of the military service, particularly of Col. J. L. Donaldson, senior and supervising quartermaster, and Col. L. C. Easton, chief quartermaster, Department of the Cumberland.

I desire also to call your attention to the energy, capacity, and skill generally manifested by the officers and employés of the military railroad department in the discharge of their duties.

Nearly all have done remarkably well, and in many instances have exhibited a coolness in danger and steadiness in the midst of perils that would have done credit to soldiers in the field.

Where so many have distinguished themselves I refrain from mentioning individual names, lest injustice be done by omitting others not less deserving.

Respectfully submitted.

A. ANDERSON,
Gen. Supt. Government Railroads, Mil. Div. of the Mississippi.

[NOVEMBER 28, 1864.—For General Orders, No. 287, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, authorizing the organization of a new volunteer army corps, to be designated the First Corps, and the assignment of Maj. Gen. W. S. Hancock to the command of said corps, see Series I, Vol. XLII, Part III, p. 728.]

CIRCULAR No. 85. WAR DEPT., ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, November 28, 1864.*

Deserters from the service of the United States, who returned to duty under the President's proclamation of March 10, 1863 (promulgated in General Orders, No. 58, 1863, from this office), are not exempt from making good to the United States the time lost by desertion, as required by paragraph No. 158, Revised Army Regulations of 1863, but only from the punishment incurred by such desertion.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR No. 40. WAR DEPT., PROV. MAR. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, D. C., November 28, 1864.*

The minimum standard of height for recruits for the volunteer service has been fixed, by the Secretary of War, at five feet, instead of five feet three inches, as heretofore established.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., November 29, 1864.

Maj. W. H. SIDELL,
Actg. Asst. Provost-Marshal-General, Louisville, Ky.:

I am informed that it is impracticable to execute the draft in the First District of Kentucky on account of guerrilla and rebel troops that infest it. If this be so, let the draft in that district be delayed until its enforcement is practicable.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

HARRISBURG, *November 30, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I suggest that no sufficient provision is made here to lodge or subsist returning regiments. The men are generally delayed several days to be mustered out and paid, and often after this muster-out there is delay in paying the men. They are then left to take care of themselves at their own expense. The Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers is here now, and has been for several days in that condition. I do not complain of any person and it may be no official has authority. It is an injustice to the men which must send them to their homes dissatisfied, and of which I feel it my duty to give notice.

A. G. CURTIN.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 50. } QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, November —, 1864.

The Quartermaster-General thanks Col. J. C. Peterson, of the Second Regiment Quartermasters' Volunteers, of Nashville depot, and the officers and men of the detachments under his command, from the First, Second, and Third Regiments, and from the artillery, for their gallant conduct and patriotic service during the defense of Johnsonville, from the 3d to the 10th of November, 1864. They volunteered for the service and acquitted themselves most creditably of their duty to their country.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Brevet Major-General.

CIRCULAR No. 86. } WAR DEPT., ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 1, 1864.

ENLISTMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE FIRST CORPS.

I. Persons desiring and qualified to enlist in the First Army Corps, General Hancock commanding, under General Orders, No. 287, current series, from this office, are hereby authorized to present themselves to any U. S. district provost-marshal, who, if the applicant appears to be qualified, will furnish a free transportation pass to Washington, D. C., where recruits will be duly enlisted and mustered into the service of the United States. The applicant must satisfy the provost-marshal that he is an able-bodied man, fit for military service, and that he has been honorably discharged after the expiration of

two years' service, by exhibiting his discharge, or, in the necessary absence of that paper, by presenting such other evidence as the provost-marshal may require.

No person will be forwarded until he has satisfied the provost-marshal that he is acting in good faith, with a view to enlistment. In case of doubt as to his physical fitness, he will not be forwarded until he shall have been certified to be fit by the surgeon of the Board of Enrollment, which certificate shall be retained by the provost-marshal, and a copy forwarded to the Adjutant-General by the provost-marshal.

Surgeons of the Board of Enrollment shall examine any applicant sent to them by the provost-marshal, and give a certificate as to his fitness for military service, and any surgeon refusing or neglecting to make such examination will be dismissed.

Provost-marshals will be prepared to furnish qualified applicants promptly with information and with transportation.

Any person falsely representing himself as a recruit, and as designing to enlist in the First Army Corps, and failing to offer himself as such recruit, or by any means fraudulently procuring transportation, shall be deemed guilty of defrauding the Government, and will be punished by court-martial or military commission.

ENLISTMENTS, MUSTERS, AND CREDITS.

II. All enlistments and musters will be made at the rendezvous near Washington, by the corps commissary of musters and his assistants, specially assigned to that duty, and in accordance with the Recruiting and Mustering Regulations of the Army.

Recruits will be credited to the district in which they or their families are domiciled. As evidence of place of domicile, the affidavit of the recruit will be required. If it shall subsequently be ascertained that the place of domicile has not been correctly given, the credit will be taken from the place to which it was erroneously assigned, and transferred to the proper place of domicile of the recruit.

Credits will be reported as for an army corps in the field, and as directed in Circular No. 52, current series, from this office.

ORGANIZATION.

III. The organization of the corps will be by successive regiments—that is, one regiment must be fully recruited before another one is commenced. Each regiment will be recruited in like manner by successive companies.

The organization of regiments and companies must conform to that prescribed for the infantry arm by paragraph 82, Mustering Regulations.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS—APPOINTMENTS AND MUSTERS.

IV. Applicants for appointments as officers will address and forward their applications, in writing, to the "Adjutant-General of the Army, Washington, D. C."

At least two years' service will be necessary, and the applicant must give his military history in full, embracing therein as follows:

1. Date of original entry into service.
2. Regiment or organization in which services have been rendered.
3. Rank at date of entry into service.

4. If out of service, date and cause of discharge, rank at date thereof, and organization in which service was last rendered.

5. The applicant's address must be clearly stated in all cases.

Applicants must be able to pass examination before a board of examiners.

Officers appointed will receive the necessary instructions.

The appointments will be subject to revocation in case the requisite number of men is not enlisted to perfect the organization, and will be subject to the approval and confirmation of the Senate.

V. On application by the Governor of any State, recruiting officers will be designated for such State.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Washington, D. C., December 1, 1864.

All persons desiring commissions in the First Corps, to be organized under the recent order of the War Department, must make application in writing to the Adjutant-General of the Army, Washington, D. C., setting forth their present address, the date and rank of their original entry into the service, the regimental organizations in which they have served, the date and cause of their discharge, their rank at the time they were mustered out of service, and, if they think proper, adding military recommendations from their former commanders.

Applicants must have been two years in the service, have been honorably discharged, and be physically qualified. Their military record will be examined in the Adjutant-General's Office, whence it will be referred to Major-General Hancock for the purpose of ascertaining their fitness for the positions to which they desire to be appointed. A board of officers will probably be convened for that purpose.

After passing examination officers will receive appointments, and they may then be required to proceed at once to raise veterans under the order. When a sufficient number has been received and mustered in the officer will also be mustered in, to rank from the date of his original appointment. Further details will be stated in a subsequent circular.

By order of Major-General Hancock:

FINLEY ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Concord, December 1, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: Will you please write me by return of mail and say whether there will be another call for troops? If so, how many and how soon will it come? I want to be on hand so far as New Hampshire is concerned. I expect to be in Washington in a week or ten days and desire to know about the above before I leave home.

I am, general, very truly, your friend,

J. A. GILMORE.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, December 1, 1864.

His Excellency Governor CURTIN,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

Your telegram in respect to the want of accommodations at Harrisburg has been received and referred to Assistant Secretary Dana for investigation and such orders as the case may require.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CIRCULAR No. 2. HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Washington, D. C., December 3, 1864.

In reply to the numerous letters of inquiry from persons desiring to enter the First Corps, now being raised, the following is communicated as embodying all the information yet obtained:

I. AS TO ENLISTED MEN.

1. All enlistments and musters are to be made in this city.

2. Any veteran who has served two years, has been honorably discharged, and is physically qualified may enlist in the corps for one, two, or three years.

3. Those enlisting will receive from the Government a bounty of $300 as soon as they are mustered in, and in addition the regular installments from the Government, in proportion to the period of enlistment, as follows: One hundred dollars for one year's service, one-third paid on enlistment; $200 for two years' service, one-third on enlistment, and $300 for three years' service, one-third on enlistment.

4. They will be credited to the quota of the district in which they or their families may be domiciled, and will therefore be entitled to local bounties.

5. Free transportation will be furnished them to Washington by any provost-marshal. It is only necessary that the applicant should satisfy the provost-marshal that he comes under the provisions of paragraph 2, and that the application is made in good faith.

6. On arriving in Washington and reporting at the Soldiers' Rest, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Depot, veterans will be cared for and enlisted and paid promptly. They will be sent to the camp of organization at Camp Cliffburne, and will be formed into companies and regiments as they arrive, personal preferences being regarded when the good of the service will permit.

The best arms in the possession of the Government will be furnished these troops, and they will be allowed to retain their arms when honorably discharged.

II. AS TO OFFICERS.

1. Persons desiring commissions must make written application to Brig. Gen. L. Thomas, Adjutant-General of the Army, setting forth their post-office address, the date of original entry into service and with what rank, the organization in which service was rendered, the date and cause of discharge, and the rank at the time of discharge. Testimonials from commanders may accompany such applications.

2. Should the papers be favorably considered, the applicants will be severally notified, by mail or telegraph, when to appear before the

examining board established by the War Department, and will receive appointment to such grades as the War Department may determine.

3. As soon as the letters of appointment are given, officers may be detailed to secure the enlistment of a certain number of veterans, their commissions, with rank and pay from date of acceptance of appointment, being given when the men are secured. It should be understood that the enlistments are to be consummated here, and an officer can do no more than to use his influence in persuading the men to come here and enlist.

Officers awaiting action on their papers can occupy the time in this way and collect parties and send them on, securing a statement (as to the number) from the provost-marshal. The proper credit will in all cases be given such officers. The actual and necessary expenses of such officers will be refunded to them.

By order of Major-General Hancock:

FINLEY ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., December 3, 1864.

His Excellency J. A. GILMORE,
Governor of New Hampshire, Concord, N. H.:

DEAR SIR: Your confidential letter of the 1st instant, asking whether there will be another call for troops, is received.

The question is one I am unable to answer. It rests with the President and Secretary of War, and I don't yet know their views on the subject. In fact, I don't know that they have any fixed plan about it. My own desire is to see recruiting going on all the time, and I do not hesitate to advise you to raise men now to meet future demands. It will be wise and will, in my judgment, prove of advantage to the Government and to your people.

Wishing you success if you undertake it, I am, very truly and respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, *December 5, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: The experience of the war has shown that breech-loading arms are greatly superior to muzzle-loaders for infantry as well as for cavalry, and that measures should immediately be taken to substitute a suitable breech-loading musket in place of the rifle musket which is now manufactured at the National Armory and by private contractors for this department. It is important that the best arm which is now made shall be adopted and that all breech-loaders thereafter made by or for this department shall conform strictly to it, and that no change shall be made until it shall have been clearly demonstrated that the change is a decided and important improvement. With a view, therefore, to carry out these measures, I have the honor to request that a board, to be composed of ordnance, cavalry, and infantry officers, be constituted to meet at Springfield Armory, and at such other place or places as the president or senior officer of the Board may direct, to

examine, test, and recommend for adoption a suitable breech-loader for muskets and carbines, and a suitable repeater or magazine carbine, and that the arms recommended by the Board may, if approved by the War Department, be exclusively adopted for the military service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. DYER,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Ordnance.

DECEMBER 6, 1864.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Again the blessings of health and abundant harvests claim our profoundest gratitude to Almighty God.

The condition of our foreign affairs is reasonably satisfactory.

Mexico continues to be a theater of civil war. While our political relations with that country have undergone no change, we have, at the same time, strictly maintained neutrality between the belligerents.

At the request of the States of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, a competent engineer has been authorized to make a survey of the river San Juan and the port of San Juan. It is a source of much satisfaction that the difficulties which for a moment excited some political apprehensions, and caused a closing of the interoceanic transit route, have been amicably adjusted, and that there is a good prospect that the route will soon be reopened with an increase of capacity and adaptation. We could not exaggerate either the commercial or the political importance of that great improvement.

It would be doing injustice to an important South American State not to acknowledge the directness, frankness, and cordiality with which the United States of Colombia have entered into intimate relations with this Government. A claims convention has been constituted to complete the unfinished work of the one which closed its session in 1861.

The new liberal constitution of Venezuela having gone into effect with the universal acquiescence of the people, the Government under it has been recognized, and diplomatic intercourse with it has opened in a cordial and friendly spirit. The long-deferred Aves Island claim has been satisfactorily paid and discharged.

Mutual payments have been made of the claims awarded by the late joint commission for the settlement of claims between the United States and Peru. An earnest and cordial friendship continues to exist between the two countries, and such efforts as were in my power have been used to remove misunderstanding and avert a threatened war between Peru and Spain.

Our relations are of the most friendly nature with Chili, the Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Paraguay, San Salvador, and Hayti.

During the past year no differences of any kind have arisen with any of those Republics, and, on the other hand, their sympathies with the United States are constantly expressed with cordiality and earnestness.

The claim arising from the seizure of the cargo of the brig Macedonian, in 1821, has been paid in full by the Government of Chili.

Civil war continues in the Spanish part of San Domingo, apparently without prospect of an early close.

Official correspondence has been freely opened with Liberia, and it gives us a pleasing view of social and political progress in that Republic. It may be expected to derive new vigor from American influence, improved by the rapid disappearance of slavery in the United States.

I solicit your authority to furnish to the Republic a gun-boat at moderate cost, to be reimbursed to the United States by installments. Such a vessel is needed for the safety of that State against the native African races; and in Liberian hands it would be more effective in arresting the African slave trade than a squadron in our own hands. The possession of the least organized naval force would stimulate a generous ambition in the Republic, and the confidence which we should manifest by furnishing it would win forbearance and favor toward the colony from all civilized nations.

The proposed overland telegraph between America and Europe, by the way of Behring's Straits and Asiatic Russia, which was sanctioned by Congress at the last session, has been undertaken, under very favorable circumstances, by an association of American citizens, with the cordial good will and support as well of this Government as of those of Great Britain and Russia. Assurances have been received from most of the South American States of their high appreciation of the enterprise, and their readiness to co-operate in constructing lines tributary to that world-encircling communication. I learn with much satisfaction that the noble design of a telegraphic communication between the Eastern coast of America and Great Britain has been renewed with full expectation of its early accomplishment.

Thus it is hoped that with the return of domestic peace the country will be able to resume with energy and advantage its former high career of commerce and civilization.

Our very popular and estimable representative in Egypt died in April last. An unpleasant altercation which arose between the temporary incumbent of the office and the Government of the Pasha resulted in a suspension of intercourse. The evil was promptly corrected on the arrival of the successor in the consulate, and our relations with Eygpt, as well as our relations with the Barbary powers, are entirely satisfactory.

The rebellion which has so long been flagrant in China has at last been suppressed, with the co-operating good offices of this Government and of the other Western commercial States. The judicial consular establishment there has become very difficult and onerous, and it will need legislative revision to adapt it to the extension of our commerce and to the more intimate intercourse which has been instituted with the Government and people of that vast Empire.

China seems to be accepting with hearty good will the conventional laws which regulate commercial and social intercourse among the Western nations.

Owing to the peculiar situation of Japan and the anomalous form of its Government, the action of that Empire in performing treaty stipulations is inconstant and capricious. Nevertheless, good progress has been effected by the Western powers, moving with enlightened concert. Our own pecuniary claims have been allowed, or put in course of settlement, and the inland sea has been reopened to commerce. There is reason also to believe that these proceedings have increased rather than diminished the friendship of Japan toward the United States.

The ports of Norfolk, Fernandina, and Pensacola have been opened by proclamation. It is hoped that foreign merchants will now consider whether it is not safer and more profitable to themselves, as well as just to the United States, to resort to these and other open ports, than it is to pursue, through many hazards and at vast cost, a contraband trade with other ports which are closed, if not by actual military occupation, at least by a lawful and effective blockade.

For myself, I have no doubt of the power and duty of the Executive, under the law of nations, to exclude enemies of the human race from an asylum in the United States. If Congress should think that proceedings in such cases lack the authority of law, or ought to be further regulated by it, I recommend that provision be made for effectually preventing foreign slave-traders from acquiring domicile and facilities for their criminal occupation in our country.

It is possible that, if it were a new and open question, the maritime powers, with the lights they now enjoy, would not concede the privileges of a naval belligerent to the insurgents of the United States, destitute as they are and always have been equally of ships of war and of ports and harbors. Disloyal emissaries have been neither less assiduous nor more successful during the last year than they were before that time in their efforts, under favor of that privilege, to embroil our country in foreign wars. The desire and determination of the Governments of the maritime states to defeat that design are believed to be as sincere as and cannot be more earnest than our own. Nevertheless, unforeseen political difficulties have arisen, especially in Brazilian and British ports and on the northern boundary of the United States, which have required, and are likely to continue to require, the practice of constant vigilance and a just and conciliatory spirit on the part of the United States as well as of the nations concerned and their governments.

Commissioners have been appointed, under the treaty with Great Britain, on the adjustment of the claims of the Hudson's Bay and Puget's Sound Agricultural Companies, in Oregon, and are now proceeding to the execution of the trust assigned to them.

In view of the insecurity of life and property in the region adjacent to the Canadian border, by reason of recent assaults and depredations committed by inimical and desperate persons who are harbored there, it has been thought proper to give notice that after the expiration of six months, the period conditionally stipulated in the existing arrangement with Great Britain, the United States must hold themselves at liberty to increase their naval armament upon the lakes, if they shall find that proceeding necessary. The condition of the border will necessarily come into consideration in connection with the question of continuing or modifying the rights of transit from Canada through the United States, as well as the regulation of imposts, which were temporarily established by the reciprocity treaty of the 5th of June, 1854.

I desire, however, to be understood, while making this statement, that the colonial authorities of Canada are not deemed to be intentionally unjust or unfriendly toward the United States; but, on the contrary, there is every reason to expect that, with the approval of the Imperial Government, they will take the necessary measures to prevent new incursions across the border.

The act passed at the last session for the encouragement of immigration has, so far as was possible, been put into operation. It seems to need amendment which will enable the officers of the Government

to prevent the practice of frauds against the immigrants while on their way and on their arrival in the ports, so as to secure them here a free choice of avocations and places of settlement. A liberal disposition toward this great national policy is manifested by most of the European States, and ought to be reciprocated on our part by giving the immigrants effective national protection. I regard our immigrants as one of the principal replenishing streams which are appointed by Providence to repair the ravages of internal war, and its wastes of national strength and health. All that is necessary is to secure the flow of that stream in its present fullness, and to that end the Government must, in every way, make it manifest that it neither needs nor designs to impose involuntary military service upon those who come from other lands to cast their lot in our country.

The financial affairs of the Government have been successfully administered during the last year. The legislation of the last session of Congress has beneficially affected the revenues, although sufficient time has not yet elapsed to experience the full effect of several of the provisions of the acts of Congress imposing increased taxation.

The receipts during the year, from all sources, upon the basis of warrants signed by the Secretary of the Treasury, including loans and the balance in the Treasury on the 1st day of July, 1863, were $1,394,796,007.62, and the aggregate disbursements, upon the same basis, were $1,298,056,101.89, leaving a balance in the Treasury, as shown by warrants, of $96,739,905.73.

Deduct from these amounts the amount of the principal of the public debt redeemed, and the amount of issues in substitution therefor, and the actual cash operations of the Treasury were: Receipts, $884,076,646.57; disbursements, $865,234,087.86; which leaves a cash balance in the Treasury of $18,842,558.71.

Of the receipts, there were derived from customs $102,316,152.99; from lands, $588,333.29; from direct taxes, $475,648.96; from internal revenue, $109,741,134.10; from miscellaneous sources, $47,511,448.10; and from loans applied to actual expenditures, including former balance, $623,443,929.13.

There were disbursed for the civil service, $27,505,599.46; for pensions and Indians, $7,517,930.97; for the War Department, $690,791,842.97; for the Navy Department, $85,733,292.77; for interest on the public debt, $53,685,421.69; making an aggregate of $865,234,087.86, and leaving a balance in the Treasury of $18,842,558.71, as before stated.

For the actual receipts and disbursements for the first quarter and the estimated receipts and disbursements for the three remaining quarters of the current fiscal year and the general operations of the Treasury in detail, I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. I concur with him in the opinion that the proportion of moneys required to meet the expenses consequent upon the war derived from taxation should be still further increased, and I earnestly invite your attention to this subject, to the end that there may be such additional legislation as shall be required to meet the just expectations of the Secretary.

The public debt on the 1st day of July last, as appears by the books of the Treasury, amounted to $1,740,690,489.49. Probably, should the war continue for another year, that amount may be increased by not far from $500,000,000. Held as it is, for the most part, by our own people, it has become a substantial branch of national, though private, property. For obvious reasons, the more nearly this property can be distributed among all the people the better. To favor such

general distribution greater inducements to become owners might perhaps, with good effect and without injury, be presented to persons of limited means. With this view, I suggest whether it might not be both competent and expedient for Congress to provide that a limited amount of some future issue of public securities might be held by any bona fide purchaser exempt from taxation and from seizure for debt, under such restrictions and limitations as might be necessary to guard against abuse of so important a privilege. This would enable every prudent person to set aside a small annuity against a possible day of want.

Privileges like these would render the possession of such securities, to the amount limited, most desirable to every person of small means who might be able to save enough for the purpose. The great advantage of citizens being creditors as well as debtors, with relation to the public debt, is obvious. Men readily perceive that they cannot be much oppressed by a debt which they owe to themselves.

The public debt on the 1st day of July last, although somewhat exceeding the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury made to Congress at the commencement of the last session, falls short of the estimate of that officer made in the preceding December, as to its probable amount at the beginning of this year, by the sum of $3,995,097.31. This fact exhibits a satisfactory condition and conduct of the operations of the Treasury.

The national banking system is proving to be acceptable to capitalists and to the people. On the 25th day of November 584 national banks had been organized, a considerable number of which were conversions from State banks. Changes from State systems to the national system are rapidly taking place, and it is hoped that very soon there will be in the United States no banks of issue not authorized by Congress and no bank-note circulation not secured by the Government. That the Government and the people will derive great benefit from this change in the banking systems of the country can hardly be questioned. The national system will create a reliable and permanent influence in support of the national credit and protect the people against losses in the use of paper money. Whether or not any further legislation is advisable for the suppression of State bank issues it will be for Congress to determine. It seems quite clear that the Treasury cannot be satisfactorily conducted unless the Government can exercise a restraining power over the bank-note circulation of the country.

The report of the Secretary of War and the accompanying documents will detail the campaigns of the armies in the field since the date of the last annual message, and also the operations of the several administrative bureaus of the War Department during the last year. It will also specify the measures deemed essential for the national defense, and to keep up and supply the requisite military force.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy presents a comprehensive and satisfactory exhibit of the affairs of that Department and of the naval service. It is a subject of congratulation and laudable pride to our countrymen that a navy of such vast proportions has been organized in so brief a period and conducted with so much efficiency and success.

The general exhibit of the Navy, including vessels under construction on the 1st of December, 1864, shows a total of 671 vessels, carrying 4,610 guns, and of 510,396 tons, being an actual increase during the

year, over and above all losses by shipwreck or in battle, of 83 vessels, 167 guns, and 42,427 tons.

The total number of men at this time in the naval service, including officers, is about 51,000.

There have been captured by the Navy during the year 324 vessels, and the whole number of naval captures since hostilities commenced is 1,379, of which 267 are steamers.

The gross proceeds arising from the sale of condemned prize property thus far reported amount to $14,396,250.51. A large amount of such proceeds is still under adjudication and yet to be reported.

The total expenditure of the Navy Department of every description, including the cost of the immense squadrons that have been called into existence from the 4th of March, 1861, to the 1st of November, 1864, is $238,647,262.35.

Your favorable consideration is invited to the various recommendations of the Secretary of the Navy, especially in regard to a navy-yard and suitable establishment for the construction and repair of iron vessels and the machinery and armature for our ships, to which reference was made in my last annual message.

Your attention is also invited to the views expressed in the report in relation to the legislation of Congress at its last session in respect to prize on our inland waters.

I cordially concur in the recommendation of the Secretary as to the propriety of creating the new rank of vice-admiral in our naval service.

Your attention is invited to the report of the Postmaster-General for a detailed account of the operations and financial condition of the Post-Office Department.

The postal revenues for the year ending June 30, 1864, amounted to $12,438,253.78, and the expenditures to $12,644.786.20, the excess of expenditures over receipts being $206,532.42.

The views presented by the Postmaster-General on the subject of special grants by the Government in aid of the establishment of new lines of ocean mail steamships, and the policy he recommends for the development of increased commercial intercourse with adjacent and neighboring countries, should receive the careful consideration of Congress.

It is of noteworthy interest that the steady expansion of population, improvement, and governmental institutions over the new and unoccupied portions of our country have scarcely been checked, much less impeded or destroyed, by our great civil war, which at first glance would seem to have absorbed almost the entire energies of the Nation.

The organization and admission of the State of Nevada has been completed in conformity with law, and thus our excellent system is firmly established in the mountains, which once seemed a barren and uninhabitable waste between the Atlantic States and those which have grown up on the coast of the Pacific Ocean.

The Territories of the Union are generally in a condition of prosperity and rapid growth. Idaho and Montana, by reason of their great distance and the interruption of communication with them by Indian hostilities, have been only partially organized; but it is understood that these difficulties are about to disappear, which will permit their governments, like those of the others, to go into speedy and full operation.

As intimately connected with, and promotive of, this material growth of the Nation, I ask the attention of Congress to the valuable information and important recommendations relating to the public

lands, Indian affairs, the Pacific Railroad, and mineral discoveries contained in the report of the Secretary of the Interior, which is herewith transmitted, and which report also embraces the subjects of patents, pensions, and other topics of public interest pertaining to his Department.

The quantity of public land disposed of during the five quarters ending on the 30th of September last was 4,221,342 acres, of which 1,538,614 acres were entered under the homestead law. The remainder was located with military land warrants, agricultural scrip certified to States for railroads, and sold for cash. The cash received from sales and location fees was $1,019,446.

The income from sales during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, was $678,007.21, against $136,077.95 received during the preceding year. The aggregate number of acres surveyed during the year has been equal to the quantity disposed of, and there is open to settlement about 133,000,000 acres of surveyed land.

The great enterprise of connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific States by railways and telegraph lines has been entered upon with a vigor that gives assurance of success, notwithstanding the embarrassments arising from the prevailing high prices of materials and labor. The route of the main line of the road has been definitely located for 100 miles westward from the initial point at Omaha City, Nebr., and a preliminary location of the Pacific Railroad of California has been made from Sacramento eastward to the great bend of Truckee River, in Nevada.

Numerous discoveries of gold, silver, and cinnabar mines have been added to the many heretofore known, and the country occupied by the Sierra Nevada and Rocky Mountains and the subordinate ranges now teems with enterprising labor which is richly remunerative. It is believed that the product of the mines of precious metals in that region has during the year reached, if not exceeded, $100,000,000 in value.

It was recommended in my last annual message that our Indian system be remodeled. Congress at its last session acting upon the recommendation, did provide for reorganizing the system in California, and it is believed that under the present organization the management of the Indians there will be attended with reasonable success. Much yet remains to be done to provide for the proper government of the Indians in other parts of the country, to render it secure for the advancing settler, and to provide for the welfare of the Indian. The Secretary reiterates his recommendations, and to them the attention of Congress is invited.

The liberal provisions made by Congress for paying pensions to invalid soldiers and sailors of the Republic, and to the widows, orphans, and dependent mothers of those who have fallen in battle, or died of disease contracted or of wounds received in the service of their country, have been diligently administered. There have been added to the pension rolls during the year ending the 30th day of June last the names of 16,770 invalid soldiers and of 271 disabled seamen, making the present number of army invalid pensioners 22,767 and of navy invalid pensioners 712.

Of widows, orphans, and mothers, 22,198 have been placed on the army pension rolls and 248 on the navy rolls. The present number of army pensioners of this class is 25,433 and of navy pensioners 793. At the beginning of the year the number of Revolutionary pensioners was 1,430; only twelve of them were soldiers, of whom seven have

since died. The remainder are those who, under the law, receive pensions because of relationship to Revolutionary soldiers. During the year ending the 30th of June, 1864, $4,504,616.92 have been paid to pensioners of all classes.

I cheerfully commend to your continued patronage the benevolent institutions of the District of Columbia which have hitherto been established or fostered by Congress, and respectfully refer, for information concerning them, and in relation to the Washington Aqueduct, the Capitol, and other matters of local interest, to the report of the Secretary.

The Agricultural Department, under the supervision of its present energetic and faithful head, is rapidly commending itself to the great and vital interest it was created to advance. It is peculiarly the people's department, in which they feel more directly concerned than in any other. I commend it to the continued attention and fostering care of Congress.

The war continues. Since the last annual message all the important lines and positions then occupied by our forces have been maintained, and our arms have steadily advanced, thus liberating the regions left in rear, so that Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, and parts of other States have again produced reasonably fair crops.

The most remarkable feature in the military operations of the year is General Sherman's attempted march of 300 miles directly through the insurgent region. It tends to show a great increase of our relative strength that our General-in-Chief should feel able to confront and hold in check every active force of the enemy, and yet to detach a well-appointed large army to move on such an expedition. The result not yet being known, conjecture in regard to it is not here indulged.

Important movements have also occurred during the year to the effect of molding society for durability in the Union. Although short of complete success, it is much in the right direction, that 12,000 citizens in each of the States of Arkansas and Louisiana have organized loyal State governments, with free constitutions, and are earnestly struggling to maintain and administer them. The movements in the same direction, more extensive, though less definite, in Missouri, Kentucky, and Tennessee, should not be overlooked. But Maryland presents the example of complete success. Maryland is secure to liberty and union for all the future. The genius of rebellion will no more claim Maryland. Like another foul spirit, being driven out, it may seek to tear her, but it will woo her no more.

At the last session of Congress a proposed amendment of the Constitution, abolishing slavery throughout the United States, passed the Senate, but failed for lack of the requisite two-thirds vote in the House of Representatives. Although the present is the same Congress, and nearly the same members, and without questioning the wisdom or patriotism of those who stood in opposition, I venture to recommend the reconsideration and passage of the measure at the present session. Of course, the abstract question is not changed, but an intervening election shows, almost certainly, that the next Congress will pass the measure if this does not. Hence, there is only a question of time as to when the proposed amendment will go to the States for their action. And as it is to so go, at all events, may we not agree that the sooner the better? It is not claimed that the election has imposed a duty on members to change their views or their votes any further than, as an additional element to be considered, their judgment may be affected by it. It is the voice of the people now, for the first time, heard

upon the question. In a great national crisis, like ours, unanimity of action among those seeking a common end is very desirable—almost indispensable. And yet no approach to such unanimity is attainable unless some deference shall be paid to the will of the majority simply because it is the will of the majority. In this case the common end is the maintenance of the Union; and, among the means to secure that end, such will, through the election, is most clearly declared in favor of such constitutional amendment.

The most reliable indication of public purpose in this country is derived through our popular elections. Judging by the recent canvass and its results, the purpose of the people within the loyal States to maintain the integrity of the Union, was never more firm nor more nearly unanimous than now. The extraordinary calmness and good order with which the millions of voters met and mingled at the polls give strong assurance of this. Not only all those who supported the Union ticket, so-called, but a great majority of the opposing party also, may be fairly claimed to entertain, and to be actuated by, the same purpose. It is an unanswerable argument to this effect that no candidate for any office whatever, high or low, has ventured to seek votes on the avowal that he was for giving up the Union. There has been much impugning of motives and much heated controversy as to the proper means and best mode of advancing the Union cause, but on the distinct issue of Union or no Union, the politicians have shown their instinctive knowledge that there is no diversity among the people. In affording the people the fair opportunity of showing, one to another and to the world, this firmness and unanimity of purpose, the election has been of vast value to the national cause.

The election has exhibited another fact not less valuable to be known—the fact that we do not approach exhaustion in the most important branch of national resources—that of living men. While it is melancholy to reflect that the war has filled so many graves, and carried mourning to so many hearts, it is some relief to know that, compared with the surviving, the fallen have been so few. While corps, and divisions, and brigades, and regiments have formed, and fought, and dwindled, and gone out of existence, a great majority of the men who composed them are still living. The same is true of the naval service. The election returns prove this. So many voters could not else be found. The States regularly holding elections, both now and four years ago—to wit, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wisconsin—cast 3,982,011 votes now, against 3,870,222 cast then, showing an aggregate now of 3,982,011. To this is to be added 33,762 cast now in the new States of Kansas and Nevada, which States did not vote in 1860, thus swelling the aggregate to 4,015,773 and the net increase during the three years and a half of war to 145,551. A table is appended showing particulars. To this again should be added the number of all soldiers in the field from Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Delaware, Indiana, Illinois, and California, who, by the laws of those States, could not vote away from their homes, and which number cannot be less than 90,000. Nor yet is this all. The number in organized Territories is triple now what it was four years ago, while thousands, white and black, join us as the national arms press back the insurgent lines. So much is shown, affirmatively and negatively, by the election. It is not

material to inquire how the increase has been produced, or to show that it would have been greater but for the war, which is probably true. The important fact remains demonstrated, that we have more men now than we had when the war began; that we are not exhausted, nor in process of exhaustion; that we are gaining strength, and may, if need be, maintain the contest indefinitely. This as to men. Material resources are now more complete and abundant than ever.

The national resources, then, are unexhausted, and, as we believe, inexhaustible. The public purpose to re-establish and maintain the national authority is unchanged, and, as we believe, unchangeable. The manner of continuing the effort remains to choose. On careful consideration of all the evidence accessible, it seems to me that no attempt at negotiation with the insurgent leader could result in any good. He would accept nothing short of severance of the Union—precisely what we will not and cannot give. His declarations to this effect are explicit and oft-repeated. He does not attempt to deceive us. He affords us no excuse to deceive ourselves. He cannot voluntarily reaccept the Union; we cannot voluntarily yield it. Between him and us the issue is distinct, simple, and inflexible. It is an issue which can only be tried by war and decided by victory. If we yield, we are beaten; if the Southern people fail him, he is beaten. Either way it would be the victory and defeat following war. What is true however, of him who heads the insurgent cause is not necessarily true of those who follow. Although he cannot reaccept the Union, they can. Some of them, we know, already desire peace and reunion. The number of such may increase. They can at any moment have peace simply by laying down their arms and submitting to the national authority under the Constitution. After so much, the Government could not, if it would, maintain war against them. The loyal people would not sustain or allow it. If questions should remain we would adjust them by the peaceful means of legislation, conference, courts, and votes, operating only in constitutional and lawful channels. Some certain, and other possible, questions are, and would be, beyond the Executive power to adjust; as, for instance, the admission of members into Congress, and whatever might require the appropriation of money. The Executive power itself would be greatly diminished by the cessation of actual war. Pardons and remissions of forfeitures, however, would still be within Executive control. In what spirit and temper this control would be exercised can be fairly judged of by the past.

A year ago general pardon and amnesty, upon specified terms, were offered to all, except certain designated classes; and it was at the same time made known that the excepted classes were still within contemplation of special clemency. During the year many availed themselves of the general provision, and many more would, only that the signs of bad faith in some led to such precautionary measures as rendered the practical process less easy and certain. During the same time, also, special pardons have been granted to individuals of the excepted classes, and no voluntary application has been denied. Thus, practically, the door has been, for a full year, open to all except such as were not in condition to make free choice—that is, such as were in custody or under constraint. It is still so open to all. But the time may come—probably will come—when public duty shall demand that it be closed, and that, in lieu, more rigorous measures than heretofore shall be adopted.

In presenting the abandonment of armed resistance to the national authority on the part of the insurgents as the only indispensable condition to ending the war on the part of the Government, I retract nothing heretofore said as to slavery. I repeat the declaration made a year ago, that "while I remain in my present position I shall not attempt to retract or modify the emancipation proclamation, nor shall I return to slavery any person who is free by the terms of that proclamation, or by any of the acts of Congress." If the people should, by whatever mode or means, make it an Executive duty to re-enslave such persons, another, and not I, must be their instrument to perform it.

In stating a single condition of peace, I mean simply to say that the war will cease on the part of the Government whenever it shall have ceased on the part of those who began it.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Table showing the aggregate votes in the States named at the Presidential elections, respectively, in 1860 and 1864.

State.	1860.	1864.
California	118,840	a 130,000
Connecticut	77,246	86,616
Delaware	16,039	18,924
Illinois	339,693	348,235
Indiana	272,143	280,645
Iowa	128,331	143,331
Kentucky	146,216	a 91,300
Maine	97,918	115,141
Maryland	92,502	72,703
Massachusetts	169,533	175,487
Michigan	154,747	162,413
Minnesota	34,799	42,534
Missouri	165,538	a 90,000
New Hampshire	65,953	69,111
New Jersey	121,125	128,680
New York	675,156	730,664
Ohio	442,441	470,745
Oregon	14,410	b 14,410
Pennsylvania	476,442	572,897
Rhode Island	19,931	22,187
Vermont	42,844	55,811
West Virginia	46,195	33,874
Wisconsin	152,180	148,513
	3,870,222	3,982,011
Kansas		17,234
Nevada		16,528
		33,762
		3,982,011
Total		4,015,773
		3,870,222
Net increase		145,551

a Nearly. b Estimated.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, Va., December 7, 1864.

Major-General SCHENCK,
Committee on Military Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: At your request, in view of the conversation which was had between us upon the necessity of reorganizing the Army, I will

endeavor to put on paper as well as I can, amid the pressure of my engagements in the field, the views which I expressed to you. Some of the difficulties to be avoided or met by reorganization are as follows:

First. The impossibility of keeping the force in the field necessary for operations to an effective standard.

Second. The want of instruction to the recruits, both officers and men, that are sent into the field, rendering them for months nearly useless.

Third. The want of any reserve force, so in case of raids or attacks upon the northern lines at Washington or Cincinnati to avoid the necessity of bringing back troops from the front to meet incursions of the enemy.

Fourth. The impossibility of getting sick and wounded men who are sent to hospitals back to their regiments.

Fifth. The want of regularity of payment, accounts, and records of the soldiers in the field.

Sixth. The great pressure upon the central offices at the War Department of the records of all the details of the administration of the regiment.

Seventh. The need of responsibility to the head of the regiment of the administration of the staff department, such as medical, pay, quartermaster, ordnance, and commissary.

Eighth. The want of accountability of the staff department, because of the change of locations and commanders of regiments, for the kind and quality of the equipment and stores furnished.

The science of war and of administration of warlike affairs, although the study of hundreds of years in Europe, is practically comparatively new in this country. It would seem to be, therefore, the part of wisdom to examine and adapt, so far as practicable, the system of organization, expedients, and devices which are found to be serviceable in countries where larger armies are permanently kept, having in view the fact that hereafter the necessities of this country will require a very much larger force than ever heretofore, because from the action of this war we have become essentially a warlike people. The arguments against standing armies which pressed upon our fathers at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, that they might be wielded by a monarch against the liberties of the people, does not now apply. The result of the late election convinces every reflecting mind that our "bayonets think," and that the sympathies, feelings, and wishes, the political desires and aspirations of the Army are in full accord with the people at home, only lighted up with a more fervid and vivid patriotism. The question only, then, is how the Army of the United States, now composed of troops of twenty different nations, and when the authority of the Union is extended over all our borders of some thirty-six States, or more, can be consolidated or nationalized as a national institution as the militia was intended by provisions of the Constitution.

The system of organization which is hereinafter crudely set forth is the result of some reflection upon the French organization, and is an attempt to adapt it to the wants of the American Army as they have pressed upon me from now nearly four years' experience in the field. The reflections of gentlemen of skill and experience will supply many details overlooked by me or not set forth in this paper. I would make the regiment the unit of organization for administration and the division the unit of organization for offensive operations. The regiment should consist of 2,400 men as the maximum, 1,800 as

a minimum, both numbers easily divisible, divided into three battalions of 800 each, consisting of companies of 100 men each, captain, and first, second, and brevet second lieutenants. Each battalion in the field should be under command of lieutenant-colonel and two majors, the whole to be commanded by a colonel. The men should be enlisted or drafted for three years, never less. To each battalion for the field there should be an adjutant and quartermaster, taken from the line of lieutenant by appointment of the colonel. The staff of the regiment should be a regimental quartermaster, commissary, adjutant, paymaster, surgeon—all with the rank of colonel [*sic*]—and assistant surgeon. To each battalion for the field should be two assistant surgeons, rank of lieutenant, a first and second, and a difference of grade between the first and second of 15 per cent. of pay; an ordnance officer, a lieutenant, who should be responsible for the arms and ordnance stores of the regiment; a chaplain, with the rank of captain. The company organization, other than herein prescribed, to be as at present. An essential requisite of this organization is that each regiment should have a home at some post, fixed by the order of the War Department, not to be changed except upon the discontinuance of the post or the disbanding of the regiment, and in case of discontinuance of the post a new home to be given to the regiment. Having a very extended frontier, where it has been and will be necessary to maintain permanent garrisons or posts, I would make each a home of a regiment, and its home battalion, as herein described, the garrison of one of those permanent posts. This post, or home, of the regiment should be under command of the colonel, who should be selected for his qualities for uprightness, as a disciplinarian, as a man of business, and as an instructor in military science. To illustrate the workings of the system which I propose I take for example Fort Warren or Fortress Monroe. That, we will say, is the home of the first regiment. One battalion garrisons the fort and can be instructed in light and heavy artillery as well as infantry. There should be the regimental hospital, there the regimental quarters, there its records, there its paymaster, there its clothing depot, and its depot of arms and equipments, and all under the command of its colonel, and for the safe-keeping and proper use of which the colonel should be made responsible. The colonel should be responsible to the bureaus at Washington for all material for his regiment save the transportation and supplies of the battalion in the field. Any divided responsibility simply allows waste. We will suppose the regiment assembled at its home. Two of its battalions are sent into the field, 1,600 strong, under command of the senior and junior lieutenant-colonels, consisting of the most experienced officers and the best drilled men. The other battalion remains at its home, which should be a school of instruction for the officers and soldiers. The records of its organization as a military body, *i. e.*, the rank of its officers, the enlistment and discharge of the men, should be kept by the adjutant; its records as an administrative body, to wit, its equipment, pay, and allowances, clothing, rations, stoppage, &c., of its officers, which should be kept by the paymaster in books of record well secured, to be forwarded to the War Office on the disbandment of the regiment.

All reports excepting field returns should be made to the regiment, and the colonel of the regiment should forward duplicates of trimonthly abstracts to the commander of the army in the field and to the War Office. Everything else of muster-rolls, pay-rolls, equipment-rolls, and other records should be at the home of the regiment.

There every person having occasion to learn the history of any soldier could at once obtain all the information. From those records the Pension Office could be guarded from frauds, the Pay Department from mistakes, and the Medical Department from imposition. The keepers of all these records of detail at the regiment would relieve the War Office of the continual pressure for information as to the personnel of the Army; an inquiry could be at once answered by referring the applicant to the regimental records. Now, then, the battalion in the field, either through service or in action, loses, say, 200 men, killed, wounded, or disabled. From the field hospital of the army those wounded and sick, as soon as they are able to be removed, should be sent to the hospital of the regiment. There the surgeon would have an interest to see that his hospital was kept as clean as possible; he would be responsible for the health of 2,400 men only, and his pride would be in the smallest number sick. Convalescents could be put to light duty in the home battalion, hardened for the exposure in the field when in the judgment of the surgeon and colonel they were fit for duty. There then would be no occasion to allow the sick officer or soldier to go home on furlough, from whence, as a rule, he rarely returns. Our present means of transportation by rail or steamer would enable us to do this with much greater facility and less expense than is the present system of transportation to general hospitals, as returning transports could take home the sick that would go to it from the regiment. Now the interest of a surgeon of a general hospital is to have as many patients as possible. He is made the commander of a post. His hospital fund depends upon the number of his inmates. His boast to his associates is the number of beds he runs. His importance is commensurate with the number of sick he has. The present system places around him every inducement known to man not to do his duty, and having adapted the means to the end we are surprised to find the result that some do not do their duty and return the sick as soon as recovered. The wonder should be that so many do their duty so well; it is a high praise of their integrity. Therefore commissions are established to examine hospitals and rout out the men who should be sent to their regiments.

At the home might be the burial place of the regiment, where those not gloriously lying on the battle-field they had ennobled with their blood might lie side by side with their comrades with whom they had stood shoulder to shoulder in life. Fewer ties are closer than the companionship of a soldier's life. Next to sleeping in the tomb of his fathers the soldier would prefer to be buried with his fellows. Upon the returns of the lieutenant-colonel of the depletion of his battalion to the minimum, 600 men, 200 men, with the proper officers, the oldest and best instructed, could be at once forwarded to the field to take the place of the disabled, and thus the force in the field be always kept up. By such means the army in the field would be continually kept full, so that if in the judgment of the War Office or the commanding general a certain army was necessary for a given result, at the moment that result was about being obtained the general would not find himself with less than half the force required for that purpose, and obliged to wait, as now, until his force is filled up with uninstructed men raised by draft, or by the worst of all possible systems, by means of bounties and substitution. To fill the home battalion recruiting should be continually going on. The recruits could then be forwarded without loss of time or loss of a man to their regiment, there to be instructed before they went into the field. By

this arrangement the expense of recruiting depots for the care of recruits and fitting them out would be saved, with their guards and machinery, as the recruit could be forwarded as soon as enlisted. Further than this, here would be a place where deserters could be sent, examined, tried, punished, or put to duty; the commander of the regiment would have both his interest and his pride enlisted in having his deserters and his absent-without-leave men brought back. If necessary to resort to a draft, then this system might obtain: Each regiment, while it should have its home, should also have its locality in a given military district, which should be expected and called upon to furnish its proportion of the Army of the United States equivalent to the regiment. Then upon the depletion of the regiment belonging to that district by the loss of the 200 men, as the supposed case, a draft could be made in that military district to fill up, without disturbing the whole country with a simultaneous draft of many thousand men.

Officers from the regiment could be sent to that district to make the draft, saving the present system of provost-marshals' depots. The paymaster there, having the accounts of the regiment always under his hand, responsible for their correctness, could always pay the soldiers promptly; the colonel, being responsible for the requisitions which he should make for this purpose and the correctness of the accounts, would be an auditing officer. The accounts to be audited immediately after each payment, and verified returns to be made to Pay Department. By such means every soldier would get his pay monthly like other workmen; would know where to send for it, if away; his wife or family would know where to get their allotment, if any, and the soldier's order on the paymaster, if it were necessary to give orders, would always be able to find an answer. And here, too, might be the savings bank of the regiment for each soldier to deposit his pay, to be drawn on his order, thus saving the loss and waste of money in the field. The chaplain should be responsible for the religious instruction of the regiment, and for the instruction of the soldiers' children at the home of the regiment. Practically in the field the chaplain is nearly useless, except as a sort of postmaster of the regiment. In saying this I by no means mean to underrate the services of the chaplain or his zeal in his duty, but speak of his opportunities to render service. The regimental quartermaster, having charge of the clothing and equipments of the regiment, making his requisitions through the colonel, would be responsible to him as well for its kind, its quality, and whether it came up to the inspection requirements of the Government, because, being at a place stated, he would be in a condition not to receive articles that were not proper in kind and quality, and being a permanent officer, dealing with a permanent body of men, he could be made responsible, which now issuing quartermasters at posts cannot practically be made, issuing to a body of men that they will never see again nor be seen by them. The regiment having a home, around it would cluster the wives of the soldiers and the disabled soldiers and there be taken care of, and each regiment would be a soldiers' home without further expense to the country. There the soldier would find schools for his children. There with the disabled soldiers and soldiers' wives manufactories of clothing and equipment for the Army could be established, and after a time the contract system might be substantially abolished.

Indeed, by means of making the regiment the unit of administrative organization, with proper and efficient officers, the Army might be a self-providing machine, so far as the provision of its equipment and

material goes, and in time of peace a portion of the soldiers might be usefully employed as workmen in such employments. The trophies of the regiment would be there; its record of its history would be there. There would be something to be proud of in the memory of its deeds and the examples set by the brave men who had composed it. This organization would also have always one-third of the force in reserve, organized to meet any raid or attack; as, if kept properly full, there would be 600 men of each regiment ready to march to a given point at a moment's notice, with instructed officers, and men more or less instructed and disciplined. There would need be then no nervousness about any attempted invasion by the enemy. The click of the telegraph would convey the order, and the railroad would concentrate an army of many thousand well-organized and instructed soldiers sooner than the invading force could march fifty miles. The expense of the nine-months' men, the six-months' men, the three-months' men, and the one-month's men that have been called out since the beginning of this war, and who have been substantially useless to the country save for the moment, would more than pay the expense of the reserve organization during the past three years. This organization should further be carried out by making each military district responsible for the equipment of the regiment, like a Congressional district, to be altered once in ten years, according to the change or increase of population. The constitutional rights of the States as regards militia might be provided for by allowing the Governors of States to appoint the officers upon the raising of the regiment; but after it is once mustered into the service of the United States, then the vacancies should be filled by appointments by the President, preferably from the ranks, upon some well-defined system of merit.

If it is objected that we are providing for a standing army which cannot be decreased, it is answered that by reducing the force from its maximum to its minimum it is decreased about one-fourth at once, leaving the organization perfect. Then, if it should be necessary at the close of the war to decrease the force still further, it might be done by disbanding the regiments in certain of the agricultural and thinly settled districts, where plenty of profitable employment can be found, leaving only those of the city districts, where recruiting would probably keep them up. But the difficulty we have found in this war so far is not in getting rid of soldiers, but of raising them, and no one need fear, it seems to me, any trouble on that account. This organization would be of the greatest service to the colored troops, and as they, I doubt not, are to be a permanency, they could at once be so organized. Specially would it fit them, for now their wives and families have no abiding place or home, and could and would be brought together in settlements on the lands about the homes of these regiments, when, as I suppose, these regiments would be located in the South. I would further have all courts-martial, except in cases of cashiering an officer or any offense punishable by death, held at the home battalion, and a judge-advocate to each division, to insure regularity of proceeding, to go in the field. This organization should be further perfected by making a brigade of three regiments, the effective field force of which would be at its maximum 4,800 men, at its minimum 3,600, the whole force of which would be 7,200 men, reckoning the reserves, or at the minimum 5,400 men. Two of these brigades in a division, the minimum strength of which would then be 7,200 men, which, with a proper proportion of artillery and cavalry, would make its strength about 10,000 men,

or if at the maximum, about 12,000 men. This division could have permanently its quartermaster's supply, ammunition, and ambulance train, and its pontoon train. The headquarters, both of brigade and division, should be permanent, and located within the geographical limits in which its command was raised, which might form military geographical departments. When it should be necessary to bring divisions together to form an army they would be at once in effective condition, and as many divisions as may be would then make an army for a given purpose. It will be seen by these means that the staff departments at Washington would be responsible for nothing but the food, ammunition, and transportation of the forces in the field. By this arrangement, also, camps of paroled prisoners might be entirely avoided, because prisoners on parole could be sent to the home of their regiment. This, also, will abolish that organization which I believe the best judgment of military men has found not adapted to the wants of our country, to wit, army corps, which indeed now are scarcely larger than the divisions herein contemplated. To effect the proposed organization now with the armies in the field it might be best to ascertain the effective strength of each regiment in each State, and to consolidate them into the effective battalions according to districts, and filling up the home battalions at once by drafts or recruitment, according to the military districts from which the consolidated regiments come.

I have thus, my dear general, sketched to you very imperfectly and crudely my idea of the organization of the Army to render it most effective. That I have omitted much of detail, and that there are many imperfections in the system proposed which would require elaboration, cannot fail to be seen. I have not dealt with the general staff organization of the Army or the general officers and their staffs, which much need reorganizing, because these require separate consideration. I have been obliged, for want of time, to dictate these observations to a phonographic writer, which of itself entails many faults of style and arrangement, but if I have succeeded in calling attention to some method of remedying the present state of things, which leaves our Army so shorn of the efficiency which the bravery of its troops and the gallantry of its officers would under proper organization give to it, I have not spent the hour devoted to this letter in vain. That something must be done is most clear, and my suggestions may at least have the effect of evoking some better scheme.

Very truly, yours,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

CIRCULAR No. 41. WAR DEPT., PROV. MAR. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, D. C., December 8, 1864.*

Reliable information has been received that a large number of evil-disposed persons, consisting of rebel sympathizers, secessionists, marauders, and other outlaws, who have collected in Canada with a view to enter the commercial cities of the North, and particularly those on the Canadian frontier, with the ostensible purpose of seeking employment, but who are, in reality, intent upon the destruction of life and property, will shortly arrive in the United States.

All officers of this Bureau are instructed to place all persons suspected to be of this class under strict surveillance, and to arrest such as evidently belong to it.

Provost-marshals will confer with the municipal authorities with a view to preventing the mischief contemplated, and will aid the civil authorities in discovering these persons and causing their arrest.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 58. } QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington City, December 8, 1864.*

1. The Government has received information that numbers of refugees lately within the limits of the British Provinces on our northern border have removed with the intention of obtaining employment at the depots of military stores for the purpose of incendiarism. The plots by which some months since many steam-boats on the Western rivers were fired and destroyed by rebel agents have now been extended, with the intent to attempt the destruction by fire of military stores, shipping, manufactories, and public and private property at various points throughout the loyal States.

2. The strictest vigilance and greatest care in guarding against incendiarism are enjoined upon all officers in charge of property of this department.

3. Officers of the Quartermaster's Department will employ, at depots where valuable stores are kept, no persons who have at any time within the last six months been living in Canada as refugees from the disloyal States or as fugitives from the draft.

4. All officers of this department will require from those whom they may employ at depots, in positions which could facilitate access to stores or store-houses, satisfactory evidence not only of loyalty, but of residence within the loyal States, in addition to the usual oath of allegiance.

5. At posts within or near the field of active operations, refugees coming from the rebel territory, upon presenting satisfactory evidence of loyalty, will be employed, if needed, but great caution must be exercised in employing such persons.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General and Brevet Major-General.

CIRCULAR No. 88. } WAR DEPT., ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, December 12, 1864.*

The attention of all chief mustering officers is invited to the within circular and circular letter.*

The records of this office attest that full reports have not been rendered, as therein required. In consequence it is hereby directed that upon receipt hereof chief mustering officers immediately prepare and forward a statement of all troops mustered out by them, or under their direction, since May 1, 1864.

After the receipt of this reports will be rendered tri-monthly (see form herewith†), on the tenth, twentieth, and last days of each month. Circular No. 40 is amended accordingly.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*See Circular No. 40, May 24, 1864, p. 401, and Circular Letter of June 23, 1864, p. 450.

† Omitted.

ACTG. ASST. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WESTERN DIVISION OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Harrisburg, December 12, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: In addition to the special inspection reports of offices of district provost-marshals and boards of enrollment, and that a clear idea may be obtained of the condition of the Bureau in this division. I have the honor to make the following report in regard to the condition of this office and of the division under my charge and also to make sundry recommendations which my short experience leads me to believe will be for the benefit of the department. The Western Division of Pennsylvania not only comprises an immense area, being five-sixths of the whole territory of the State, but from its peculiar physical and geographical features, and the nature and occupation of its inhabitants, presents greater obstacles to the provost-marshal in the execution of his duty than any other portion of the loyal States. From northeast to southwest innumerable ranges of mountains traverse the State, rendering access difficult and offering secure retreats and hiding places to deserters and delinquent drafted men. West of the western range of mountains and extending nearly to Lake Erie is a vast wilderness (nearly one-sixth of the State), covered with virgin forests of hemlock and pine. The inhabitants, living almost entirely from the proceeds of their labor as lumbermen, are ignorant and easily imposed upon by designing politicians, but are hardy, vigorous, and make good soldiers. Scarcely any roads traverse this wildnerness. The mass of the population are roving in their habits, removing from place to place as the facilities for obtaining lumber prompt. On the western edge of this wilderness is the great oil region of Pennsylvania, wonderful in its growth and migratory as to its population. Underneath almost the whole division lie immense beds of coal, the working of which gives employment to the very worst class of beings, both native and foreign, to be found in this country.

The difficulties which beset the acting assistant provost-marshal-general and his assistants in the vast and sparsely settled territory, the mountains, wilderness, oil regions, and coal mines, can readily be imagined. The headquarters of the division are at Harrisburg, the most central point as regards transportation, &c. My experience so far, however, satisfies me that ease of access is not a desideratum. From all parts of the division persons are flocking to my office on frivolous errands, which the boards of their own districts can and do decide properly. The great objection to Harrisburg is that it is the State capital. Here center all the political cliques and cabals of the State, each of which thinks the acting assistant provost-marshal-general should be its creature and obey its behests. Each of these cliques has its special pets to foster, its special enemies to overcome. It is almost impossible to obtain a clerk whose appointment does not excite the ire of some good patriot. No man has ever struggled harder than myself to steer clear of these political entanglements and do my duty to the Government without fear, favor, or affection, and I fear I may safely add that no man has succeeded in making more and more bitter enemies. I am satisfied, however, that under the present condition of political feeling (and personal feeling among politicians) that no man on the face of the earth can come here and do my duties for three months without making bitter enemies of some one of the cliques.

Another class still more annoying are the small village and local politicians, who, relying on a real or fancied influence with the leaders in this city and at Washington, expect to have all questions affecting their local interests decided to suit themselves. One small village lawyer only yesterday left me with the positive assurance that he would have me relieved immediately, because I would not alter certain orders to suit the special cases of his clients. I do not mention these things in the way of complaint—I am, I think, entirely competent to deal with these people—but to show the Provost-Marshal-General the obstacles thrown in the way of prompt and consistent execution of my duty, and also to indicate the source of and reasons for much of the opposition to officers in my position. If they cannot use us they abuse us. I do not know that this condition of things would be changed for the better by removing the office of the acting assistant provost-marshal-general to another place. In fact, though that office could be removed without detriment to the service, the offices of superintendent of volunteer recruiting service and chief mustering and disbursing officer could not, and as the same officer is head of all these offices a removal would in the main be detrimental. My offices are all contained in a large three-story and attic building. The ground floor, large front room, is the U. S. mustering office; the back room, same floor, was intended for disbursing office, but finding it more of importance to have the post adjutant and post-provost-marshal near me than the disbursing officer, I removed the latter to the office rented in another building by the quartermaster for the former, and vice versa. On the second floor is my own office and the offices of adjutant volunteer recruiting service. The remainder of the building (except one attic room used by quartermaster of volunteer recruiting service) is occupied by offices of acting assistant provost-marshal-general. The whole building is rented at $125 per month, paid by Provost-Marshal-General's Bureau. (See letter dated Provost-Marshal-General's Office, September 29, 1864.) Contracts have been forwarded. The office hours in all offices under my charge are from 9 a. m. to 5.30 p. m., with interval of one hour and a half for dinner. The number of working hours is increased whenever necessary at the discretion of the officers in charge. The number of clerks employed is as follows: In office of acting assistant provost-marshal-general, two at $125 per month, seven at $100, three at $75, one messenger at $30. In office of superintendent of volunteer recruiting service, one at $100, one at $90, five at $75, an assistant surgeon with pay as such, and one agent and watchman in Camp Curtin at $60 per month. In mustering office, one at $100 per month, ten at $75, and in disbursing office three at $100. All authorized by the Provost-Marshal-General. The number in the mustering office will be diminished as soon as all the rolls and work of the last rush of volunteers shall have been completed. The number in office of acting assistant provost-marshal-general will have to be increased to enable me to systematize the office and put it in complete working order.

On taking charge of the office I found but little system. There are no letter and indorsement books properly so called. Copies of letters and indorsements sent were made by hand press in a book without index or means of finding anything. Copies of all orders and circulars issued from this office are made in the same way. The accounts of the department had been shamefully neglected by the clerks in charge. Scarcely one of the provost-marshals but have numerous outstanding debts, and on my assuming charge numbers of accounts

were found in the office which had laid there neglected for, in some instances, quite a year.

I have been constantly at work remodeling and systematizing my office. This could not be done suddenly, first, because the current business of the office was too great and continuous to admit of risking loss of time by experiments; second, because officers and clerks had got into the habit of doing their work in a certain way; third, because the books, &c., required could not at once be got ready, and fourth, because ignorant myself of the duties, I wished to make no alterations or innovations which more experience would show to be bad. The accounts in office have been got into shape and sent to Provost-Marshal-General. Many of these have been paid. The duties have been divided into various branches or heads and distributed. Letter and indorsement books have been ordered, and on January 1 I shall begin to work my office on an entirely different system. I respectfully invite the attention of the Provost-Marshal-General to the fact that though in charge of one of the largest and the most difficult to manage of all the divisions, I have a smaller staff than any other acting assistant provost-marshal-general. I have now in my office but two officers, Captain Scheffler, acting assistant adjutant-general, who has general charge, and Lieutenant Montooth, in charge of books, reports, returns, &c. I desire if possible, in addition to the above, one officer to take especial charge of quotas and credits and another as inspector. It is a great drawback to the efficiency and promptness in performing duty on the part not only of the acting assisting provost-marshal-general, but of the district provost-marshals, that no uniform system of books and reports has been adopted. I have had some difficulty with district provost-marshals. Some of them had begun to look upon the acting assistant provost-marshal-general as merely a convenient vehicle for the transmittal of their correspondence to the Provost-Marshal-General. Their ideas are being improved. Relying upon their political power some few are still disposed to be refractory, but with the assistance of the Provost-Marshal-General I doubt not I will be able to reduce them to perfect working order in a few months, and in furtherance of this object I respectfully request that any communication addressed by any district provost-marshal under my charge direct to Provost-Marshal-General be returned to him without further action than a reprimand. This is necessary to discipline. It is proper to say in this connection that the district provost-marshals of Western Division are generally capable and faithful officers, well disposed to do their duty to the best of their ability. Their errors and negligence proceed in the main from ignorance, which, in citizens commencing without previous knowledge or instruction, is very excusable. I respectfully recommend that the following books be kept by each provost-marshal:

One letter book, letters received; one letter book, letters sent; one indorsement book; one account book, dr. and cr. for each creditor; one roll book of drafted men entered by sub-districts; one muster and descriptive book of drafted men mustered in; one muster and descriptive book of drafted substitutes mustered in; one muster and descriptive book of drafted volunteers mustered in; one book of credits by Nos. from A, one book of credits by names from B, one book of quotas or credits from C—forwarded to Provost-Marshal-General December 8, 1864; one book of exemptions; one record of deserters after muster; one record of delinquent drafted men, and the books now prescribed for surgeons.

The roll book of drafted men is a simple list of the names as they come from the wheel, with the date of report of each man and final disposition. If accepted, he will be found under his proper number in the muster and descriptive book of drafted men; if exempted, in book of exemption; if he does not report, in record of delinquent drafted men. No proper record of deserters is now kept. Most of the provost-marshals have a large book in which names of deserters are registered, but they are the names of the deserters reported from the Provost-Marshal-General's Office. Their own deserters are dropped and no record made. The forms A, B, and C were got up by Captain Scheffler, acting assistant adjutant-general, and forwarded December 8, with my approval. At the present time should a delinquent drafted man be arrested, and afterward exempted by the Board of Enrollment, the party arresting can receive no reward or consideration. The expense of making the arrest and the uncertainty of reward render persons indifferent about the arrest of this class of delinquents. I recommend a regulation authorizing the refunding of actual and reasonable expenses of men who arrest delinquent drafted men subsequently exempted by the Board.

On the 7th instant I had the honor to call your attention to difficulties growing out of the enlistment of substitutes for drafted men by regular recruiting officers. I respectfully recommend that an order be issued confining the acceptance of substitutes for drafted men to the boards of the districts in which the principals are drafted. I also repeat my recommendation that substitutes should be enlisted only in the Regular Army, and by the provost-marshal of the district in which the principal is enrolled; that they be sent to draft rendezvous and thence assigned to regular regiments by the Adjutant-General. I would also call your attention to section 5, act approved February 24, 1864, which provides—

> That if such substitute is not liable to draft the person furnishing him shall be exempt from draft during the time for which such substitute is not liable to draft, not exceeding the term for which he was drafted.

Therefore, if a principal being drafted puts into the regular service a substitute for three years, he, the principal, having been drafted for only one year, is exempt by such substitute for only one year. This argues that Congress did not contemplate the enlistment of substitutes for drafted men into the regular service, or by other officers than the district provost-marshals, and further satisfies me that the enlistment by regular recruiting officers of substitutes for drafted men is an assumption not warranted by law or regulation. It is now much easier to get indifferent substitutes into service through regular recruiting officers than through boards of enrollment, and though the principals are warranted that such substitutes exempt them for but one year, they prefer putting them in this way. They have a hope that Congress will revise section 5 and allow them the benefit of their three-years' substitutes. A large number of cases have occurred requiring, I think, a special regulation or order. The moment a man learns that he is drafted he runs off to another county and enlists, securing the large bounty. The man is really a deserter. The question is continually presented, Where should this man be credited? He is claimed by the sub-district from which drafted on the ground that being enrolled and belonging to that sub-district it is entitled to the benefit of his service; that the sub-district paying the local bounty is obliged to know before payment of such bounty that

the man is not a deserter from draft elsewhere. The sub-district which has paid the bounty claims him on the ground that he was mustered by a U. S. mustering officer and credited to it before they paid the bounty; that they can have no means of knowing whether or not the man is drafted elsewhere except his affidavit, which is generally taken that he is not so drafted. The difficulty comes from attempting to raise men by volunteering and draft at the same time. My opinion is that the man being in service, having been mustered by U. S. mustering officer, and received local bounty, his credit to the place paying the bounty should hold good; that the moment his term of volunteer service has expired he should be arrested as a deserter from the draft, assigned to a regiment to serve out the full year for which drafted, and credited to the sub-district in which he was originally enrolled. A complete list of names of these men should be forwarded by Provost-Marshal-General to the Adjutant-General, that they may be arrested and assigned as recommended. I further recommend most earnestly that all volunteers be required to credit themselves to the districts in which they are enrolled. I have argued this question so frequently and urgently in my communications to the department that it is unnecessary here to repeat the manifest reasons for this change. It will be opposed by rich districts of course. I respectfully call your attention to the rapid increase in Pennsylvania of non-combatant sects. The Quakers, Dunkards, and Mennonites are having more than a revival. Section 17, act approved February 24, 1864, allows these men when drafted to be exempted on payment of $300. In the first place, this sum is too little. The ordinary local bounties to volunteers are $500, the United States paying $100 more for one-year's men. Substitutes receive from $700 to $1,200. The proviso in section 17 avails nothing. A man who is coward enough to change his religion to keep out of service is not likely to have been anything but uniformly and consistently a coward. I respectfully recommend that section 17 be changed, and that these men be assigned to duty as teamsters, laborers, in any position of hard service but no danger—the money clause being entirely abrogated. I respectfully recommend that section 14, act approved February 24, 1864, be rescinded. One place for examination of drafted men is sufficient for each district, however large. The provost-marshal and Board are required at headquarters all the time and cannot leave for a day without detriment to the service and injury and delay to the people.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHARD I. DODGE,

Major Twelfth U. S. Infty., Actg. Asst. Prov. Mar. Gen.

INDIANAPOLIS, *December 13, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War:

I am willing to undertake the raising of one or two regiments of veterans for Hancock's corps if they can be recruited and organized as other regiments have been in this State, and am of opinion that the corps can be raised much quicker in this way than by the plan proposed.

O. P. MORTON,

Governor.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *December 13, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I arrived here to-day from Lexington. Recruiting has been almost suspended, owing to the presence of so many guerrilla bands, and detachments sufficiently large could not be obtained to send through the infested districts, as most of the troops have been sent into Tennessee. Major McBride, stationed at Paducah, recently recruited at Cairo some 400 negroes. They were escaped negroes from this State. Not one of them had been enrolled in Illinois. The assistant adjutant-general at Springfield, Ill., forbid their being taken to Paducah, although he ought to have known that they could have been credited to Illinois, and that Governor Yates would have no objections to their being enlisted. I desire authority to send recruiting officers to Southern Illinois, where, it is believed, 1,000 such men can be obtained.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., December 14, 1864.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: In accordance with your verbal instructions, communicated to me some days since, I have the honor to report on the comparative cost of putting men into service by volunteering and drafting under the laws governing during the past year:

COST OF VOLUNTEERING.

The expense of raising the 402,487 volunteers who were mustered between November 1, 1863, and October 31, 1864, for the term of one, two, and three years, amounts to $98,483,649, as follows:

Pay of bounty, including installments already paid and those to become due	$95,907,400
Collecting, drilling, and organizing volunteers	2,576,249
Total	$98,483,649

Which gives an average expense of $244.69 per man.

COST OF DRAFTING.

Amount of expenses, enrollment and draft, from November 1, 1863, to October 31, 1864	$3,534,523.49
Add amount paid by Pay Department U. S. Army—	
To 193 provost-marshals for one year, at $129.50 per month	299,922.00
To 193 commissioners for one year, at $112.83 per month	261,314.28
To 193 surgeons for one year, at $112.83 per month	261,314.28
Total	4,357,074.05

Number of persons obtained by draft during the above period, 78,084. Average cost of each, $55.84.

During the same period 50,628 drafted persons paid commutation money. The expense of enrolling, drafting, transporting, and examining these men was just the same as it would have been if they had gone into service instead of paying commutation. Considering this fact, the average cost of putting a man into service by draft will be $33.86. In this statement the entire expense of the provost-marshals' establishments in the different States and districts and at headquarters in Washington, including the pay of the members of boards of

enrollment and their employés, is embraced in the expense of drafting, which makes the statement rather unfair toward that mode, because these same officers and employés have mainly conducted the volunteer recruiting service, the expense of which has thereby been greatly reduced. They have also secured the arrest of 39,395 deserters during the year, who are not included in the statement of men raised by draft, though the expense attending the arrests are included in cost of raising men by draft.

The bulk of the expense in raising men by draft is incurred in making the enrollment. If the laws were amended so as to require every male resident over eighteen years of age to present himself to the Board of Enrollment to be enrolled if liable, or to receive a certificate if not liable, a reduction of about two-thirds would be secured in the expense of raising men by draft, making the cost about $12 or $15 per man. Such an amendment of the law is desirable on other accounts, and I see no good reason why it should not be adopted.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, December 14, 1864.

Governor MORTON,
Indianapolis:

The troops for the First (Hancock's) Corps will be raised in accordance with the orders and regulations heretofore published on that subject. To make changes for individual cases would seriously prejudice the service. The Department will gladly accept for general service any number of regiments of volunteers you may be disposed to raise in accordance with the general regulations, placing them in such other corps as will best promote the service.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, December 16, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: For your further information concerning hostile enterprises organizing in Canada, I have the honor to transmit herewith dispatch No. 118 of our vice-consul-general at Montreal, which I will thank you to return after availing of its contents.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

No. 118.] U. S. CONSULATE-GENERAL,
BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES,
Montreal, December 10, 1864.

Hon. W. H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I have recently had communicated to me, by a party who assumes to have been in association with the rebels at Toronto, the following statements:

This party, whose name is E. T. Sullivan, says there are a great

number of rebels at the present time at Toronto. They are assembled there because it is a good point from which to make their observations and attacks on any locality on the frontier of the United States.

There are $3,000,000 on deposit in Toronto which is controlled by certain agents appointed by the rebel Government. The board of a large number of refugees is paid by these agents, and where any expedition is started off the transportation of the parties connected with it is furnished by these agents. Among the number now in Toronto are several whom this Sullivan represents as being concerned in the attempt recently made in New York to burn the hotels and shipping in that city. Parties of five or six are sent to the United States and directed to hire themselves out in different localities, in any kind of employment they can obtain, and while so employed to procure all the information of the neighborhood possible, of the people, their character, standing, and property, and whether favorable or unfavorable to the Government of the United States. They are directed to set fire to any property to which they can get access without being discovered; to steal, to find out family secrets, and to do any and everything they can to injure the people and property of the loyal States. Every kind of instrument or invention calculated to destroy vessels, steam-boats, or buildings is manufactured by the rebels here and carried into the United States, and by their secret agents applied, if possible, to the purpose for which it was designed. Mr. Sullivan stated to me that he saw a torpedo invented to throw in the coal bin of a steam-boat. It resembled so exactly a piece of coal that no one would detect it, and it would be shoveled up thence into the fire, and thus destroy the boilers and, of course, the boat. Every one of these agents, when they go into the United States, have a Canadian passport certifying that they are British subjects domiciled in these Provinces. The Canadian Government have authorized certain parties living in different sections of the upper and lower Provinces to issue passports, signed by the secretary of state and the Governor-General. These parties issue these passports at a percentage, and are not, perhaps, very scrupulous as to the nationality of the men who apply for one. I am, however, informed that some of these rebels are provided with passports, and that men born in the Southern States pass to and fro from Canada and the United States as British subjects, protected by the passports of this Government.

That the information I have received is in its main features reliable and that it is really of serious importance I can scarcely doubt, and I have the honor to inclose a copy of a communication from Lieut. Col. B. H. Hill, dated Detroit, December 5, 1864, in which the information of a large collection of rebels at Toronto is confirmed by intelligence received by Colonel Hill, and that the colonel apprehends that some desperate attempts will be made to attack Detroit as soon as the ice is formed in the river.

I have communicated a copy of Colonel Hill's letter to the Government of Canada, and have asked that the suggestions of the provost-marshal-general be favorably received and acted upon.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. THURSTON,

U. S. Vice-Consul-General, British North American Provinces.

[Sub-inclosure.]

Copy of a communication received from Lieut. Col. B. H. Hill, U. S. Army, acting assistant provost-marshal-general, dated Detroit, Mich., December 5, 1864.

I presume there is very little doubt that a great deal of trouble will be occasioned by the rebels in Canada this winter. It is reported to me that the number has been largely increased of late by the disbandment in Kentucky of a rebel regiment, with directions for the officers and men to find their way to Canada.

I have the information from several sources that their numbers are so large that as soon as the ice forms in Detroit River a large force will cross the river in three parties with a view to plunder and destroy the city. I have no doubt but some such plot is now maturing. The depredations already committed from Canada by rebels harbored there have been patiently borne by the people in the expectation that the Canadian authorities would adopt measures to prevent a recurrence of them. If, however, there should be a raid on this city from Windsor there is no doubt but that the citizens will retaliate, and to avoid such a state of things I see no other way than for the Canadian authorities to station a military force along on this frontier of sufficient strength to check any outrages that the rebels may design to commit.

Signed, &c.

CIRCULAR No. 3.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Washington, D. C., December 17, 1864.

The following instructions will govern officers recruiting for the First Corps:

Captains will be required to secure at least forty veterans.

First lieutenants will be required to secure at least twenty-five veterans.

Second lieutenants will be required to secure at least twenty veterans.

The required number being secured, officers will not relax their efforts, but will continue their exertions to get men until ordered to join their commands.

Field officers will superintend and assist company officers in procuring men. The result of the labors of officers on this duty will have great weight in determining their claims in the final arrangement of officers.

All enlistments are to be perfected in this city, unless special orders emanating from the War Department or these headquarters are given to the contrary. In accordance with the tenor of the last paragraph of Circular 86, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, December 1, 1864, if the Governor of a State applies for the officers appointed in this corps from such State, to be designated as recruiting officers for the corps in that State, it may enable such officers to complete the enlistments in the State. Should any such applications be made, the officers requested to be detailed will be duly notified and instructed in the matter.

Unless specially authorized as above to enlist in the State, officers must forward their men to the Soldiers' Rest in this city. They can be assembled in small squads in any draft rendezvous, where they

vill be provided for—special instructions to this effect having been ssued to superintendents of recruiting service. Such as are proper ubjects for enlistment may be forwarded to Washington singly or n small squads. Free transportation will be provided by any pro- ost-marshal. In order that the officer sending the men may receive roper credit he should forward a statement of the number sent at ach time, giving the names in full, to the commissary of musters, First Corps, and obtain also from the provost-marshal a statement of he number of men for whom he has provided transportation on said fficer's request.

Veterans may be enlisted in the First Corps as substitutes for nrolled men, and principals will be exempt from draft during the eriod of draft; but such substitutes will not receive the Government ounty. Representative recruits, however, will receive the bounty.

Each provost-marshal has been provided with a number of large osters, setting forth the inducement to enlist in the corps, and giving variety of information. These posters should be conspicuously lisplayed in the provost-marshal's office or other suitable place.

The legitimate and necessary expense of officers on this duty will e refunded to them when mustered in, on the presentation of proper ouchers. Traveling expenses will not be allowed when transporta- ion can be procured from the provost-marshal's department.

Men sent to draft rendezvous before enlistment should not be placed in close confinement. They should not be placed under any uch restraint. Weekly reports, made out on the last day of the week, will be sent to the adjutant-general at these headquarters, giving the number of veterans secured since last report, the disposi- ion made of them, and mentioning any obstacles to success, especially uch as may arise from neglect on the part of officers intrusted with ny duty in connection with the organization of this corps.

By order of Major-General Hancock:

FINLEY ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 301. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, December 19, 1864.*

Every officer and soldier capable of duty is wanted in the field; and if not on duty, they are ordered to their respective organizations.

All provost-marshals and boards of enrollment are instructed to employ the most diligent exertions in forwarding soldiers to the front, and arresting deserters, shirkers, and all fit for duty who are absent without proper authority.

Surgeons in charge of hospitals are directed to send forward all who are fit for service, taking care, however, not to expose any who are unfit.

Recruiting officers are enjoined to diligence, and those who are found guilty of neglect or useless the Adjutant-General is directed to recall immediately and send to their commands.

Every effort must be put forth to fill up the ranks, strengthen the armies, and aid the patriotic and gallant troops now smiting the reeling enemy with victorious blows.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFF WILMINGTON, *December 20, 1864.*

WENDELL PHILLIPS, Esq.:

MY DEAR SIR: That you have so much of good in your opinion of me is a source of exquisite gratification. I am indeed misunderstood, taking your report as a basis. I foresaw, or thought I did, that this war before it is done is to be pushed to the bitterest extremity; that another draft would be necessary, which must be a reality; that some means must be taken to bring the country up to severe measures; that confiscation in fee must be resorted to in order to relieve ourselves from the burden of bounties, which are frightfully exhausting our towns and counties and therefore the country. A taxation burdensome is not less so because it is local. A debt that is crushing is not lightened by the fact that every man's property may be taken on execution to pay it, as our county and town debts may be collected. Indeed, I look upon this immense accumulation of local debt as one of the most alarming facts in our future, to be met by direct taxation, borrowed at a rate of interest which cannot be diminished, as can a national debt, by sinking funds and consolidations, as the credit of the Nation grows stronger, because these sums raised by cities and towns were borrowed when their credit was undoubted. The future will show a struggle (the next great one on this continent) to get rid of the burden. You will say the debt is held by men of wealth as an investment, and that the whole community will be interested in maintaining it. But look around you. The men of wealth owned the turnpike roads and toll bridges. The whole wealth of the State was interested in keeping the system up, as it was one of the favorite investments of fifty years ago, but as soon as the voter found it more profitable to vote himself a free bridge, or to build a common road as good as the turnpike, free bridges were the order of the day and turnpikes were discontinued. Millions were lost or sunk—another form of repudiation. Mark, I am too radical by far to complain of this. I only accept the fact, and profit by it. Again, as soon as your local taxation upon the income to pay the interest of these debts (and the voter, if he does not repudiate, will take care that the taxation to meet the interest of the debt shall come on the incomes) approximates to a respectable portion of the income derivable from them, then the men of wealth will not hold them, or at a depreciated value only, which would be of itself the fruitful parent of repudiation. Further, the vote by which the Government has been sustained can be easily changed, and would have been if the leaders of the Democracy had as much brains as could be put in a filbert, and can and will be now before your constitutional amendment can be acted on by the people, if you do not take care. Still more, the necessary harsh measures toward the South must be justified by the judgments of the minority, as well as to the rest of mankind, if they are to be carried out without overwhelming the Government. Let us see what is proposed to be done: There are at the South but two kinds of property—lands and slaves. We have taken the last, and propose to take the first. Now, then, to justify ourselves to the world; to take away all causes of complaint by the patriotic men—and there are such in the minority; to secure the very object you and your radical friends are desiring, the confiscation of slave property; to relieve ourselves from burdens too grievous to be borne; to fill up our armies by a volunteer process, with bounties which would only be payable in the lands of the South when the soldier had earned them; to prevent the very evil that you think

I desire to bring on, to wit, a compromise; to put an end to the amnesty proclamation, which, being without limit, paralyzes all confiscation; to unite the North, to divide the South, and to justify ourselves to the severe action of the confiscation and a relinquishment of the dominant men of the South, and to make certain that with the forfeiture of all their property by rejection of a proffered amnesty, which could never be recalled, and thus the emancipation of the slaves secured beyond all chance of being again put in issue; to make a case for the Supreme Court to stand upon to decide its validity on a not debatable ground, I propose—what?

An offer of amnesty and pardon so full, so fair, so just, except to ourselves, that all the world would cry out "Shame!" if it were not accepted, and its rejection would bury the present organization so deep as to be beyond the peradventure of a resurrection, with, to them, no objectionable word in it. This, I know, would not be accepted, because "*Quem Deus vult perdere prius dementat.*" In no event would the leaders have come into it. They will, in the event of our success, go to Mexico. They would do so in case of amnesty. You never will get one of them. Now, therefore, to gain this point, to make it certain hereafter no charge should be justly made that the radicals, of whom I hold myself a representative, were not willing to deal liberally and fairly with the South, I swallowed the abuse poured out so freely, submitted to the obloquy so lavishly bestowed by my Southern brethren, forgot the epithets of brute, beast, tyrant, thief, robber, showered down in such delightful profusion, and made the offer only, as it seems, to be misunderstood by those who should have known me better. "Could ye not watch with me one hour?" Mark this, although it is perilous to predict: This offer, not made by us and rejected by them, when made by them will not be rejected by us. Let them, after a few more victories, come to us and say, "We will come back into the Union upon the old basis and submit to the laws," and your Congress will receive them, as we did Western Virginia and Eastern Virginia, without any guaranty on the subject of slavery. When they make it I will not agree to it, but you will need all your eloquence and I all the firmness I can muster to prevent its acceptance. The Nation tired of war; a specious offer looking to peace; 25,000 voters in three great States able to change the result of the late Presidential election; my word for it, when that is made by them you will wish that it had been earlier made by us and rejected by them, so as to have passed beyond the pale of negotiation. Look at your Congress and your President! Two committees on the subject of reconstruction and receiving back loyal(?) States, and none on confiscation. An amnesty proclamation as full as anything I proposed indefinitely open. A confiscation bill emasculated by resolution. A loyal Virginia Legislature electing two Senators of the United States by a vote of nine to six, neither of whom is pledged to emancipation. A single disaster or a single victory, as did Atlanta, may turn your majority. Verily, is there no danger, not to be stayed by the Supreme Court, for did not Chase fail you in Ohio, and was not the girl Margaret sent back? Judas betrayed his Master, Peter denied Him in the hour of danger, but Paul, the lawyer, one of the persecutors, stood firm in bonds before Cæsar, although to gain his point he complimented the people of Athens for being in all things very religious, which piece of diplomacy was so little comprehended by his translators as to render the phrase "too superstitious." The future will tell

who is true to the country and to freedom, and to that test we must leave it.

Thanks for your frank kindness, and forgive this rambling note.

Yours, truly,

BENJ. F. BUTLER.

P. S.—Excuse the manifold letter writer, but I am at sea.

B.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 302. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, December 21, 1864.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

(Calling for 300,000 volunteers.)

Whereas, by the act approved July 4, 1864, entitled "An act further to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," it is provided that the President of the United States may, "at his discretion, at any time hereafter, call for any number of men, as volunteers, for the respective terms of one, two, and three years, for military service," and "that in case the quota, or any part thereof, of any town, township, ward of a city, precinct, or election district, or of any county not so subdivided, shall not be filled within the space of fifty days after such call, then the President shall immediately order a draft for one year to fill such quota, or any part thereof which may be unfilled;"

And whereas, by the credits allowed in accordance with the act of Congress on the call for five hundred thousand men, made July 18th, 1864, the number of men to be obtained under that call was reduced to two hundred and eighty thousand:

And whereas, the operations of the enemy in certain States have rendered it impracticable to procure from them their full quotas of troops under said call:

And whereas, from the foregoing causes, but two hundred and forty thousand men have been put into the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps under the said call of July 18, 1864, leaving a deficiency on that call of two hundred and sixty thousand (260,000):

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, in order to supply the aforesaid deficiency, and to provide for casualties in the military and naval service of the United States, do issue this my call for three hundred thousand (300,000) volunteers, to serve for one, two, or three years. The quotas of the States, districts, and sub-districts, under this call, will be assigned by the War Department, through the Bureau of the Provost-Marshal-General of the United States; and, "in case the quota, or any part thereof, of any town, township, ward of a city, precinct, or election district, or of any county not so subdivided, shall not be filled" before the fifteenth day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, then a draft shall be made to fill such quota, or any part thereof, under this call, which may be unfilled on said fifteenth day of February, 1865.*

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

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*Under this call the quotas and credits were as follows, the first number indicating the quota and the second the number of men furnished: Maine, 8,389; 6,926. New Hampshire, 2,072; 1,304. Vermont, 1,832; 1,550. Massachusetts, 1,306; 3,929. Rhode Island, 1,459; 1,563. Connecticut (no quota); 1,325. New York, 61,076; 34,183. New Jersey, 11,695; 11,268. Pennsylvania, 46,437; 30,817. Delaware, 988; 411. Maryland, 9,142; 4,941. District of Columbia, 2,223; 822. West Virginia, 4,431; 2,537. Kentucky, 10,481; 7,603. Ohio, 26,027; 24,567. Michigan, 10,026; 7,842. Indiana, 22,582; 23,214. Illinois, 32,902; 28,318. Missouri, 13,984; 4,207. Wisconsin, 12,356; 9,921. Iowa (no quota); 854. Minnesota, 3,636; 2,769. Kansas, 1,222; 881. Making a grand total of 211,752 men furnished. Of these there were for one year, 151,863; two years, 5,110; three years, 54,967; four years, 312.

Done at the city of Washington this nineteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

[L. S.] ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DETROIT, *December 21, 1864.*

Hon. W. H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State:

I have just received the following dispatch from the manager of the Great Western Railway:

TORONTO, *December 21, 1864.*

H. H. EMMONS.
G. V. N. LATHROP.
ALFRED RUSSELL:

The adoption of the passport system has this morning been put into operation with all the rigor possible. After the universal condemnation in Canada of Coursal and Lamonthe, the prompt action of our Government, and the great efforts the railway authorities have put forth to meet the best wishes of your Government, the actual adoption of this order is deeply to be regretted. Public feeling, as you witnessed, has entirely changed, and sympathy was being extended in such a manner as to gratify your most ardent wishes. If it be an object to secure their continuance, I am satisfied it would be the policy of your Government to cancel the passport system instanter. If that were promptly done, I am of opinion the good feeling and cordiality which showed itself so prominently when you were here would be greatly augmented. Surely it would be most unwise not to take advantage of the opportunity that has so timely presented itself. Please say what you do.

THOMAS SWINYARD.

I fully concur with the views of Mr. Swinyard, and so do prominent gentlemen here generally.

I have just returned from Montreal. There is a total revolution of opinion in all Canada, caused by Coursal's judgment. The Canadian authorities will reimburse the banks and Government railway managers, and people are adopting a series of measures which will result in security for the future.

ALFRED RUSSELL,
U. S. District Attorney.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, December 21, 1864.

His Excellency A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania

SIR: The Secretary of War has referred to me Your Excellency's letter of the 19th instant,* and directs me to say that the only portion which appears to require answer is your statement that many officers of the military service in Pennsylvania "have been appointed under the influence of persons not connected with either the National or State Government, and not by the impartial choice of the head of the proper department." The Secretary is not aware of any such facts

* Omitted.

as are stated in this paragraph of your letter, and requests that you will have the goodness to name any officers who have been so appointed, and also that you will inform this Department who among those officers have failed to co-operate with the State authorities in promoting the public service.

The Secretary of War has always desired that in every State harmony and concert of action should exist between the Federal and State officers, and will be glad to remove any just ground of complaint. but it must be obvious to you that he can apply the remedy only when he is informed of the specific facts, and who are the persons referred to as obnoxious to the State Executive.

I am, with great respect, Your Excellency's obedient servant,

C. A. DANA,
Assistant Secretary of War.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, December 23, 1864.

Maj. Gen. M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: For the purpose of securing proper checks and improving the transportation service, I have prepared and herewith transmit some blank transportation orders designed for uniform use throughout the country, and also some instructions pertaining thereto, which I respectfully request may be adopted. At present, as you are aware, the forms are almost as various and numerous as are the officers issuing transportation—some good, some bad. I see no reason, if approved by the Secretary of War, why one form could not be adopted for the entire service, including the Quartermaster's, Adjutant-General's, and Provost-Marshal's Departments. In order, however, to designate the three branches of service, I have printed, as you will observe, across the face of the order to be used by the Adjutant-General's Office, "Adjutant-General, recruiting service," and across those used by the Provost-Marshal's Department the words, "Provost-Marshal." In printing these I also propose to have a different coloring, so that, although in all other respects they are the same used by the Quartermaster's Department and will all be of the same series of numbers, they can be instantly distinguished. I also present herewith a form for a free transportation order, to be used on boats owned or chartered, or railroads operated, by the Government. The instructions accompanying these orders will of themselves fully explain their use and the ends I desire to accomplish thereby. I feel confident that if a prompt examination can be had of transportation returns under the proposed plan there will be little difficulty in speedily detecting any wrongs, accidental or intentional, which may occur at any point in the country, and that it will result in a large saving to the Government. The principal point of difficulty in my mind has been the instruction requiring transportation orders to be issued to each road passed over. This, as you will perceive, will add somewhat to the labor of the officer furnishing transportation, as he will be required, supposing three roads are to be traveled, to furnish three transportation orders in place of one, that one being exchanged at the railroad office for coupon tickets. This labor, however, will be diminished if, in accordance with instructions, but a single order

r set of orders are given to all persons being transported to a single oint. But even supposing it increases at a few important points the abor to the extent of an additional clerk, I am confident the additional xpense would be saved many times over in a single week by the roposed change. As an example of the wrong constantly recurring, inclose copy of a letter recently received from Captain Lewis, assist- nt quartermaster, at Cincinnati, on this subject.* It seldom happens hat when any number of men are ordered to move all will go, or, when he distance is long, some are not left by the way. Experience in the West shows the average percentage not moved in such cases to be arge—say from 5 to 10 per cent.; yet under the present practice the Government is liable to pay for all ordered to move, instead of all ctually transported. To correct this evil the plan now suggested vas adopted at Saint Louis more than two years ago and has been ound to operate well in all respects. It is my design, as soon as eisure from current business of the office will permit, to prepare an bstract or copy of everything in the regulations, orders of the War Department, Quartermaster-General's orders, and decisions bearing pon the subject of transportation, which may afford useful informa- ion to quartermasters, and also to prepare some uniform blanks and egulations in regard to freight transportation. As it will, however, equire some little time to get all the necessary information, I think t desirable that the orders and rules for passenger transportation hould be issued as early as consistent. In connection with the papers erewith transmitted, I inclose a report from General McCallum, eneral manager of military railroads, upon a letter of Capt. J. V. Lewis, assistant quartermaster, which I some [time] since referred to im, requesting his views thereon.* It will be seen from the general's eply that we both agree as to the extent of the evil and the importance f a remedy, and that we agree in most points in regard to the remedy o be applied, the general's plan being more extensive and expensive han mine. If the present war were to continue for years on as broad a scale, it might be better to incur larger expenditures in this depart- nent. Having had my attention more particularly called to other letails, and having had two years' experience, on a smaller scale, of he plan substantially as proposed by me, induces me to give it pref- erence over that of General McCallum in points wherein we differ.

Very respectfully,

LEWIS B. PARSONS,

Colonel, in Charge Fourth Div., Quartermaster-General's Office.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 62. } QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, D. C., December 23, 1864.*

The following rules for the transaction of the business of this office, having been approved by the Secretary of War, are published for the information and government of all concerned:

I. The titles of the several divisions established in the office of the Quartermaster-General, under the act of July 4, 1864, chapter 253, to provide for the better organization of the Quartermaster's Department and distribution of duties among the officers placed in charge of said divisions, are announced as follows:

* Not found.

First, division of supply of public animals; Second, division of clothing and equipage; Third, division of ocean and lake transportation; Fourth, division of rail and river transportation; Fifth, division of regular supplies of the Quartermaster's Department; Sixth, division of barracks and quarters; Seventh, division of military trains and incidental allowances; Eighth, division of inspection; Ninth, division of records and correspondence.

II. The heads of the several divisions above mentioned shall, under the direction of the Quartermaster-General, from time to time advertise for proposals for the supplies necessary for the movements and operations of the several armies, posts, &c., as prescribed by section 2 of the act referred to, and shall determine where the bids or proposals shall be opened, the contracts awarded and executed, and payments made.

III. The heads of the several divisions, under the direction of the Quartermaster-General, shall have charge of all claims presented to the Quartermaster-General for supplies and services furnished to or for their respective divisions.

IV. The head of the division of supply of public animals shall have charge of the purchase, procurement, and disposition of horses and mules for cavalry, artillery, wagon and ambulance trains, and all other purposes for which horses or mules may be procured for the armies of the United States.

The head of the division of clothing and equipage shall have charge of the purchase, procurement, issue, and disposition of cloth and clothing, knapsacks, camp and garrison equipage, and all accouterments of the soldier which are provided by the Quartermaster's Department, and shall have charge of the examination and analysis of the property accounts of officers making and rendering returns for clothing, camp and garrison equipage, to the office of the Quartermaster-General, and of the transmission of the same to the proper accounting officer of the Treasury.

The head of the division of ocean and lake transportation shall have charge of the purchase, charter, hire, and maintenance of all vessels to be used in the transportation of the Army, and of prisoners of war and of their supplies on the ocean, and the bays and sounds connected therewith, and upon the northern and northwestern lakes, including all vessels propelled by steam or otherwise, owned or employed by the War Department, excepting river steam vessels and barges upon the Western rivers.

The head of the division of rail and river transportation shall have charge of the purchase, charter, hire, maintenance, and procurement of all transportation for the Army, and its supplies by land and upon the Western rivers (other than transportation by animal power in the field, and at camps, garrisons, posts, depots, and stations), including all railroad and telegraph lines operated by the United States for military purposes, and of all steam rams and gun-boats owned or employed by the War Department upon the Western rivers, until other disposition shall be made of them by competent authority.

The head of the division of regular supplies of the Quartermaster's Department shall have charge of the purchase, procurement, issue, and disposition of such supplies, viz, fuel, forage, straw, and stationery.

The head of the division of barracks and quarters shall have charge of the erection, procurement, maintenance, disposition, &c., of all barracks, hospital buildings, store-houses, stables, bridges (other than

railroad bridges), wharves, and other structures composed in whole or in part of timber, and of all lumber, nails, and hardware for building purposes; and of the hire and commutation of quarters for officers; the hire of quarters for troops; the hire of grounds for cantonments or other military purposes, and the repair and care of all buildings and other structures herein mentioned; and of all grounds owned, hired, or occupied for military purposes, except such as are lawfully under the charge of other bureaus of the War Department; and of extra pay to soldiers employed in erecting barracks, or other fatigue duty, under the acts of March 2, 1819, and August 4, 1854; and of the purchase and supply of heating and cooking stoves for barracks, quarters, hospitals, offices, and store-houses.

The head of the division of military trains and incidental allowances shall have charge of the purchase, procurement, issue, and disposition of all wagons, ambulances, traveling forges, and harness (except such as are furnished by the Ordnance Department); and of all hardware, except as hereinbefore provided; and of all transportation by animal power in the field, at camps, garrisons, posts, depots, and stations; and of the construction and repair of roads other than railroads; and of the compensation of wagon and forage-masters, and of clerks to officers of the Quartermaster's Department; and of the expenses of courts-martial, military commissions, and courts of inquiry; and of mileage and allowances to officers for the transportation of themselves and their baggage when traveling upon duty without troops, escorts, or supplies; and of supplies for prisoners of war and such refugees as the Secretary of War may direct to be temporarily provided for; and of the proper and authorized expenses for the movements and operations of an army not expressly assigned to any other division or department.

The head of the division of inspections shall have charge of all inspections of the Quartermaster's Department; of all reports made by officers assigned to inspection duty, and of reports of proceedings of boards of survey relating to the Quartermaster's Department, analyzing and preserving the reports as received, and communicating, through the Quartermaster-General, to the chiefs of the proper divisions such portions of these reports as may be necessary for their information and use; provided, that the officers assigned to inspection duty shall have power not only to report and to point out any errors and abuses which they may discover in the practical operations of the Quartermaster's Department, but to give, by order of the Quartermaster-General, the orders which may be immediately necessary to correct and to prevent a continuance of such abuses or errors; provided further, that all such orders shall be immediately reported to the chief of the inspection division for the approval or otherwise of the Quartermaster-General.

The head of the division of records and correspondence shall have charge of all the returns (except as otherwise herein provided), of all the correspondence, reports, and records received, filed, and preserved in the office of the Quartermaster-General, and of the transmission thereof to the several other divisions of this office and departments of the Government.

V. The assistant quartermaster-general, or officer on duty in the Quartermaster-General's Office, acting in that capacity, in addition to such duties as he may be charged with by the Quartermaster-General, shall, under the direction of the latter, have charge of the

examination and analysis of the money accounts of officers making and rendering returns for public moneys received, expended, and remaining on hand on account of the Quartermaster's Department and of all estimates for public funds.

VI. All communications pertaining to the office of the Quartermaster-General, or relating to the duties thereof, will be addressed to the Quartermaster-General as heretofore; and all official correspondence conducted, or orders issued, by the heads of the several divisions will be by his order or authority. The same rule will apply in the case of other officers who may be assigned to special duty in the office of the Quartermaster-General, or authorized by him to conduct correspondence under his direction and by his orders.

M. C. MEIGS,
Brevet Major-General and Quartermaster-General.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., December 23, 1864.

Maj. R. M. LITTLER,
Actg. Asst. Provost-Marshal-General, Augusta, Me.:

MAJOR: The quota of the State of Maine under the call of the President for 300,000 men, dated December 19, 1864, is 9,254.

This is the number required under the call after taking into account the credits to which the State is entitled by estimating the number of years of service furnished by one, two, and three years' men.

The quota of the First District is 2,085, Second District is 1,627, Third District is 1,672, Fourth District is 2,135, Fifth District is 1,735.

The whole number of years of service furnished by each district, and which is to be considered in apportioning the quotas of the sub-districts, is, First District, 3,761, being an excess of 1,289 years of service over the number of men furnished; Second District, 2,928, being an excess of 855 years of service over the number of men furnished; Third District, 3,835, being an excess of 1,360 years of service over the number of men furnished; Fourth District, ———, being an excess of ——— years of service over the number of men furnished; Fifth District, 4,007, being an excess of 1,510 years of service over the number of men furnished.

In order to equalize this credit it will be added to the quota of the district in gross and distributed among the sub-districts according to the number enrolled in each. This will give the quota of the sub-district increased by the excess in proportion to the number enrolled, but as the number of one, two, and three years' men, respectively, have been furnished without regard to the number enrolled, the provost-marshal will subtract from this gross quota the actual amount of excess of years of service which the sub-district has furnished.

The inclosed formula is furnished as a rule for assigning quotas to sub-districts.

Suppose the quota under the present call in a given district containing eight sub-districts is 1,000 men, and that the quota in that

district under the call of July 18, 1864, was 1,600, which was filled as follows:

	Number of men furnished.	Period of service.			Total number years of service.	Excess of number of years service over number of men.
		One year.	Two years.	Three years.		
First sub-district	200	140	20	40	300	100
Second sub-district	240	180	10	50	350	110
Third sub-district	160	80	12	68	308	148
Fourth sub-district	260	120	30	110	510	250
Fifth sub-district	180	100	10	70	330	150
Sixth sub-district	240	120	20	100	460	220
Seventh sub-district	140	60	10	70	290	150
Eighth sub-district	180	132	24	24	252	72
Total	1,600	932	136	562	2,800	1,200

It will be seen that the excess of years of service over the number of men furnished in the first sub-district is 100, in the second, 110, &c. Total in the district, 1,200.

The quota of the district under the present call is 1,000; to this add the excess, 1,200, making 2,200; then, as the number enrolled in the district (20,000) is to this sum (2,200), so is the number enrolled in the sub-district to its quota, which quota will be reduced by subtracting from it its share of the excess.

FORMULA.

	Number enrolled in district.	Quota, with excess added (1,000+1,200).	Number enrolled in sub-district.	Gross quota.	Excess furnished by sub-district.	Net quota or required number under this call.
First sub-district	20,000	2,200	2,400	264	100	164
Second sub-district	20,000	2,200	2,800	308	110	198
Third sub-district	20,000	2,200	2,000	220	148	72
Fourth sub-district	20,000	2,200	3,200	352	250	102
Fifth sub-district	20,000	2,200	2,200	242	150	92
Sixth sub-district	20,000	2,200	2,800	308	220	88
Seventh sub-district	20,000	2,200	2,000	220	150	70
Eighth sub-district	20,000	2,200	2,600	286	72	214
Total	20,000	2,200	20,000	2,200	1,200	1,000

The above formula is furnished to boards of enrollment as a rule by which they will apportion the quotas of sub-districts and determine the amount of credit due them.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

(The same, *mutatis mutandis*, to the acting assistant provost-marshals-general of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. This communication was superseded January 24, 1865, by another letter, readjusting the quotas, &c., for which see p. 1073.)

STATE OF WISCONSIN, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Madison, December 23, 1864.

General JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a communication from Hon. C. M. Baker, commissioner of enrollment, in behalf of the Board of Enrollment of the First District of Wisconsin, on the subject of the correction of the enrollment and assignment of quotas in said district. The suggestions made by Judge Baker are deemed by me to be of vital importance to the people of Wisconsin and are applicable to the whole State. I would further state that the enrollment officers and civil authorities are busily engaged in pursuance of instructions from your Bureau and of a proclamation issued by myself (a copy of which is herewith inclosed*) in thoroughly revising and correcting the enrollment lists in the several districts, and I have no doubt that such revision and correction can be made by the 1st day of January next, or very soon thereafter. I would, therefore, very strongly urge upon you the propriety as well as justice of postponing the assignment of quotas in this State until that time, when you will have a just and fair basis upon which to make such assignment.

I am confident that the contrary course would be productive of much ill-feeling and dissatisfaction among the people and would be really injurious to the best interests of the service.

I would also urge the necessity of the General Government adopting some measures to prevent the escape of persons seeking to avoid the draft into Canada and other foreign asylums. The State and local authorities are powerless in the premises, but are held responsible for the result. I do not think it just to enforce supplemental drafts unless the Government does all within its power to prevent the escape of such persons.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES T. LEWIS,
Governor of Wisconsin.

[Inclosure.]

PROV. MAR.'S OFFICE, FIRST DIST. OF WISCONSIN,
Milwaukee, December 23, 1864.

Hon. JAMES T. LEWIS,
Governor of Wisconsin:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor in reply to your request to be informed of the state of the enrollment in the First Congressional District of Wisconsin to report in behalf of this Board that, pursuant to your proclamation of the 28th of November last, and of instructions from Col. C. S. Lovell, acting assistant provost-marshal-general of this State, of a few days earlier date, and Circular 39 from the Provost-Marshal-General's Office dated 15th of November last, the Board of Enrollment of this district sent into each of the counties therein a competent and efficient agent to aid the local authorities and others in each subdistrict to "thoroughly revise and correct" their enrollment lists.

Since then these agents have been and are now actively engaged in the work, but from its extent and complexity have not as yet been able to perfect it; but this Board is of the opinion it can be completed by the 1st of January next, so that the corrected enrollments can be borne on the monthly report of the state of the enrollment to be made

*Not received as an inclosure.

at that time to the Provost-Marshal-General. I would further state that none of the men drafted from this district under the late call for 500,000, whether held to service, exempted for cause, who have not reported, or who have deserted before reporting, have been entered on or borne on the monthly report of the state of the enrollment under the impression they could and should be made at one time at the close of the drafting for the district under former calls, which is still in progress as to some of the sub-districts.

This Board is apprehensive, from recent information received from the Provost-Marshal-General's Office, that the quota for this district is being or about to be assigned under the new call on the state of the enrollment as it now stands in that office. If it is so done, it will work great injustice to this district; will wholly thwart all our efforts now making pursuant to Colonel Lovell's instructions and your proclamation to correct the rolls in this district, and excite in the people a feeling prejudicial to the Government and the great and good cause we all have so much at heart. I therefore, in behalf of this Board, respectfully request that you would make such representations to the proper department, or otherwise use the influence belonging to your position, as will place us right on the record at Washington, and cause the quota of this district, under the new call for 300,000, to be based on our return to be made January 1, 1865.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant,

C. M. BAKER,

Commissioner of Enrollment, First District of Wisconsin.

HDQRS. STATE OF MISSOURI, ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Saint Louis, December 24, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: When I saw you in Washington last week, and offered verbally a plan for the reorganization of the old cavalry regiments of Missouri Volunteers, by a system of recruiting out of the Missouri State Militia force, you expressed your unwillingness to issue any order in the premises until the present department commander, General G. M. Dodge, could be consulted and his views ascertained. In accordance with your decision, therefore, I will offer, in writing, the plan I was instructed by His Excellency the Governor to propose, and invite your attention to such indorsement as General Dodge may make upon this communication:

First. The term of service of the peculiar force known as the Missouri State Militia commences to expire during the present month, and (with exception of a small proportion of recruits who have been enlisted at various times since its organization) it will all be mustered out of service during the next six months. Its aggregate strength as shown by the last returns received is in the neighborhood of 8,000 men. One regiment of veterans, the Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry Volunteers, has already been raised out of it; another has been commenced, the Fourteenth Cavalry, and will, I have reasons to believe, be speedily completed, 250 men being already at the rendezvous as a nucleus. Say 1,000 men will be required to fill up the latter regiment, we have then an aggregate of about 7,000 left in the force, which can

be made available toward filling up our old cavalry regiments of volunteers.

Second. The regiments of Missouri cavalry volunteers whose term of service as regiments has expired, or is about to expire, are stationed and composed as follows:

First Regiment Missouri Cavalry Volunteers, Little Rock, Ark., say 600 men.

Third Regiment Missouri Cavalry Volunteers, Little Rock, Ark., say 500 men.

Fourth Regiment Missouri Cavalry Volunteers, Memphis, Tenn., say 450 men.

Sixth Regiment Missouri Cavalry Volunteers, Baton Rouge, La., say 500 men.

Seventh Regiment Missouri Cavalry Volunteers, Little Rock, Ark., say 550 men.

It is proposed that these regiments be ordered into the State of Missouri for purposes of reorganization and recruitment out of the Missouri State Militia force, and that an equal number of volunteers, now in the State, be sent to replace them. These regiments are mostly dismounted at the present time, while those which can be sent to replace them have a good mount.

By a judicious selection of officers out of the Missouri State Militia, who shall be given positions in these regiments (as there are plenty of vacancies both of field and company) in accordance with the number of men they recruit.

By the granting of a furlough of twenty days, say, for each man who re-enlists for two years, and of thirty days for three-years' enlistments, as an additional inducement to the ordinary bounties, it is believed that the five regiments above named can be filled with veteran soldiers in time for the spring campaign.

I am fully impressed that the result cannot be accomplished by sending recruiting parties to the State from these regiments. The regiments themselves must be sent here and stationed among the Missouri State Militia regiments. It is natural that the men should wish, in many instances, to enlist under their old officers, and it will be difficult to procure their enlistment upon mere promises that they shall be appointed. Again, the most favorable results would be accomplished by permitting the two forces to serve together for a while; acquaintances would be formed by actual association, which would go far toward encouraging the desired re-enlistments.

When the Missouri State Militia force goes out of service the commander of the Department of the Missouri must undoubtedly call for other troops to fill their places, perhaps at the very time when they cannot be spared from other sections; but if this plan is consummated he will have a veteran force worth twice its number in raw troops. It is of the utmost importance that there should be no delay experienced, provided you are willing to adopt the plan, inasmuch as the nearer the approach of the expiration of each man's term of service the more difficult will it be to procure his enlistment.

I am instructed to ask also that recruiting parties may be sent from the First and Second Missouri Artillery among the Missouri State Militia at the same time, inasmuch as several of the batteries of the former and one of the latter are greatly depleted, and in some instances have not enough men to work a section properly. I earnestly hope that an order may issue in accordance with this proposition immediately. It is proper for me to add that I have written to

General Fry upon this same subject at length in order to have his views expressed regarding it as a recruiting measure.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. GRAY,
Adjutant-General.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, *December 24, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Will you authorize me to raise ten new regiments under the last call, the field officers to be selected from men who have been in service not less than two years? Answer to Columbus.

JOHN BROUGH.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, December 24, 1864.

Governor BROUGH, *Columbus:*

I will be glad to give you the authority asked in your telegram of this date under the general regulations of the service if, on consideration and consultation with the commanders in the field, the organization of new regiments shall be found advantageous to the service. Their earnest desire has been to fill up the old regiments instead of making new organizations, although it is much easier to raise the men by new regiments. I will give you an early definite answer, but would be glad to have your views as to the practicability of filling up the old regiments.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *December 25, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Under the President's recent call I have issued orders for one regiment of infantry for one year from each Congressional district, making eleven regiments altogether. The orders contemplate the appointment of a chief recruiting officer for each district, who will have the general management of recruiting and discharge the duties heretofore intrusted to commandants of district camps in raising troops; sub-recruiting officers to be appointed to enlist the men, say not less than three officers for each company; proper and necessary expenses to be reimbursed to recruiting officers on proper vouchers; the surgeon of Board of Enrollment to examine recruits, and the district provost-marshal to muster them in; no district camps to be established; the general rendezvous to be in this city, to which recruits will be forwarded in squads once a week. The orders conform in other respects to the plan hitherto adopted. Appointments of recruiting officers will be made with reference to their accepting commissions, and, as far as possible, selection will be made from those who have had experience in the field. As existing regulations allow me to appoint only one recruiting officer for a company—a second lieutenant—conditionally, I ask that authority be given to make appointments according to the above plan. Without the aid of these officers the troops cannot be raised. Please answer by telegraph immediately.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, December 26, 1864.

Governor MORTON,
Indianapolis, Ind.:

No authority has been given for raising new regiments. The volunteers and drafted men will be placed in old regiments to fill them up, and until they are filled up no new officers will be mustered in. The regulations of this Department, adopted by the order of the President upon the concurring judgment of commanders in the field, must prescribe the regulations for enlistment.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *December 26, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Your dispatch saying that no authority had been given to raise new regiments, that all volunteers and drafted men were to be placed in old regiments until they are filled up, has been received. On the 24th instant I issued an order providing for raising eleven new regiments in this State. The authority upon which I acted was the following dispatch:

WASHINGTON, *December 14.*

Governor MORTON:

The troops for the First (Hancock's) Corps will be raised in accordance with the orders and regulations heretofore published on that subject. To make changes for individual cases would seriously prejudice the service. The Department will gladly accept for general service any number of regiments of volunteers you may be disposed to raise in accordance with the general regulations, placing them in such other corps as will best promote the service.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Before issuing my order it, together with your dispatch, was shown to General Pitcher, the general mustering and recruiting officer for this State, upon which he promised his cordial co-operation in the enterprise.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, December 26, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: I herewith inclose application of the adjutant-general of Missouri for the recruitment of old regiments of cavalry of this State from the Missouri State Militia.*

I very much desire that the soldiers composing the Missouri State Militia may be kept in the service either in this way or by some other feasible plan. They are young men, many of them cannot return to their homes, and to let them loose upon the State would, I fear, tend to increase our troubles. They are good soldiers, but poorly officered.

To replace any regiments of cavalry sent here I could send out of the State three other regiments. All the cavalry, however, in the State is poorly mounted.

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*See December 24, p. 1011.

My plan would be to have the best officers of the Missouri State Militia to recruit for these regiments, with the understanding that a certain number of men should entitle them to a lieutenancy, a captaincy, or field officer in the organizations recruited for. In this manner and with the usual veteran bounty I believe most of the Missouri State Militia can be saved to the service. My observation here induces the conviction that it would be far better for the State and the U. S. service to have only two organizations, viz, U. S. volunteers and regular State militia. We shall certainly get from the Missouri State Militia two regiments of volunteers (Thirteenth and Fourteenth Missouri Cavalry Volunteers), and perhaps three. If this measure should meet your views, the quicker acted upon the better, as the Missouri State Militia commenced going out of service the 20th of this month, and by June most of them will have been mustered out, leaving the State almost entirely destitute of troops. In their recruitment I should request that authority be given me to consolidate the old regiments into battalions when deemed necessary.

I understand that this plan meets the views of the incoming Governor of this State, and the only difficulty I see in the way is in getting the regiments named from the field. Until they arrive here it would be almost impossible for me to send away those to replace them. As you are aware, I have sent to Generals Thomas, Dana, and Reynolds every organized regiment of infantry except one, and every regiment of volunteer cavalry but three, that I had in the department. The abandonment of Northwest Arkansas, Fort Smith, Fort Gibson, and Fayetteville leaves that country open, and it will require a much larger force to protect Southwest Missouri in the spring than I now have.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 305. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, December 27, 1864.*

REGULATIONS CONCERNING MONEYS TAKEN FROM SOLDIERS AT DRAFT RENDEZVOUS.

1. A paymaster will be stationed at such of the draft rendezvous as the Adjutant-General may designate.

2. When an enlisted man arrives at a draft rendezvous, any money he may have with him exceeding $20 will be taken and placed in the hands of the paymaster, who shall enter the amount on a check book, to be given to the soldier at the time his money is taken. The entry will be certified in the check book as the correct amount due the man by the officer commanding the draft rendezvous, or some officer to whom he shall assign that duty, and by the paymaster. The same amount will be entered on the muster and descriptive list of the soldier.

3. A monthly list of names of men from whom money is taken, with regiments to which they are assigned, amounts taken, and the name of the paymaster to whom the amounts were turned over, shall be made out by the commanding officer of the draft rendezvous, and sent by him to the Adjutant-General and to the Paymaster-General. All desertions, deaths, and discharges will be carefully noted on these lists.

4. The paymaster shall render a monthly account current, with vouchers, to the Paymaster-General, and send a copy of the account current to the Adjutant-General of the Army for reference in that office. In this account current the amounts received shall be credited to the men from whom they are taken, and all transactions under this order, with names of all the parties concerned, will be carefully noted for the month embraced.

5. The paymaster shall deposit all moneys received in a public depository of the United States, or a national bank, most convenient to his station. In case any of the money received shall be of State bank or other money not bankable at par, the sum shall be converted into bankable money at the market rates, and the proceeds only of such conversion entered to the credit of the soldier, the cashier of the depository or bank certifying in the check book the amount in dollars and cents of discount lost by the conversion.

6. When a soldier desires to assign his money, or any part of it, to his family, or other person, he shall give an order in duplicate on the paymaster for the amount, and the paymaster shall then pay the amount according to the order. The order shall be witnessed and certified as genuine by the commanding officer of the rendezvous, or the officer specially charged with that duty. The paymaster will issue his check on his depository payable to the order of the assignee, and himself deliver or mail it direct to the assignee, in no case permitting it to fall into the hands of the soldier. Such checks, with number, date, and amount, will be charged in the soldier's check book and on his muster and descriptive list, to be deducted from his deposit, and will also be borne on the paymaster's account current. To guard against collusion between the soldier and the assignee, by which the money or a part of it may be returned to the soldier for dishonest purposes, the paymaster should be satisfied that the assignment is bona fide and to the family of the soldier or a lawful creditor.

7. After arriving at his regiment the soldier may claim payment of the amount of his deposit from the paymaster who pays his regiment, on the first regular payment being made him. The showing in his check book, corroborated by the entry on his muster and descriptive list, will be taken as evidence of the amount due him, which amount will be regularly entered on the muster and pay roll. If paid his deposit by the paymaster he shall take the whole amount or none, and shall surrender to him his check book; but if he so elect, he may leave it in the hands of the Government, in which case it will be held subject to the rules of deposits laid down in paragraph 1385, General Regulations.

8. In case of death or discharge the money will be drawn from the Treasury in the same mode as other dues from the United States. In case of men charged with desertion, satisfactory proof must be produced either of pardon, or of a removal of the charge, or that the soldier has served out his time and been properly discharged.

9. At the less important rendezvous, where it is not deemed necessary to station a paymaster, an officer of intelligence and good character, preferably one who has given bonds to the United States, will be appointed to receive the moneys. He will comply with the above requirements so far as they are applicable, and will turn over the amounts to the nearest paymaster—who shall be one of the paymasters of the rendezvous—once in thirty days, together with a triplicate copy of the list prescribed in paragraph 3, and any other information which the paymaster may require to keep his accounts. The sums collected by paymasters under this paragraph are to be held subject

to the order of the Paymaster-General; balances to be turned over, at any time, upon his order to paymasters engaged in the ordinary duties of the department.

10. All sums of money which may have been heretofore taken from soldiers at draft rendezvous, and which remain under the control of any officer, will, as soon as this order goes into effect, be turned over to the officer appointed under its provisions to receive them. All requisite information will at the same time be furnished to enable the officer receiving it to give credits to the proper soldiers for the several amounts due them, and no pains will be spared to secure the prompt transfer of the money to them.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 306. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, December 27, 1864.*

REGULATIONS CONCERNING HOSPITALS.

I. U. S. general hospitals are under the exclusive control of the Surgeon-General, and will be governed by such regulations as the Secretary of War shall approve, upon his recommendation.

II. Medical officers, commissioned in the regular or volunteer service, assigned to duty in charge of U. S. general hospitals, acting under the instructions of the Surgeon-General, and not subject to the orders of local commanders, other than those of geographical military departments or divisions, are charged with all the duties of commanding officers, and will be obeyed and respected as such.

III. Repairs, additions, and alterations involving expenditure of public funds will in no instance be ordered by surgeons in charge, who will refer all necessary requisitions for these purposes through the medical directer for the recommendation of the Surgeon-General and the action of the War Department.

IV. Enlisted men fit for duty in the field will not be detailed to or retained in general hospitals in any capacity. Companies of the Second Battalion, Veteran Reserve Corps, will be detailed, with or without commissioned officers, as the Surgeon-General may direct, for guards, attendants, nurses, cooks, &c., at general hospitals. Companies and detachments so detailed will be regularly mustered by surgeons in charge, commissioned in the volunteer or regular service, and will not be relieved or transferred except by order of the Secretary of War.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *December 27, 1864.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the state of the recruiting service of colored troops in Kentucky, together with the regiments fully organized on duty in the State:

5th Cavalry (one battalion with General Burbridge, two battalions operating against guerrillas)	1,200
6th Cavalry, (one battalion with General Burbridge) organizing at Camp Nelson	437

4th Heavy Artillery, at Columbus	963
8th Heavy Artillery, at Paducah	1,305
12th Heavy Artillery, at Munfordville	1,543
13th Heavy Artillery, at Smithland	185
72d Infantry, at Louisa and Covington	80
114th Infantry, at Louisa	1,000
119th Infantry, at Camp Nelson	27
120th Infantry, at Henderson	226
121st Infantry, at Maysville	185
122d Infantry, at Louisville	980
123d Infantry, at Louisville (second class)	980
124th Infantry, at Camp Nelson (second class)	503
125th Infantry, at Louisville	9
Total enlisted men	9,623

The One hundred and fourteenth Regiment, at Louisa, is under orders for the Army of the James. It was retained by Major-General Burbridge in consequence of the threatened invasion of the State by Breckinridge. The One hundred and twenty-second has just been completed, and I have directed its concentration at Louisville in order to relieve the One hundred and fourteenth, that it may obey its previous orders. The regiment will descend the Big Sandy, take steam-boat to Parkersburg, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Baltimore. Recruiting continues dull. Most of the able-bodied negroes in the cities and large towns, and the country adjacent thereto, have been enlisted, but we require mounted troops to penetrate the interior counties, which abound with Southern sympathizers, and who adopt every means possible to prevent the negroes from proceeding to the camps of reception. When General Burbridge returns from his expedition the mounted colored force with him can be used for this purpose. The incomplete regiments will then soon be filled. I do not propose to organize any additional regiments in Kentucky, but take the recruits to keep up the standard of those already organized.

I request permission to send recruiting officers to Cairo and Mound City to enlist Kentucky negroes who have escaped from bondage. I understand nearly 1,000 such negroes could be enlisted with their consent. They have not been enrolled in Illinois, but the State could receive credit for them on their quota when enlisted. The major of the regiment at Paducah recruited some 350 of these men, but the assistant-adjutant-general at the headquarters in Illinois forbade them being taken from the State, and they were in consequence lost to the service. From this source I could keep the heavy artillery regiments at Columbus and Paducah entirely full.

I found it necessary to order shelter for the helpless women and children at Camp Nelson, where there is quite a number, and that number constantly increasing. On Christmas day a large number arrived, stating they were driven from their homes, and in some instances they stated their masters had their cabins pulled down over their heads. I have no reason to suppose that the thorough Union men treat their helpless slaves with any inhumanity, but it is the Southern sympathizers, who are opposed to the policy of arming the blacks. Such of them as have lost their able-bodied men are anxious to get rid of those who are an expense to them, and in many cases drive them off to seek shelter where they best can. I feel bound to take charge of all such, and afford them food and shelter until other provision can be made for them. I learn that a number of women can be profitably employed at Camp Nelson.

I shall go from this place to Nashville, where my presence is necessary. Governor Johnson also wishes to see me.

When there I will make a report of the condition of affairs respecting the colored troops in East and Middle Tennessee.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
December 27, 1864.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY,
Frankfort, Ky.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, requesting that authority be granted Col. John Mason Brown to recruit a regiment of veteran Kentucky soldiers, in order that the State may be represented in the First Army Corps. In reply, I am directed to inform you that the regulations under which the First Corps is organizing do not contemplate recruitment by regiments raised in the respective States.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *December 27, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I much regret the publication of your telegraph. It was done by my clerk in my absence. I am anxious myself to give the old regiments the benefit of this call, but how shall it be done? There is not time for details from the field to recruit men. The next feasible mode is to raise and organize companies under officers appointed in the usual way, to be mustered and assigned to regiments that can receive them as such organizations. The third and last is the draft. Can you put details here in time to be effective? If not, what say you to the companies? The field commanders will all decide in favor of filling up the old commands, and I have no disposition to contest that point. I desire to be at work with the most feasible plan to raise men.

JOHN BROUGH.

INDIANAPOLIS, *December 28, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Large numbers of Southern refugees, women and children, entirely destitute, are coming here, filling the depots and streets. Our citizens are doing everything for their relief and are trying to house them. I am informed that rations are issued to such refugees at other points. If there is any order or regulation by which such rations can be issued here, it will relieve a great deal of suffering.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, December 28, 1864.

Governor MORTON, *Indianapolis:*

Upon inquiry I cannot find that any issues of supplies have been made to destitute persons or refugees except in the rebel States under

the pressure of an immediate military necessity. I would be glad to afford relief to the distressed and needy persons mentioned in your telegram, but have no power under existing laws. Ever since Congress met I have been urging the adoption of some legislative measure—either organizing a bureau or granting authority—but nothing has yet been accomplished.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 308. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, December 29, 1864.*

PASSPORTS FOR PERSONS COMING FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The following order of the President, received from the Department of State, is promulgated for the information and government of all officers in the military service whom it may concern:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, December 17, 1864.

The President directs that, except immigrant passengers directly entering an American port by sea, henceforth no traveler shall be allowed to enter the United States from a foreign country without a passport. If a citizen, the passport must be from this Department, or from some U. S. minister or consul abroad; and if an alien, from the competent authority of his own country; the passport to be countersigned by a diplomatic agent or consul of the United States. This regulation is intended to apply especially to persons proposing to come to the United States from the neighboring British Provinces. Its observance will be strictly enforced by all officers, civil, military, and naval, in the service of the United States, and the State and municipal authorities are requested to aid in its execution. It is expected, however, that no immigrant passenger, coming in manner aforesaid, will be obstructed, or any other persons who may set out on their way hither before intelligence of this regulation could reasonably be expected to reach the country from which they may have started.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *December 29, 1864—12 m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Your dispatch of the 14th said the Department would gladly accept as many regiments as I might raise under the general regulations for recruiting, to be placed in any corps to which they might be assigned. I had not asked for it, but relying upon it I issued an order authorizing the recruiting of eleven regiments. I did not desire the labor of raising these regiments, but acted upon the suggestion, believing I was subserving the wishes and interests of the Government. Having issued my order, my position is one of no little embarrassment, but if you desire your last dispatch to operate as a revocation of the former I hope you will telegraph me, that I may announce the fact and stop operations under my order.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
December 29, 1864.

GOVERNOR OF INDIANA,
Indianapolis, Ind.:

The eleven regiments of infantry referred to in your telegram of the 25th instant are hereby authorized by the Secretary of War under the following conditions:

First. The regiments will be for general service wherever required.

Second. The period of service will be for one, two, or three years, as the recruits may elect.

Third. The regiments must be mustered into service by February 7 next, in order that they may be credited on the quota of the State under the call.

Fourth. Incomplete regiments and companies which fail to organize within a reasonable time will be consolidated, so as to form and be mustered in with complete regimental organizations before the aforesaid date.

Fifth. The recruitment, organization, and musters must conform strictly to existing regulations and no departure therefrom will be sanctioned.

The modifications of the system of recruitment as referred to by you in your telegram of the 25th instant, being in conflict with the regulations and prejudicial to the service, are disapproved.

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
December 29, 1864.

GOVERNOR OF OHIO,
Columbus, Ohio:

As requested in your telegram of the 24th instant, you are authorized by the Secretary of War to raise ten new regiments of volunteer infantry under the call of the 21st instant for 300,000 men.

Period of service will be for one, two, or three years, as recruits may elect.

The said regiments must be mustered into service by February 7 next, in order that they may be credited on the quota of the State under the call.

Incomplete regiments and companies which fail to organize within a reasonable time will be consolidated, so as to form and be mustered in with complete regimental organizations before the aforesaid date.

Recruitment, organization, and musters must conform to existing regulations.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *December 29, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

One-fifth of our time for recruiting expires to-day and no movements making. We cannot move effectually without recruiting details or parties stimulated by recruiting commissions. I anxiously await orders or indications of a policy in regard to raising the force. Will follow what you may suggest, but request early decision.

JNO. BROUGH.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, December 29, 1864.

Governor BROUGH,
Columbus, Ohio:

The Adjutant-General was instructed yesterday to give you authority to raise the regiments proposed, and I suppose it was received before your message got here.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

BEAUFORT, S. C., *December 30, 1864.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to report my doings for the current year, under the special instructions of June 16, 1862, from the War Department:

The lands in the possession of our forces having been sold by auction, under the direction of the direct-tax commissioners, have passed into the hands of private persons or are under the control of the U. S. direct-tax commissioners. My jurisdiction and responsibility concerning them having ceased, I have no agricultural operations to report. My official action under those instructions has been limited to the establishment and enforcement, as far as it was in my power, of regulations for the sanitary condition and police of the department, and for the protection of the freedmen in their industry and its products.

I have also established civil courts of justice, boards of referees, and military commissions for the settlement of all matters at issue between residents of this department not in the military service.

Many of the freedmen had by industry and thrift acquired considerable property.

To provide for the contingency of their dying without providing for its disposition, I appointed a board of trustees in each general superintendency to take charge of such property and administer it for the benefit of the legal heirs.

The details of their organization are stated in Circular No. 3, herewith appended.*

In order to protect the freedmen against oppression, or fraudulent treatment by employers who might be disposed to take advantage of their ignorance of affairs and comparative helplessness, as well as for a general measure of security and just dealing between employers and employed, I directed that all persons employing the freedmen in agriculture should make written contracts with them, signed by both parties, and witnessed by the superintendents, stating clearly and precisely the terms and conditions.

The contracts were subject to my approval.

These regulations were published February 10, 1864, in Circular No. 3, hereunto appended.*

To protect the freedmen from being defrauded by sharpers, ever ready to prey upon their simplicity, and chiefly to induce in them habits of carefulness and prudence, I established August 27, 1864, the South Carolina Savings Bank at Beaufort. All sums deposited in this bank are to be invested in interest-bearing bonds of the United States.

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* Omitted.

There have been deposited in this bank since its establishment sums amounting in the aggregate to about $65,000 by depositors. The establishment of the bank was announced in Circular No. 5, appended herewith.*

In consequence of authentic reports that speculators were buying cotton of the negroes in advance of the harvest, at prices much below the probable value of the crop, I issued August 30, 1864, Circular No. 6, declaring such contracts as not binding on the people, and giving them a lien upon the crops upon which they had labored. It was ordered that no cotton should be shipped from the department until satisfactory evidence had been given that all just claims for labor had been settled and a permit thereupon issued from these headquarters. Purchasers of cotton from the negroes were required to obtain a certificate from the superintendent that the sale was fairly made, and with a due regard to the probable market value of the cotton. Violations of these regulations subjected the offenders to the penalties prescribed in Circular No. 6, appended.*

It is my wish in this report to call your attention to the economical results of the year, in connection with a general résumé of the operations of the department, and to a brief review of my administration.

The summary of my instructions from the War Department was as follows:

> It is expected that by encouraging industry, skill in the cultivation of the necessaries of life, and general self-improvement you will, so far as possible, promote the real well-being of the people under your supervision.

My constant endeavor has been to fulfill to the people of my charge the beneficient intentions of the Government as therein expressed. I have endeavored to act upon the principle that justice is, in all human relations, the truest expediency and wisest policy.

To enable me to carry out the views of the Government I was directed to take possession of the lands, and, subsequently, all other property abandoned by the rebels; to take charge of the people therein and who should afterward come into the department. I was authorized to make all requisite regulations for the cultivation of the land, and for the employment, protection, and government of the people; to exercise all necessary sanitary and police powers; to act upon the decision of courts-martial called for the trial of persons not in the military service, and, in respect to these last, to have the general control of the action of provost-marshals.

So far as my special duties and the persons and purposes specified in my commission were concerned, I was declared to be independent of the military authority, and in all other cases subordinate only to the major-general commanding the department.

The major-general commanding was instructed to give me all the military aid and protection necessary to enable me to carry out the views of the Government, whose object I believed it was to test here, under the protection of the military power, the problem of the industrial, intellectual, and moral capacities and aptitudes of the negro, by furnishing them with the opportunity and the means of developing whatever of the common attributes of human nature they possess.

The industrial branch of the problem has been most satisfactorily solved. The first measure, as it was first in the order of my duties, was to establish regulations for the cultivation of the lands.

The Port Royal and adjacent islands were arranged in three divisions, and a general superintendent appointed over each division.

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*Omitted.

Subordinate local superintendents were assigned to the different islands, each having charge of one or more plantations, who were to oversee and direct the labor of the freedmen, inculcate upon them the importance of industry, frugality, and self-reliance, inspire them with a sense of the dignity and duties of freedmen, and prepare them for the exercise of their newly recognized rights as men, and free men.

Rates of wages, which, being experimental, were properly small, were established. Yet with this and the moral stimulus of their new condition, the labor of the freedmen was willing, and, under the circumstances, quite as satisfactory as could have been expected.

The actual cotton crop of the first year, 1862, did not answer the promise of the early season. It was invariably planted late, and the ravages of the army worm destroyed a large portion of the crop. When the army and the freedmen were withdrawn from Edisto Island by General Hunter under a military exigency, which in his judgment demanded it, at least 1,000 acres of cotton and as many of corn were abandoned and never recovered. All the labor and expense bestowed on the cultivation were lost. Only 50,000 pounds of ginned cotton were harvested.

The economical results of 1863, which I had the honor to report in February last, were 110,000 pounds of ginned cotton. The freedmen also raised a much larger amount of corn and other food crops than was needed for their own support.

The regulations and my supervision of the lands were suspended by the sales of February and March last. No land has since been cultivated on account of the Government, and most of the local superintendents have been discharged, only so many being retained as seemed required for purposes of local police and to look after the destitute.

The number of negroes under my superintendence was about 15,000. Of these 9,000 were engaged in productive or compensated labor—as soldiers, agricultural laborers, mechanics, employés in the Quartermaster's Department, house and officers' servants, and others engaged in various handicrafts. Those who required support from the Government were lately arrived refugees and persons who, by reason of age or bodily infirmity, were unable to earn their subsistence and had no relatives or friends present to depend upon.

The increasing industry and thrift of the freedmen is illustrated by the decreasing amount of Government expenditure for their support.

The whole expense on that account for 1863 was $41,544, but while the monthly average was $3,462, the expenditure in December was less than $1,000.

The operations conducted under my supervision and those carried on by white purchasers of lands have proved only the availability of the negroes as an agricultural peasantry; that the rich staple of the sea islands can be successfully cultivated by free labor moderately compensated. They have also proved that the lash is a gratuitous abomination.

But the prudence, forethought, industry, and ability to calculate results necessary for an independent owner and cultivator has so far been proved that those qualities may be safely assumed as elements in all reasoning upon the problem—what to do with the negro.

As an illustration of the general capacity of the freedmen, a few plantations were purchased by the negroes and a few leased by them of the Government by companies, usually the late slaves on the plantations hired. They all managed their respective lands on their own

account, and have all shown an industry, sagacity, and prudence that will not compare unfavorably in its results with white men in similar circumstances.

I was early convinced, from general considerations and by personal experience and observation in the department, that to lay a sure basis for the substantial freedom and permanent improvement of the negroes, that they should be owners of the land they cultivate.

In view of their past wrongs, present condition, and the circumstances in which they came under the special guardianship of the Government, it seemed to be the dictate of simple justice that they have the highest right to a soil they have cultivated so long under the cruelest compulsion, robbed of every personal right, and without any domestic or social relations which they could protect. As a mere question of wages withheld and accumulated for generations, they would seem to have paid for it many times over; to have established a claim to it that must be held valid under any code of natural or civil law, for when our forces came we found them in possession. With these convictions, I had the honor to suggest to you in communications of December 27, 1862, and January 6, 1863, the justice and importance of putting them in possession of a suitable portion of the confiscated lands in the department. In September, 1863, the President issued instructions to the tax commissioners, pursuant to an act of Congress, to sell by auction to the highest bidder all the unreserved lands in lots not exceeding 320 acres, reserving a limited quantity to be offered at private sale for $1.25 per acre to negro families, according to the number of persons in the family, but no family to have more than 20 acres. I issued a circular inviting the freedmen to, and suggesting a method by which they might, avail themselves of the opportunity to purchase. This circular, marked A, is herewith appended.*

It was soon evident that by this plan less than one-half of the negroes could receive allotments of two acres each, while the great bulk of the lands would come into the hands of speculators, persons who had no interests in common with the negro except the profit to be derived from their labor on the lowest possible terms. To put the lands at auction in large lots was virtually to place them beyond the reach of the freedmen. In a free competition of their weakness, poverty, and ignorance of affairs with the practiced shrewdness and ample means of persons eager to grasp the prizes offered here to speculation their chances could be stated only by very small fractions or minus quantities.

The provisions of the act of Congress are supposed to have been suggested by the chairman of the tax commissioners. In my judgment he has made a great mistake. The result of his plan must be to fix the people for a long time in the condition of a peasantry only a little higher than chattelism, and that, too, when so many of them had proved their fitness to be owners of the soil, and some their competence to manage large estates.

These considerations were presented to the Treasury Department, and on December 30, 1863, new instructions were issued to the tax commissioners by the President, giving limited pre-emption rights at the rate of $1.25 per acre to all loyal persons of twenty-one years of age then residing upon, or who at any time since the occupation by the

*Omitted.

U. S. forces had for six months resided upon or been engaged in cultivating, any lands in the district. Additional rights of pre-emption were given to soldiers, sailors, or marines in the service of the United States. These instructions seemed to me eminently wise and just, and their universal application to the whole of the Southern country would have solved the whole problem of its future and inaugurated such a measure of prosperity as the world has never seen.

I communicated these instructions to the people in a circular of January 10, 1864, marked B, and herewith appended,* urging them to select their lots and file their claims with the tax commissioners without delay.

They acted promptly and joyfully in accordance with my suggestions, and in an incredibly short time claims of pre-emption for nearly all the lands in the district were presented to the tax commissioners and the payment required tendered.

The majority of the commissioners, Hon. A. D. Smith dissenting, refused to allow the claims or accept the money tendered, or in any way to recognize the instructions. On the contrary, they immediately forwarded such representations to Washington that soon after the last instructions were suspended by the Secretary of the Treasury. I am not aware that they have ever been revoked. The land sales proceeded according to the original instructions, and the homes of these people were sold over their heads at prices beyond their limited means. The commissioners refused to notify the intended purchasers of the conflicting claims which might arise from the pre-emptions made in good faith. While the instructions were in force many of the freedmen had not only staked out their lots and filed their claims, but had begun their preparations for putting in crops. The action of the commissioners proved a sad blow to their hopes, and the disappointment and grief of all were in proportion to their previous exultation in the certain hope of soon becoming independent proprietors, free men upon their own free soil; for their attachment and love of the soil is one of the marked traits in the negro character.

No violence, however, was committed, nor to be reasonably apprehended, although the commissioners thought it necessary to call upon the major-general commanding for military protection. An appeal to force to settle conflicting claims between themselves and the purchasers need not have been feared.

Besides the confusion of conflicting titles occasioned by these sales, not the least noticeable result is the uncertainty in the minds of the freedmen, induced by previous occurrences and increased by these proceedings, as to our ultimate purposes toward them. In connection with this subject may I be permitted to refer to the proceedings of the "U. S. Commission for the Relief of the National Freedmen." This is an organization constituted by delegates from the various freedmen's relief associations of the North, whose main object is to "secure such legislation by Congress and such co-operation on the part of the Government as will give the greatest efficiency to the efforts made for the relief and elevation of the freedmen."

The first meeting of the commission was held in Washington in February last. It was then resolved to address the President "on the expression of their earnest desire that means be adopted to give to the slaves made free by the power of the Government a legal and just possession of adequate land for their residence and support as rapidly

* Omitted.

nd as early as the responsibilities of the Government shall render ossible." These land-holders may be needed in the future to defend he soil they own, as well as tax-payers and producers.

The moral and intellectual promise of the freedmen is no less ncouraging than the industrial.

I had the honor to report October, 1863, an arrangement that had een made with the freedmen's relief associations of Boston, New ork, and Philadelphia for the instruction of the children of the reedmen. Under the auspices of these associations a large number f competent teachers, at present nearly sufficient for the wants of the epartment, has been provided without expense to the Government, xcept for transportation and subsistence—the army ration.

The position of the teachers, especially in the earlier periods of the ccupation of the sea islands, was most undesirable. It had not the ttraction of moderately compensated labor for persons fitted to occupy t worthily and successfully. It necessarily involved much sacrifice f personal comfort and social enjoyment. Most of the teachers were omen, many of them refined and intellectual. It is impossible to oubt that they were moved to engage in this work by the highest and oblest motives, and not without a feeling that they were aiding to ork out a great national atonement. Their names and memories ill be cherished as the household divinities of a regenerated race. he number of teachers in the department is over 100. The results of he earnest and devoted labors of these teachers are in accordance ith the reports that come from all places where the teacher has enetrated.

Though the negroes of Port Royal are reputed as below the average ntelligence of the race in other localities, they exhibit the same desire f improvement as everywhere else. The children are eager to be aught, and their progress is favorable.

The race undoubtedly has all human capacities and possibilities. y your instructions of August 25, 1862, I was authorized and instructed o organize and receive into the service of the United States as sol- iers "volunteers of African descent" not exceeding 5,000, and to etail officers to command them.

The special duty of this force was to guard the plantations and ettlements in the department and to make incursions into the rebel erritory for the purpose of bringing away the negroes, the only labor- ng force of the rebels, and thus reducing their military strength. I nvited the people to embrace the opportunity and privilege of aiding o achieve their permanent freedom. They were assured that their nlistment would be entirely voluntary; that no force would be used o compel them to enlist. The First Regiment of South Carolina Vol- nteers was mustered into the service of the United States in October, 862, and placed under the command of Col. T. W. Higginson, an able nd accomplished officer. The career of this pioneer regiment, the irst colored regiment ever mustered into the U. S. Army, its perfect iscipline and efficiency are matters of history.

The claim of this regiment is that by its earlier struggles, its drill and discipline, its expeditions along the southern coast, it made Port Hudson and Fort Wagner possible, because it opened for colored soldiers an opportunity.

Subsequently I was relieved from the duty of recruiting by the major- eneral commanding, General Gillmore.

The whole number of colored troops recruited in the department, oth by myself and others, falls much short of the number contem- lated in your instructions.

This failure is owing to several causes. When first invited to enlist the negroes had hardly learned to realize the promised change in their condition—to comprehend as a possibility that they had been so suddenly lifted out of the utter degradation of chattelism to the dignity of the right of bearing arms. They were far from being sure of their freedom.

Several occurrences had led them to doubt our good faith, who professed to come as their deliverers. They were fully aware of the contempt, oftentimes amounting to hatred, of their ostensible liberators. They felt the bitter derision, even from officers of high rank, with which the idea of their being transformed into available soldiers was met, and they saw it was extended to those who were laboring for their benefit. When their own good conduct had won them a portion of respect, there still remained widespread distrust of the ultimate intention of the Government.

A large number was required as laborers in the various departments of Government service. But one of the chief causes of failure is the fact that a comparatively few of the negroes are physically fit for soldiers; many suffer under some visible or concealed infirmity, produced by the rigor, cruelty, and barbarity of their treatment, and the evidences of the most unsanitary conditions of life on the plantations. In these circumstances the recruiting went on slowly, when the major-general commanding (General Foster) ordered an indiscriminate conscription of every able-bodied colored man in the department. As the special representative of the Government in its relation to them, I had given them earnest and repeated assurances that no force would be used in recruiting the black regiments. I say nothing of this order, in reference to my special duties and jurisdiction and the authority of the major-general commanding to issue it; but as an apparent violation of faith pledged to the freedmen, it could not but shake their confidence in our just intentions, and make them the more unwilling to serve the Government.

The order spread universal confusion and terror. The negroes fled to the woods and swamps, visiting their cabins only by stealth and in darkness. They were hunted to their hiding places by armed parties of their own people, and, if found, compelled to enlist. This conscription order is still in force. Men have been seized and forced to enlist who had large families of young children dependent upon them for support and fine crops of cotton and corn nearly ready for harvest, without an opportunity of making provision for the one or securing the other.

Three boys, one only fourteen years of age, were seized in a field where they were at work and sent to a regiment serving in a distant part of the department without the knowledge or consent of their parents.

A man on his way to enlist as a volunteer was stopped by a recruiting party. He told them where he was going and was passing on when he was again ordered to halt. He did not stop and was shot dead, and was left where he fell. It is supposed the soldiers desired to bring him in and get the bounty offered for bringing in recruits.

Another man who had a wife and family was shot as he was entering a boat to fish, on the pretense that he was a deserter. He fell in the water and was left. His wound, though very severe, was not mortal. An employé in the Quartermaster's Department was taken, and

without being allowed to communicate with the quartermaster or settle his accounts or provide for his family, was taken to Hilton Head and enrolled, although he had a certificate of exemption from the military service from a medical officer.

I protested against the order of the major-general commanding (General Foster) and sent him reports of these proceedings, but had no power to prevent them. The order has never to my knowledge been revoked.

It was generally believed that the commission with which I was intrusted was given with a view to a critical test experiment of the capabilities of the negro for freedom and self-support and self-improvement, to determine whether he is specifically distinct from and inferior to the white race, and normally a slave and dependent, or only inferior by accident of position and circumstances, still a man, and entitled to all the rights which our organic law has declared belongs to all men by the endowment of the Creator.

I believed myself charged with a mission of justice and atonement for wrongs and oppressions the race had suffered under the sanction of the national law. I found the prejudice of color and race here in full force, and the general feeling of the army of occupation was unfriendly to the blacks. It was manifested in various forms of personal insult and abuse, in depredations on their plantations, stealing and destroying their crops and domestic animals, and robbing them of their money.

The women were held as the legitimate prey of lust, and as they had been taught it was a crime to resist a white man they had not learned to dare to defend their chastity.

Licentiousness was widespread; the morals of the old plantation life seemed revived in the army of occupation. Among our officers and soldiers there were many honorable exceptions to this, but the influence of too many was demoralizing to the negro, and has greatly hindered the efforts for their improvement and elevation.

There was a general disposition among the soldiers and civilian speculators here to defraud the negroes in their private traffic, to take the commodities which they offered for sale by force, or to pay for them in worthless money. At one time these practices were so frequent and notorious that the negroes would not bring their produce to market for fear of being plundered. Other occurrences have tended to cool the enthusiastic joy with which the coming of the "Yankees" was welcomed.

Their disappointment at not getting the lands they had selected at the invitation and under the supposed guaranty of the Government, I have referred to. They had been promised land on conditions they were ready and offered to fulfill. The land was denied to them; they could not understand the reasons of law and expediency why the promise was broken to the hope.

When they were invited to enlist as soldiers they were promised the same pay as other soldiers; they did receive it for a time, but at length it was reduced, and they received but little more than one-half what was promised. The questions of the meaning and conflicts of statutes which justified this reduction could not be made intelligible to them. To them it was simply a breach of faith. It is first of all essential to the success of the efforts of the Government in their behalf that the negroes shall have entire confidence in its justice and

good faith. These things fill them with doubt and apprehension. They know as yet very little of political mechanism or gradation of authority, and hence every white man is in their eyes the Government.

Their conceptions are too confused to enable them to distinguish clearly between official acts and the wanton outrages of individuals. I had no independent power to prevent or punish these violences and wrongs. The aid and protection in my operations which the commander of the department was instructed to afford were not always promptly or efficiently rendered.

In all matters relating to my special duties I was declared independent of the other military authorities. I was deeply sensible of the importance of maintaining harmonious relations with those authorities. I have never consciously invaded their functions. I have scrupulously endeavored to avoid exercising or claiming any power which was not clearly conferred by my instructions, or which would bring me into collision with other authorities; yet my operations have been interfered with in every step I have taken. My authority has been questioned by the department commanders, explanations of my official acts demanded, those acts annulled, and subordinate officers sustained and encouraged in preventing the execution of my orders.

These frequently occurring and harassing conflicts of jurisdiction, when harmony of councils and concert of action were vitally important, compelled me to ask very earnestly to be relieved from my special duties. Having experienced embarrassments in the past, I could not hope they would be lessened in the future by one less friendly to the work I had to do. I will not recapitulate the frequent occasions of disputed jurisdiction in which I have been most unwillingly involved with the other military authorities. I have sometimes yielded without controversy and sometimes reported and referred the question to the department to which I am responsible. I could scarcely carry out measures of importance with the confidence and vigor necessary to success when the first movement might be contested with questions of jurisdiction to be settled at every step. I was put upon my defense and required to prove before an authority to which I was not responsible that the official acts I contemplated were not usurpations. So far as these things affect me personally, I would be silent concerning them. I do not refer to them in a spirit of personal complaint, but only in their relation to the people whose interests were intrusted to my charge, and my own ability to fulfill the beneficent intentions of the Government toward them. I was the organ of communicating to them the purposes of the Government as conveyed in your instructions in their general scope and the particular measures devised for their good. Their frequent disappointments, though for causes over which I had no control, which, being political considerations, they had the faintest understanding of, weakened their confidence in me and impaired my influence and usefulness.

Amid all their griefs and disappointments they seem to have kept bright their faith in Mr. Lincoln. Their hope and confidence in him never wavers. They regard him as their great friend and deliverer, who, though often thwarted in his purposes of good by malign influences, will at last bring them to the promised land.

The experiment with the freedmen in this department is a success. The only use I wish to make of this catalogue of difficulties is as an illustration of the fact which forms the summary and substance of

this and all other true reports of the freedmen in their new conditions—amid all their obstructions, and in spite of all, they have made constant progress and proved their right to be received into the full communion of freemen.

They have shown that they can appreciate freedom as the highest boon; that they will be industrious and provident with the same incitement which stimulates the industry of other men in free societies; that they understand the value of property and are eager for its acquisition, especially of land; that they can conduct their private affairs with sagacity, prudence, and success; that under freedom's banner these sea islands are not destined to become a howling wilderness, but will flourish more than ever when cultivated by freemen; that they are not ignorant from natural incapacity, but from the brutishness of their former condition; that they are intelligent, eager, and apt to acquire knowledge of letters, docile and receptive pupils; that they aspire to and adopt as fast as means and opportunity admit the social forms and habits of civilization; that they quickly get rid of in freedom the faults and vices generated by slavery, and in truthfulness and fidelity and honesty may be compared favorably with men of an other color, in conditions as unfavorable for the development of those qualities; that they are remarkably susceptible of religious emotions and the inspirations of music; that, in short, they are endowed with all the instincts, passions, affections, sensibilities, powers, aspirations, and possibilities which are the common attributes of human nature.

They have given the highest proof of manhood by their bravery and discipline on many a battle-field where defeat, they well knew, had for them no mercy. They have conquered a recognition of their manhood and right to be free and vindicated the wisdom and justice of your first order to place arms in their hands (which I had the honor of receiving and executing). The senseless prejudices and bitter contempt against their race are disappearing before their peaceful and orderly conduct under their trials and provocations, their patient hope and heroism in war. Events for four years have been disciplining the mind of the nation to prepare it to give them full recognition and ample justice.

In this view it may be that the obstacles which beset their earlier path toward freedom were blessings, normal elements for the solution of the great problem of their manhood and their rights; as the atrocities and diabolisms, the murders and martyrdoms, the countless sacrifice of noblest lives in this war, may have been necessary to convince the American people of the utter and irredeemable barbarism of slavery and to inspire them with a determined purpose to build themselves up into a new nation and a new Union upon the enduring foundation of justice, freedom, and equal rights of all men.

It has been my earnest endeavor to carry out to the extent of my ability your views and purposes with regard to the people committed to my charge, and to inaugurate in this department the wise and humane policy contemplated in your instructions to me.

In the hope that I have been in some degree successful,

I am sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. SAXTON,

Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
December 30, 1864.

JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President, &c.:

MY DEAR SIR: The fact stated in the inclosed note may serve to answer inquiries as to the object of my visit, which, if allowed by you, I would not communicate fully to anyone but yourself. The main purpose I have in seeing you is to explain the views I entertain in reference to the state of affairs of our country and to submit to your consideration ideas which, in my opinion, you may turn to good account and possibly bring to practical results that may not only repair all the ruin the war has brought upon the Nation, but contribute to promote the welfare of other nations that have suffered from it.

In candor I must say to you in advance that I come to you wholly unaccredited except in so far as I may be by having permission to pass our lines and offer to you my own suggestions—suggestions which I have submitted to no one in authority on this side of the lines and will not without my conversation with you may lead me to suppose they may result in something practicable. With the hope of such results, if allowed, I will confidentially unburden my heart frankly and without reserve. You will on your part, of course, hold in reserve all that is not proper to be said to one coming, as I do, merely as a private citizen and addressing one clothed with the highest responsibility.

Unless the great interests now at stake induce you to attribute more importance to my application than it would otherwise command, I could not expect that you would invite the intrusion. I venture, however, to submit the matter to your judgment.*

Yours, obediently,

F. P. BLAIR.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
December 30, 1864.

JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President, &c.:

MY DEAR SIR: The loss of some papers of importance (title papers) which I suppose may have been taken by some persons who had access to my house when General Early's army were in possession of my place induces me to ask the privilege of visiting Richmond and beg the favor of you to facilitate my inquiries in regard to them.

Yours, obediently,

F. P. BLAIR.

[Indorsement.]

DECEMBER 31, 1864.

Secretary of War, for consideration.
If permission be given, it should be guarded by strict parole.

J. D.

* For subsequent correspondence on this subject see Series I, Vol. XLVI, Part II, pp. 505-513.

CIRCULAR No. 42. WAR DEPT., PROV. MAR. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, D. C., December 31, 1864.*

The wants of the service do not (except in special cases, to be designated by the War Department) at this time require the enlistment of recruits for heavy artillery, light artillery, or cavalry, and provost-marshals are instructed that until further orders they will enlist recruits only for the infantry service.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., December 31, 1864.

Col. T. M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: To-day I brought to the notice of the Secretary the propriety of abandoning the system of individual musters and returning to the old system of musters by organization.

The Secretary ordered that the old system of mustering by organization be resumed, and that a letter of instructions to that effect accompany every authorization hereafter issued to raise new regiments or companies, and hereafter prepare letters of organization accordingly.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *December 31, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

On December 29 authority was given to raise ten new regiments under existing regulations, and we have given full notice and issued a number of recruiting commissions in accordance therewith. On the 31st General Fry telegraphs a revocation of the most material existing regulation, being Order 243, in relation to mustering recruits. This leaves our case hopeless. We cannot secure the local bounties, and cannot raise new organizations under the old rule. I hope you will restore the revoked order, at least during the present call.

JOHN BROUGH.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
December 31, 1864.

GOVERNOR OF WISCONSIN,
Madison, Wis.:

Your letter of 22d received.* Authority to raise artillery and cavalry cannot be granted, but you are authorized by the Secretary of War to raise two new regiments of volunteer infantry under the call of the 21st instant for 300,000 men.

Period of service will be for one, two, or three years, as recruits may elect.

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*Omitted.

The said regiments must be mustered into service by February 7 next, in order that they may be credited on the quota of the State under the call.

Incomplete regiments and companies which fail to organize within a reasonable time will be consolidated, so as to form and be mustered in with complete regimental organizations before the aforesaid date.

Recruitment, organization, and musters must conform to existing regulations.

In organizing the regiments General Orders, No. 243, current series, Adjutant-General's Office, will not be applicable, the said order having been revoked.

J. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

Consolidated abstract from returns of the U. S. Army for December 31, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.		
Department of the Cumberland (Thomas)	1,538	36,304	45,310	70,284
Department of the East (Dix)	315	4,941	7,496	10,325
Department of Kansas (Curtis)	184	4,025	5,391	7,916
Middle Military Division *a* (Sheridan)	2,444	61,431	77,786	117,948
Military Division of the Mississippi *b* (Sherman)	3,455	77,938	93,675	157,573
Department of New Mexico (Carleton)	97	1,988	2,443	3,410
Northern Department (Hooker)	344	7,140	11,371	14,123
Department of the Northwest (Pope)	164	3,814	5,235	5,636
Department of the Ohio (Schofield)	1,343	30,441	36,939	52,415
Department of the Pacific (McDowell)	224	4,295	5,866	6,850
Department (or Army) of the Potomac (Meade)	3,550	80,276	105,091	167,462
Department of the South (Foster)	271	7,242	9,539	17,964
Detachment Army of the Tennessee (A. J. Smith)	500	10,146	12,162	22,081
Department of Virginia and North Carolina (Butler)	1,720	48,137	59,815	116,920
Military Division of West Mississippi *c* (Canby)	3,949	97,187	126,498	165,204
First Army Corps (Hancock)	9	159	168	174
Veteran Reserve Corps *d*	7	311	575	711
Total	20,124	475,775	605,360	936,991

a Consisting of the Department of Washington (Augur), Department of Pennsylvania (Cadwalader), Middle Department (Wallace), Department of West Virginia (Crook), Nineteenth Army Corps (Emory), and Cavalry Forces (Torbert). For strength of the several commands see Series I, Vol. XLIII, Part II, p. 846.

b Forces at Savannah, Ga., and Wilson's Cavalry Corps.

c Consisting of the Reserve Corps (Reynolds), Department of the Gulf (Hurlbut), Department of the Missouri (Dodge), Department of Arkansas (Steele), and Department of the Mississippi (Dana). For strength of the several commands see Series I, Vol. XLI, Part IV, p. 972.

d Includes only such as are not borne on any department returns.

Principal officials of the War Department and its bureaus from January 1 to December 31, 1864.

[Compiled from official records.]

SECRETARY OF WAR.

Edwin M. Stanton.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR.

Peter H. Watson, to July 31, 1864.
Charles A. Dana, from January 28, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

Brig. Gen. Lorenzo Thomas.*

JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL.

Brig. Gen. Joseph Holt.†

INSPECTOR-GENERAL (SENIOR).

Col. Randolph B. Marcy.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

Brig. Gen. Montgomery C. Meigs.‡

COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE.

Brig. Gen. Joseph P. Taylor, died June 29, 1864.
Brig. Gen. Amos B. Eaton.

SURGEON-GENERAL.

Brig. Gen. William A. Hammond, to August 18, 1864.
Brig. Gen. Joseph K. Barnes.‖

PAYMASTER-GENERAL.

Col. Timothy P. Andrews, retired November 29, 1864.
Col. Benjamin W. Brice.

CHIEF OF ENGINEERS.

Brig. Gen. Joseph G. Totten, died April 22, 1864.
Brig. Gen. Richard Delafield.

CHIEF OF ORDNANCE.

Brig. Gen. George D. Ramsay, retired September 12, 1864.
Brig. Gen. Alexander B. Dyer.

PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL.

Brig. Gen. James B. Fry.§

[JANUARY 1, 1865.—For Schofield to Yates in relation to raising new regiments for the Twenty-third Army Corps, see Series I, Vol. XLV, Part II, p. 475.]

CIRCULAR No. 1. WAR DEPT., PROV. MAR. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, D. C., January 2, 1865.*

The attention of acting assistant provost-marshals-general of States and boards of enrollment is called to the fact that the quotas assigned under the call of December 19, 1864, for 300,000 men, must not be reduced except by actual enlistments in the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps since the 19th ultimo.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, *January 2, 1865.*

SECRETARY OF WAR:

Will you authorize the State of Iowa to raise a regiment of infantry or cavalry, or both?

N. B. BAKER.

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* On special duty during the year. Col. Edward D. Townsend was in charge of the office in Washington.

† Held the rank of colonel to June 22, 1864.

‡ Col. Charles Thomas was the Acting Quartermaster-General up to January 9, 1864, when General Meigs returned from inspection duty.

‖ Acting Surgeon-General to August 18, 1864.

§ Held the rank of colonel to April 21, 1864.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
January 3, 1865.

Adjutant-General BAKER,
Davenport, Iowa:

Your telegram of 2d received. Authority to raise cavalry cannot be granted, but you are authorized by the Secretary of War to raise one new regiment of volunteer infantry under the call of the 21st ultimo for 300,000 men. Period of service will be for one, two, or three years, as recruits may elect. The said regiments must be mustered into service by February 7 next, in order that they may be credited on the quota of the State under the call. Incomplete regiments and companies which fail to organize within a reasonable time will be consolidated, so as to form and be mustered in with complete regimental organizations before the aforesaid date. Recruitment, organization, and musters must conform to existing regulations. In organizing the regiments General Orders, No. 243, series 1864, Adjutant-General's Office, will not be applicable, the said order having been revoked.

JAS. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
January 5, 1865.

GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS,
Boston, Mass.:

SIR: Your telegram to General Hancock saying that a three-years' cavalry regiment could be raised in Massachusetts for the First Corps has been forwarded to this office, and in reply I have the honor to inform you that regulations relative to the organization of the corps do not contemplate the cavalry arm being represented therein.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 5, 1865.

Col. B. L. E. BONNEVILLE,
Comy. of Musters, Dept. of the Missouri, Benton Barracks, Mo.:

SIR: I have respectfully to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 22d ultimo, transmitting list of regiments of Missouri State Militia received into service under General Orders, No. 96, War Department, series of 1861, mustered in for during the war, but who claim discharge after three years' service. In reply I am directed to inform you that the said troops were mustered in for during the war, but it is decided by the Department that they will be held for three years only, and their muster out will be governed accordingly, under the same regulations as are applied to the muster out and discharge of other troops from the service of the United States.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEIL HOUSE, *Columbus, Ohio, January 5, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. H. W. WESSELLS,
Washington City, D. C.:

GENERAL: I was ordered here to recruit for the Second Regiment North Carolina Mounted Infantry from the prisoners captured at Cumberland Gap, Tenn., in September, 1863, by Major-General Burnside, consisting of the Twenty-ninth, Sixty-second, and Sixty-fourth North Carolina Infantry, C. S. Army. The larger number of those men were and now are Union men and have written from time to time to me to come and get them out of prison. I am here with six of my men who are acquainted with nearly all of the Union men of those three regiments who were conscripted in the rebel army. Some are here, others at Camp Douglas, and some at Johnson's Island. I would most respectfully ask permission to enter the three camps and recruit all the men who are willing to enlist and that I can prove are true, loyal men now and before the war. I saw General Thomas at Lexington and the general said he would telegraph to the Secretary of War and that I would be notified at Camp Chase. I shall anxiously wait an answer.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. BAHNEY,
Major Second Regiment North Carolina Mounted Infantry.

[First indorsement.]

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., January 10, 1865.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War for instructions.

H. W. WESSELLS,
Brig. Gen., U. S. Vols., Insp. and Com. Gen. of Prisoners.

[Second indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
January 13, 1865.

Respectfully referred to the commissioner for the exchange of prisoners.

By order of the Secretary of War:

LOUIS H. PELOUZE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Third indorsement.]

JANUARY 14, 1865.

It is not believed to be expedient to adopt the policy here urged.

Approved by the Secretary of War:

E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Major-General of Volunteers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 5, 1865.*

His Excellency JAMES T. LEWIS,
Governor of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 23d ultimo, inclosing copy of letter of same date addressed to you by C. M. Baker, commissioner of enrollment, First

District of Wisconsin, relative to the correction of the enrollment and assignment of quotas in the First District, and urging the propriety and justice of postponing the assignment of quotas in the State of Wisconsin, and in reply would state that the assignment has been made, but the quota will be revised as rapidly and completely as possible, with a view to the correction of the quota hereafter.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE, FOURTH DIST. OF MAINE,
Bangor, January 6, 1865.

Maj. R. M. LITTLER,
Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, Augusta, Me.:

SIR: Allow me to call your attention to the north and eastern borders of this State, particularly that portion included in this district. We have some forty townships bordering on the British Provinces in which it is almost impossible to procure men by draft. In the draft under call of July 18, 1864, 357 men failed to report, and under the supplementary draft, same call, out of 350 men drafted about 60 were obtained. Not a man has been obtained from the French settlements by draft since the organization of this office. The men failing to report from these localities immediately cross the lines into the British Provinces or go into the distant lumbering camps on the border. Deserters from other portions of the State are also to be found in large numbers in the lumbering regions on both sides of the line. In some cases quite extensive settlements have been made just across the line in the British Provinces, composed almost entirely of deserters.

From the foregoing considerations it will be apparent that but few of these man can be arrested and made available to the service without a larger force than I have at command. As might be expected, these deserters are more or less in sympathy with the rebels and form a nucleus for rebel operations. I learn upon authority that I deem reliable that raids upon our citizens have been contemplated, and only frustated by becoming known to Union men, residents of the provinces in the vicinity of Houlton, which is the great thoroughfare into the provinces. In view of this state of things, I would respectfully ask if permission cannot be obtained for the organization of one company of frontier guards to be raised in this district, and to be posted so as to render efficient aid in the arrest of deserters, and also to prevent raids upon our territory. Other States which have no frontier are allowed to raise several companies for this purpose, while Maine, with its large amount of territory bordering on the British Provinces, is entirely unprotected.

These considerations, taken in connection with the great drain upon Aroostook to fill the calls of more favored portions of the State, will, I doubt not, commend themselves to your favorable consideration as an act of simple justice to this section.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELIJAH LOW,
Captain and Provost-Marshal, Fourth District of Maine.

[Indorsement.]

OFFICE ACTG. ASST. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
Augusta, Me., January 7, 1865.

Respectfully referred to Brig. Gen. James B. Fry, Provost-Marshal-General.

From all the information I have been able to gain from prominent and influential men from all parts of the State, and for the reasons set forth in the communication of Captain Low, I am of the opinion that the services of a company, or part of a company, are very desirable for the protection of the northeastern frontier.

R. M. LITTLER,
Major, Veteran Reserve Corps, Actg. Asst. Prov. Mar. Gen.

ALBANY, *January 6, 1865.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I respectfully invite immediate attention to note of my adjutant-general of 3d instant asking authority to recruit and organize regimental and company organizations. This authority granted, we can save a draft.

Respectfully,

R. E. FENTON,
Governor.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
January 6, 1865.

GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK,
Albany, N. Y.:

Authority is hereby granted you to raise five complete regiments of volunteer infantry and fifty detached companies of infantry, these last to be assigned to regiments now in service or consolidated into regiments or battalions as may hereafter be deemed best.

The recruitment and organization of these troops to be in accordance with existing regulations. The men not to be mustered into U. S. service until the organization of a company is completed.

No cavalry is required at this time. The proposition to raise squads of infantry and commission for them first and second lieutenants will be considered hereafter. Letter by mail to-morrow.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *January 10, 1865.*

Hon. B. F. LOAN,
Washington, D.C.:

MY DEAR SIR: Colonel Alexander, the acting assistant provost-marshal-general for this State, showed me a telegram from General Fry and also a letter, which he understands to mean that the counties and sub-districts of this State shall not be allowed, under the last call of the President for troops, any surplus which they have heretofore furnished over and above their quotas. Such an arrangement seems to me very unjust, for sub-district Washington Township has a surplus of 131 men over and above the quotas assigned to it under all calls

of the President previous to the last; the other sub-districts of Buchanan County have barely furnished their quota. Why shall not our sub-district be allowed its surplus of 131 men as a credit? Is it right, is it legal, that sub-districts that have furnished more than their quotas are to be in no better condition than those which have furnished their quotas and nothing more? I think not, and trust that you will have this matter attended to and corrected.

Yours, truly,

WILLARD P. HALL.

[Indorsement.]

WASHINGTON, *January 14, 1865.*

Respectfully referred to General Fry, Provost-Marshal-General, with the request that he will send a reply to the within with such explanations as the facts in the case may require.

BENJ. F. LOAN.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Madison, January 10, 1865.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of Circular No. 1, of date January 2, 1865, from the office of the Provost-Marshal-General, in which I find the following paragraph:

> Quotas assigned under the call of December 19, 1864, for 300,000 men, must not be reduced except by actual enlistments in the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps since the 19th ultimo.

This circular, if carried into effect, will operate very unjustly upon those towns that have by extraordinary efforts and the expenditure of large sums of money succeeded in securing an excess over their quotas on former calls, and will tend greatly to injure the recruiting service.

The fact is pretty well established, in this State at least, that the Government must depend mainly upon recruiting for its soldiers. Out of over 17,000 drafted in this State during the last year I am informed that but about 3,000 are in the service. This being the case, it seems to me that efforts should be directed as far as possible toward stimulating the recruiting service. As a means of doing this I would suggest that those towns that have been energetic and patriotic and filled or more than filled their quotas should have full credit for their efforts and be encouraged in well doing, while those that have made no effort should be made to do their duty.

The effect of this circular would seem to be to affix a penalty upon those towns that are most patriotic and loyal by taking from them credits which in some instances, within my knowledge, have cost many thousand dollars and great effort to obtain, and offer a reward to those towns that have failed to do their duty by giving them credits for men they never raised. The injustice of this circular is so apparent to all that it is causing much comment and excitement among our people and very bitter feelings toward the Provost-Marshal-General. I would therefore respectfully ask that it be so modified that proper and full credits shall be given to all towns that have an excess over their quotas on former calls. In this connection permit me to state

that in my judgment greater facilities should be afforded in this sparsely settled country for recruiting men. It is not to be supposed that men are going to travel 200 or 300 miles at their own expense to find a provost-marshal, as they would have to do in many cases to enable them to join the Army. Our people are patriotic, but it is asking a great deal of them to leave their families and travel long distances at their own expenses to offer their services to Government. Under the circumstances I had heretofore appointed recruiting officers whom I deemed worthy of commissions in the Army, who, without expense to the State or General Government or hope of reward, except perhaps a position in the line which they desired, would go out into the country and enlist men. But I am informed by the Provost-Marshal-General by letter of date December 19, 1864, "that all authority given to Governors of States to appoint recruiting agents was revoked," &c. And "that the only persons authorized to enlist recruits are officers detailed on recruiting service by special orders from the War Department, including provost-marshals and second lieutenants appointed by Governors of States," &c. I am also informed that it is against the policy of the War Department to make details for recruiting. The only means therefore left, as you will perceive, of recruiting men was the second lieutenants, which I have heretofore been authorized to appoint from the service and have conditionally mustered out to enable them to assist in raising companies, and the provost-marshals; the latter only six in number in the whole State. But, from misapprehension of the situation of our country or from some other cause, the Adjutant-General has seen fit to take from us the use of these second lieutenants (who, though from tardiness in their being mustered out have been of very little aid in recruiting in the past, we had hoped to make useful in this respect in the future) by making it necessary that I should certify "that a command for the party whose discharge is asked for is ready."

This leaves only six provost-marshals, who must necessarily be mostly confined to their offices, to do the recruiting over the whole State unless I shall appoint second lieutenants from civil life, which I shall feel it my duty to do in the future unless the authority to do so shall also be revoked. I do not mention these matters for the purpose of finding fault, but supposing your attention had not been called to them or that there was some misapprehension in the premises, not doubting it is the intention of the War Department to do what is for the best interest of the country. Feeling as I do a great interest in filling the quota of this State, knowing that our people are ready and willing to respond to all just calls of the General Government, desiring that all proper facilities may be afforded them, and appreciating the exigencies of the service, I felt it my duty to call your special attention to this subject, and would respectfully ask that in case it is thought desirable to reduce the number of recruiting officers to one second lieutenant for each company, we may have the benefit of such lieutenants to recruit the company and not be told that we must rely upon them to recruit the company by one officer, and by another that they cannot be discharged if we happen to appoint one from the service until the company is raised, or that some other measures may be adopted to give us a larger number of recruiting officers.

A few weeks since directions were received from the Provost-Marshal-General to proceed to correct the enrollment in this State, believing there were many thousand names upon the rolls that ought

not to be there, and that in consequence thereof our State had to furnish more than its proper quota. Strenuous efforts were immediately put forth and are now being made by the officers of the Government on duty here and by the people to complete this work; but owing to the great extent of territory to be canvassed and the want of means of conveyance in this newly settled country it is yet unfinished. We hope, however, to be able to perfect the rolls by the close of the present month. We did expect to present you these corrected rolls at an earlier date, but for reasons above stated it was impossible to do so. That justice may be done our State in assignment of quotas I would, under the circumstances, respectfully ask that the final quota of Wisconsin, under the late call for 300,000 men, may not be assigned until the corrected rolls are received by you, and that the quota of this State may be assigned upon them as corrected. Allow me to say further relative to quotas that I very much desire when quotas are assigned to this State that some explanation should accompany them. A feeling exists and is gaining ground in the West, and particularly in this State, that the Western States have been called upon to furnish more than their due proportion of men. I do not know that there is any just reason for this feeling, and if it is without cause know of no way to more fully correct it than by publishing fully the quotas of the different States and sending out full statements and explanations with the quota. This feeling in this State has been very much increased (and I fear will seriously hinder recruiting in this State) by the late action of the Provost-Marshal-General in assigning the quota under the last call for 300,000 men. The quota sent to this State on call of 300,000 was nearly the same as the quota previously assigned on 500,000, which we supposed was assigned on the same rolls. This fact without explanation has very much startled the people and very little has since been done by way of recruiting. I have no doubt the Provost-Marshal-General has made an error in his assignment of this quota, and hope and doubt not it will be so found on investigation and that the proper corrections will be made. I trust at least for the good of the service that this matter will be fully investigated and explained.

I remain, truly, your friend,

JAMES T. LEWIS,
Governor of Wisconsin.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 12, 1865.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have received three petitions or memorials asking the establishment of rules by which associations or clubs may secure their members against military service. They differ somewhat from each other, but are fair types of a large class.

The first is from William P. Fogg, on the part of an association in Cleveland, Ohio, and is presented by the Hon. R. P. Spalding, M. C., in which the Secretary of War is asked to direct "that the Provost-Marshal-General so modify the regulations of the last draft as to permit clubs and associations to put in volunteer recruits before the draft who may, after the draft, be credited in place of those who may have been drafted from said associations or clubs."

As I understand it, the arguments in favor of these claims are:

First, they would enable the generous and loyal men in the different districts to aid in getting their fair share of recruits into the Army by contributing their money in the form of local bounties, and second, would prevent the parsimonious and those hostile to the Government and the war from deriving any advantage from the action of these loyal associations and clubs in filling or partly filling the quotas of the different districts, which contain men of two classes, the first favorable to the war and willing to contribute money, and the second not so.

It is complained that the money and zeal of the first class under present rules fill the quotas, and thus not only release them but also release the second class, who have done nothing in their own behalf or that of the country. By the arrangement proposed it is expected that the first class may be released and the draft left to fall upon the second class for its share of men.

Wilson and Banfill ask that "recruits be accepted as substitutes for such residents of the District of Columbia as may have deposited with them the sum of $200."

Mr. Sayler, on the part of the association in Cincinnati, asks that "any person furnishing a recruit under this call for troops shall be by reason thereof himself exempted from the pending draft."

On these schemes in general it may be remarked that while the justice in some of them commends itself there are objections to their adoption.

The following may be mentioned:

First. The acts of Congress provide that when the President calls for men for the military and naval service, the quota to be furnished from each locality "shall be as nearly as possible in proportion to the number of men resident therein liable to render military service, taking into account as far as practicable the number which has been previously furnished therefrom," and that every volunteer and substitute shall be credited "to the locality toward the quota of which he may have volunteered or engaged as a substitute, and in case the quota is not filled within fifty days by the credits, then the President shall immediately order a draft for one year to fill such quota or any part thereof which may be unfilled."

In making this draft section 10 of the act of February 24, 1864, forbids omitting from the draft or exempting any men in the locality liable to render military service, except such as are physically or mentally unfit, those actually in service at the time of draft, and those who have served two years during the present war and been honorably discharged.

Section 4 of the act of February 24, 1864, provides:

> That any person enrolled under the provisions of the act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes, approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, or who may be hereafter so enrolled, may furnish, at any time previous to the draft, an acceptable substitute, who is not liable to draft, nor, at the time, in the military or naval service of the United States; and such person so furnishing a substitute shall be exempt from draft during the time for which such substitute shall not be liable to draft, not exceeding the time for which such substitute shall have been accepted.

An opportunity is afforded by this section for every man liable to duty to secure himself against being drafted by furnishing a substitute before the draft is made. The law makes no other provision for exemption, nor does it provide any plan for the exemption of members of clubs or associations.

Second. To undertake to carry out these plans would add much to the complication and labor of getting men into service, and would necessarily put some in without complete records. In the earnest endeavor to administer the draft laws as they exist in such a manner as to raise troops, and at the same time make them bear as lightly as possible on the people, the labor of this Bureau has become immense and complicated, and it should not be increased except to accomplish important purposes.

Third. These schemes have the effect of enabling able-bodied men enrolled by law as constituting the national forces to escape instead of rendering personal service in defense of the country, and they encourage a traffic in men which is demoralizing and injurious to the service, and which should be checked as far as possible.

The memorial forwarded by Mr. Fogg is especially objectionable as having so little semblance of substitution, as authorized by the acts of Congress. It asks that volunteer recruits—that is, men who go into service before draft as volunteers and receive U. S. bounty, &c.—shall after draft be converted into and called substitutes for certain individuals who may have contributed more or less to a special bounty for the benefit of these recruits. Neither the law nor the interests of the service would justify this. I recommend that it be not granted.

The request of Wilson and Banfill amounts in substance to asking the Government to appoint them substitute brokers, and let them put substitutes in now and name the principals after the draft. I recommend that it be refused.

The request of the Cincinnati association, made by Mr. Sayler, is the same in substance as that presented by Mr. Fogg, and remarked upon above. It is not the substitution provided or authorized by Congress, and I recommend that it be not granted.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

DAVENPORT, *January 12, 1865.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

General Fry on 31st August, 1864, ordered Maj. Thomas Duncan, acting assistant provost-marshal-general of this State, to adopt schedule of the counties which furnished men for our early regiments as presented by the State and distribute quota accordingly. Major Duncan suggested in reply that the adoption of same be postponed until after draft then pending, and then promised to carry out the schedule. Nothing is being done. The draft is imminent, and dissatisfaction is widespread and threatening. This was conceded to Illinois before last draft. My schedule is accurate and embraces men not before distributed, and has been in the hands of Maj. Thomas Duncan for months. I respectfully ask that Major Duncan be peremptorily ordered to at once adopt the schedule, to employ all necessary clerical force to carry it out forthwith, and to distribute the county credits to the townships and according to enrollment, if no better plan can be suggested. It is feasible and proper.

N. B. BAKER,
Adjutant-General of Iowa.

DAVENPORT, *January 12, 1865.*

SECRETARY OF WAR:

We have authority to raise a regiment of infantry, but the restriction from the Provost-Marshal-General will prevent. I think we can raise a good regiment, but let us do it with allowance of all proper bills by the disbursing officer for transportation and subsistence. We can raise the regiment by March 1. I must have recruiting agents, but I do not want second lieutenants. Let me go ahead, and you instruct Colonel Grier to pay all proper bills.

N. B. BAKER,
Adjutant-General of Iowa.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 12, 1865.

His Excellency STEPHEN MILLER,
Governor of Minnesota:

SIR: Your communication of the 3d instant in relation to the quotas of the districts in the State of Minnesota has been received, and in reply thereto I have the honor to state that the call of the President for 500,000 men, dated July 18, 1864, having been greatly reduced by credits on account of Army and Navy enlistments, which had not heretofore been credited, it became necessary to make an additional call for 300,000 men to make up the deficiency and to preserve the present strength of the Army and Navy. It was not expected that the call of July 18, 1864, for 500,000 would put that number of men in service, because the act of Congress under which the call was made directed that all enlistments made in the Navy from the commencement of the rebellion until the 24th of February, 1864, should be credited upon the quota, and these, with other equitable claims of enlistments not previously credited, reduced that call and rendered necessary the one of December 19, 1864, for 300,000. The object, therefore, of the last call is to put 300,000 men in the service. Whether they are enlisted for one, two, or three years they will be counted as units in filling the quota, and the excess or credit which any locality may be entitled to on account of filling its quota with three-years' men will be estimated in the assignment of future quotas, should there be another call, upon the same principle that has varied the quotas under the present call, because some localities have filled their quotas under the call of July 18, 1864, with three-years' men and others with one-year's men.

It will be observed that the numbers of men to be furnished under the present call are not in proportion to the population of States or districts nor to the number enrolled. Had all localities filled the call for 500,000 with three-years' men, or all in the same proportion of both, the number of men to be furnished under the present call would be in proportion to the number enrolled, and approximate three-fifths of the quota under the call for 500,000, varied only to correspond with the changes in the enrollment as revised and corrected. But as it would be unjust and illegal to require a district which had filled its quota under the last call with three-years' men to furnish as many men under the present call as an equal district which had filled its quota under the last call with one-year's men, the former having furnished three times the number of years of service which the latter

had furnished, it became necessary to estimate the number of years of service which each State, district, and sub-district had furnished, respectively, so that in ascertaining the required number for each district, in order to obtain 300,000 men, each locality would receive full credit for the number of years of service furnished under the last call, or excess carried forward and credited upon that call, previous calls being filled with three-years' men, or enlistments reduced to a three-years' basis. The call of December 19, 1864, having been made to make up deficiencies under the call of July 18, 1864, it is not to be expected that the number of men required from localities will correspond with the number enrolled or their quotas under the call for 500,000. In order, therefore, to ascertain what number of men is due from a given district we must look to what it actually furnished under the call of July 18 instead of what it was required to furnish. Thus, where two districts having the same enrollment were required, under the call of July 18, 1864, to furnish 2,000 men each, and one actually furnished but 1,000 men, while the other filled its quota, it would not be lawful for the latter district, which had put 2,000 men in service, to be required now to furnish the same number as the former, which had furnished only 1,000. But suppose that both of the above districts had filled their quotas, the former with one-year's men and the latter with three-years' men, the one furnishing 2,000 and the other 6,000 years of service. Now, as the law provides that quotas shall be assigned "among the districts of the several States, considering and allowing for the numbers already furnished, as aforesaid, and the time of their service," in assigning a quota under a call to make up deficiencies, the deficiency of years' service as well as the deficiencies in number is to be estimated and the quotas varied accordingly.

As before said, the object of the present call is to raise 300,000 men, and they will be required from the different localities in proportion to the number enrolled and the number which such localities were deficient or in excess under the call for 500,000. This principle was announced from the Provost-Marshal-General's Bureau when the quotas under the call for 500,000 were announced, or about that time (see opinion of Solicitor of War Department herewith*), and the benefits that would result from three-years' enlistments and the law governing the subject explained. To secure three-years' men the Government offered $300 bounty, and paid but $100 to one-year's men; municipal authorities generally contributed local bounties in similar proportion. The law having provided that the periods of service heretofore furnished should be considered in assigning quotas, the question then to be determined is, at what time shall the credit be applied? As it is impossible to follow the fortune of each individual soldier and reckon the period of his actual service, it follows that either the credit for the period for which they enlist should be given when the men enter the service or withheld until the expiration of the three years' term. The rule has always been under all calls that when a soldier is accepted into the service he is received and credited for the term of his enlistment or draft, the Government taking the responsibility that he will serve for the full period of his enlistment, and in no case has any locality been called upon to replace men lost to the service by death, disability, or desertion. Enlistments for six months, nine months, one and two years under former calls were counted as of that term on entering the service, and as such reduced to the three years' basis. The period of service is reckoned

*Of August 1, 1864, p. 562.

as a unit, having no fractional parts, so far as credit is concerned. A soldier who enlists for three years and dies or is discharged at the end of twelve months, is credited to his sub-district as a three-years' man; and the man who enlists for one year and is discharged in a week after enlistment is credited as a one-year's man. To await the expiration of three years—that is, until the service had been rendered—would defeat the object of the law and would probably delay the draft until after the close of the war. It must follow, then, that the amount of credit to be given is, and always has been, dependent upon the period for which the soldier enters the service. When a district presents an acceptable recruit for three years and he is received as such by the Government, that district has done all it can do in the premises, and the Government takes the responsibility that the soldier will serve his term of enlistment. This being admitted, the time to apply the credit or to take into account the amount of credits to which the district is entitled is when a settlement is made with all the districts, with a view to assigning quotas under a new call. This follows, not merely as a matter of convenience in computation, but as a matter of necessity, in order to do exact justice to all the different States and districts, and, moreover, is in exact accordance with the terms of the statute, which provides that—

> In assigning to districts the number of men to be furnished therefrom the President shall take into consideration the number of volunteers and militia furnished by and from the several States in which said districts are situated, and the period of their service, since the commencement of the present rebellion, and shall so make said assignments as to equalize the number among the districts of the several States, considering and allowing for the numbers already furnished, as aforesaid, and the time of their service.

And again, section 2, act of February 24, 1864:

> That the quota of each ward of a city, town, township, precinct, or election district, or of a county, where the county is not divided into wards, towns, townships, precincts, or election districts, shall be, as nearly as possible, in proportion to the number of men resident therein, liable to military service, taking into account, as far as practicable, the number which has been previously furnished therefrom.

I have the honor to inclose a copy of Circular No. 1, of 1865,* which provides that the quotas assigned under the call of December 19, 1864, for 300,000, are not to be deducted, except by actual enlistments since the 19th of December, 1864. The rule in applying credits is, that they should be deducted from the quota of the call that produced them. All men raised since the call of July 18, 1864, are credited upon the quota under that call. If the quota is more than filled, it is carried as excess to the credit of the locality, and taken into account in the assignment of the quota under the call of December 19, 1864, and provost-marshals are instructed that in determining the quotas of sub-districts, under the present call, they will apply such excess accordingly; and all men raised since December 19 are of course credited upon the call of that date. In crediting the excess that is carried forward from the call of July 18, 1864, and applied to the call of December 19, 1864, I consider not only the number of men of which the excess is composed, but also the period of their service; and the quotas assigned under the call of December 19 are thus reduced by this excess of service, and hence they should not be further reduced, except by enlistments subsequent to December 19, 1864, the date of the call for 300,000 men. The credits of the State of Minnesota (under the call of July 18, 1864) up to November 30, 1864, show that the men

* See p. 1035.

furnished for one year was 2,685; for two years, 204; for three years, 61; a very large proportion, as will be observed, being one-year's men. The excess of credits on the 1st day of August was 1,407, of which the First District is credited with 1,037 and the Second District with 370; and credit has been given for three years' term of service on each unit. The First District furnished 1,859 more years of service than the Second District, and consequently the larger number to be furnished under call of December 19 falls on the Second District. If there is any error in these figures I shall be happy to correct it when pointed out.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
January 12, 1865.

GOVERNOR OF OHIO,
Columbus, Ohio:

Permission to raise fifty detached companies cannot be granted, but twenty will be permitted under same conditions as new regiments authorized December 29, 1864.

Incomplete companies which fail to organize within a reasonable time will be consolidated so as to form and be mustered in with complete company organizations before the aforesaid date.

JAS. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, January 13, 1865.

General N. B. BAKER,
Davenport, Iowa:

No change can be made in the existing orders of this Department respecting the raising of new regiments.

C. A. DANA,
Acting Secretary of War.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 13, 1865.

General N. B. BAKER,
Adjutant-General of Iowa, Davenport, Iowa:

I have seen your General Orders, No. 2. You misunderstand my Circular No. 1. In assigning the quotas under call of December 19, I give credit not only for all the men composing the excess of any place on call of July 18, but consider the periods of service of these men, and the quotas are reduced accordingly. This being done, the quotas must be reduced only by proper enlistments subsequent to December 19. You will find that you are fairly dealt by. The tone and language of your order indicate misunderstanding. I suggest that you recall it.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

DAVENPORT, *January 13, 1865.*

General FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General:

I thank you for your telegram. Will publish most of it to-morrow to satisfy our people. I cannot revoke the order, as it bears upon the new regiment, which I cannot raise under restrictions imposed on me by War Department. If the order is offensive to you personally or officially, I will put out a circular disavowing any such intention.

N. B. BAKER.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
January 13, 1865.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS,
Springfield, Ill.:

Your telegram relative to raising new organizations is received. Cavalry and artillery are not wanted, but if you desire to raise new regiments of infantry, or new companies of infantry to be assigned to old regiments in which vacancies now exist, please inform me immediately by telegram, so that the necessary authorization and instructions may be issued. It is proper to add that new organizations which may be authorized must be completed by February 7 next, so that they may be duly credited, any incomplete organizations at that date to be consolidated so as to form complete ones.

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 238 South Third Street, Philadelphia, January 13, 1865.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: In order that there may be no misunderstanding in regard to my application as made to you yesterday, I herewith restate the same:

First. In order to retain skilled employés on our several lines of railway, which is essential to the best interests of the Government, we desire to make an arrangement with you by which we can put into the Army and Navy good, acceptable substitutes for three years in place of those of our men who may be drafted under the calls of the Government.

Second. That we may have the privilege of furnishing the substitutes at Philadelphia, Pittsburg, or Harrisburg, who, when duly inspected by the officers of the Government at either of those points and accepted and mustered into the service, shall, upon the certificate of those officers, release the parties whom we may designate, no matter in what district they may have been enrolled or drafted.

As the draft will be made for one year only, you will observe that our proposition is to furnish acceptable men for three years. Quite a good trade for you in that respect, and as far as we are concerned we will be enabled to keep our railroad facilities in good shape for the uses of the Government and the public generally. I therefore hope that all we desire may be promptly granted.*

Very respectfully, yours,

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Vice-President.

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*Approved by the Secretary of War.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *January 13, 1865.*

Hon. A. LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

The convention composed of more than 500 delegates from all parts of the State have unanimously adopted an amendment to the constitution forever abolishing slavery in this State and denying the power of the Legislature passing any law creating property in man. Thank God that the tyrant's rod has been broken.

This amendment is to be submitted to the people for ratification on the birthday of the Father of his Country, when, without some reverse of arms, the State will be redeemed and the foul blot of slavery erased from her escutcheon. I hope that Tennessee will not be included in the bill now before Congress and be made an exception if the bill passes.

All is now working well, and if Tennessee is now let alone will soon resume all functions of a State according to the genius and theory of the Government.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
Military Governor.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 14, 1865.

General N. B. BAKER,
Adjutant-General of Iowa, Davenport, Iowa:

As the order stands before the country it certainly does me injustice which I presume you did not intend. I hope you will be able to raise the regiment. Your dispatch of 12th to Secretary is referred to me. I supposed that you were entirely satisfied with the assignment of quotas to Iowa made last summer. Major Dodge of my office starts to Davenport to-morrow to examine into and rectify the whole subject.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

OFFICE OF QUEENS COUNTY JUDGE,
Glen Cove, L. I., January 14, 1865.

Brigadier-General FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General of the United States:

SIR: The Board of Supervisors of Queens County, in the First Congressional District of the State of New York, having appointed Ex-Governor John A. King, John C. Jackson, esq., and myself a committee from the citizens of the county, in conjunction with Supervisors Downing, Duryea, and Snedeker, of their own Board, to proceed to Washington and represent to you what was believed to be the hardship and injustice about to be perpetrated upon the citizens of the county in enforcing upon them the raising or setting apart of what they believe to be an excessive and unjust proportionate number of men to fill the quota of the county under the call of the President of the United States for 300,000 men, under date of December 19, 1864, and a portion of such committee having waited upon you on the 12th instant, and the undersigned, on behalf of such committee, having urged upon your notice and consideration some reasons and arguments in opposition to the basis upon which you apportioned the quotas of different districts to fill the call, and you at the close of that argument having kindly expressed a willingness to receive

and consider such reasons and arguments, if presented in writing, without delay, and the circle around almost every hearthstone in the county and country being deeply and vitally interested in this question, must be the apology for further trespassing upon your consideration.

It is perhaps proper to state what has been the action of the county and district under previous calls. Every call has been promptly met and filled without murmur or complaint, and the people are still ready and determined to do their whole duty to their common country, so that the action taken and the remarks heretofore and now offered are not presented with the view or wish to shrink from bearing an equal share of the common burden now pressing so heavily upon our common country.

When a call was made upon us for men for nine months the county of Queens furnished almost its whole quota in three-years' men, and having done so, applied through a communication to you for some consideration upon the next call on that account, and were informed that such excess of years had been carried to the credit of the State at large to make up for the deficiencies of other sections of the State in not filling their quota even with nine-months' men; so that our county stood in no better condition before your department than if it failed to respond to that call entirely.

The warm patriotism of the people, being somewhat chastened by the results of that effort, filled a considerable portion of the recent call for 500,000 men with soldiers for one year, and are now told they are to be punished for so doing by being required to furnish now as many of their neighbors' husbands and sons as other localities may have furnished promises and promissors to serve beyond the year which our neighbors have agreed to serve; or, in other words, we must put two men of flesh and blood into the Army, in addition to the one already put in, to make us equal with that locality of equal population which has got one man in the field who had promised to stay for three years.

To meet this requirement of your department we are now called upon to send forth 1,666 of our most loved and valuable men to answer a call for 300,000 men, when we were only called upon to furnish 1,267 men to answer the recent call for 500,000 men—being 400 more men, lacking one, to fill the call for the 300,000 men than were required of us to fill the call for 500,000, being almost double the aggregate number now called for.

If we now had the credit for the 800 three-years' men which we put in when men for nine months were demanded of us, there would be now standing to our credit 1,800 years of service, which would be more than sufficient to fill the present call, excessive as we claim that it is.

The Government has now actually had those 1,800 years of service from the soldiers of Queens County, and they, therefore, no longer rest in mere promises. Ought we not to have that credit? If the State at large has received the credit for the 1,800 excess of years furnished by Queens County, why should not the State be charged with that excess before its quota is assessed? Would not that be just and equitable? Is there any act of Congress standing in the way of such action? If the city of Brooklyn or other locality is situated in the same way, why should they not be so credited?

But as you say that those excess of years were credited to the State, then why not at least credit the State at large with the present excess of years of service, and then our locality would get some of it.

I think the Second and Third Congressional Districts of Brooklyn, which are now so overburdened, also furnished principally three-years' men to fill the call for men for nine months, and thus they are placed in the same condition with Queens County, whereas if they had the credit for the excess of years for the men then furnished, and who from lapse of time have now actually given such service, it is fair to presume they would now be free from the present call.

Your department has apportioned the present call upon the basis or theory that under the last call one man who enlisted for three years was then equivalent to three men for one year. If that be sound, then why not allow us to fill the present quota demanded of us by putting in one-third the number now demanded of us for three years?

I beg leave to urge and insist in the most earnest but respectful manner that it is highly unjust and unequal to require the locality which has in answer to the call of the President sent forth one-year's men three or four months ago, now to send twice as many more to make it equal to what it would have been had it at first sent three-years' men. In other words, if Districts A and B have an equal number of enrolled citizens, and under the last call for 500,000 District A furnished 1,000 recruits for three years and District B 1,000 recruits for one year, each district is now equally represented upon the field of strife by 1,000 soldiers, and will be for the next eight months; and if District B under the present call is compelled to first furnish 2,000 more men before District A is called upon for more, the result is that District B for at least six months of this year has the lives of 3,000 of its citizens exposed at the same time to all the hazards of war and disease, while District A has but 1,000 exposed, and for six months of the next year B has 2,000 soldiers exposed to 1,000 from District A.

District A, which has put 1,000 recruits for three years into the Army, has assumed no responsibility, except that it has escaped a moderate amount for bounties greater than has District B for its 1,000 of one-year's men, and the recruits going in have promised to continue for three years if they are not sooner killed or disabled, or if the war does not sooner end.

Under this rule there is no equality. Each district of equal arms-bearing population is not called upon to risk an equal portion of its dearest of all earthly treasures—the lives of its youth and early manhood; but, on the contrary, one is compelled to yield up to the chances of slaughter at the same time three where the other offers one on the common altar, and that one merely promises to continue longer. In order to justify in any manner the adoption of the present rule of apportionment it must have been assumed or presumed that this wicked rebellion would under reasonable probabilities continue for three years from the time of filling the last call for 500,000. Is not such an assumption unreasonable and improbable and contrary to the best information, official as well as unofficial?

The question was put by the Provost-Marshal-General to know how the apportionment could have been made more equal and equitable and at the same time properly observe the mandate of the acts of Congress requiring "the quotas of the respective districts to be equalized as far as practicable, by considering as well the term of service as the number of men." I think I might very properly say, how can the President in fixing the quota for Queens County obey and enforce the mandate of these acts of Congress without considering and crediting excess of years furnished on the call for nine-months' men? But I answer that as the two supposed districts, A and B, are now equal,

and will continue to be for nearly nine months to come, each having its 1,000 men exposed in the field, and the war fully as likely to terminate within the time of service of the one-year's recruits put in by B as to last longer, all that the acts of Congress require is to keep the two districts under equal contribution.

If it is necessary to take an indemnity of fate, so that there should be no reasonable probability of District A being required to render more service than District B, then District B might be now charged with one-third or one-half of the excess of time which the recruits of A have promised to render, but have not rendered and probably never will.

It is respectfully submitted that the basis of apportionment should be so changed as not to require one locality to expose three lives where another of equal population exposes but one, and that the acts of Congress not only do not prohibit such a course, but, properly understood in their spirit and scope, command and require such action.

I have thus hastily noted these suggestions in the midst of interruptions, and beg that you will consider that if the present rule be persisted in, then three-fourths of the men of Queens County who can pass a medical examination must cease to be producers, and must gird on the implements of war and take their places at the front under what appears to us to be an unjust and highly inequitable rule of apportionment.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

ELIAS J. BEACH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 14, 1865—5.25 p. m.*

Governor JOHNSON,
Nashville, Tenn.:

Yours announcing ordinance of emancipation received. Thanks to the convention and to you. When do you expect to be here? Would be glad to have your suggestions as to supplying your place as Military Governor.

A. LINCOLN.

[JANUARY 14–29, 1865.—For correspondence between Governor Fletcher and the Secretary of War in relation to abolition of slavery and organizing troops for service in State, see Series I, Vol. XLVIII, Part I, pp. 520, 535, 678.]

CONFIDENTIAL.] WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 15, 1865.**

Brig. Gen. ROBERT ALLEN,
Chief Quartermaster, Louisville, Ky.:

GENERAL: I have seen General Thomas, Adjutant-General, who informs me that the crops upon the Mississippi plantations were many of them put in before the abandonment of the lands by their rebel owners, and that you are right in your undertaking to gather the products upon plantations not leased by the Government and which are abandoned, leaving standing crops. Arrangements should be made to take

*The correct date should be 1864.

for the Army the whole crop of forage. I have yesterday and to-day seen Mr. Osborn, of the Illinois Central Railroad. He is here to bring to the knowledge and notice of the Government the great deficiency in the winter corn crop, which he estimates at $200,000,000 loss to the country, the greatest calamity we have had since the outbreak of the rebellion. The whole North and East is apparently notoriously and extravagantly prosperous. Importations are enormous; some of great importance and value to the country; machinery, tools, &c., which deficient labor prevents our making at home; but a large portion of the importation is of luxuries, and as the deficient grain crops leave us no grain for exportation, and as England has a most abundant crop of cereals we are likely to be called upon to pay for these luxuries in gold. European merchants in New York want gold as exchange for all their orders. They do not trust us and look for a period of great depression and financial distress. With all this the Quartermaster's Department has no direct connection. The Treasury and the merchants must apply the corrective and put as soon as possible an end to this extravagance; but I find that the appropriations for the service of the Quartermaster's Department have been very heavily drawn upon. There are still five months and a half of the fiscal year to run and about two-thirds of the last year's appropriations have been drawn out. With serious prospect of financial difficulty ahead it behooves us, therefore, to make every effort to limit the extravagance of the requisitions and consumption of commanding officers, who have heretofore spent the money and the supplies of this department as though it possessed the purse of Fortunatus and the granaries of Egypt, in which seven years' crops were stored.

Mr. Osborn has lately ridden 700 miles over the Illinois railroad, and in all that distance he says he did not see a wagon loaded with corn offering it at the way stations of the road. In ordinary years forty to fifty wagons were always to be seen at each station. The farmers this year buy grain for their own use and transport it from Illinois. He says that on the Wabash there is a strip of country which the frost failed to injure, and that north of Dixon, Ill., and in Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota the oat crop is large. He advises that corn purchases be made and that [illegible] need as far as possible before the price rises. Advertisements for a quantity to be delivered at several counties in these States, not large enough to show that the greater part of the crop is to be bought, but large enough to bring large offers, might be published, and the whole quantity offered, provided not excessive, might be taken.

The prospect is of greater prices, and if you can purchase largely at present prices and before any financial distress or depreciation of money and securities it may be a great economy.

I am, very truly and respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
January 15, 1865.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS,
Springfield:

Your telegram of yesterday does not state how many regiments of infantry you desire to raise, but you are hereby authorized by the

Secretary of War to raise five new regiments of volunteer infantry under the call of the 21st ultimo for 300,000 men.

Period of service will be for one, two, or three years, as recruits may elect. The said regiments must be mustered into service by February 7 next, in order that they may be credited on the quota of the State under the call.

Incomplete regiments and companies which fail to organize within a reasonable time will be consolidated so as to form and be mustered in with complete regimental organizations before the aforesaid date.

Recruitment, organization, and musters must conform to existing regulations.

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, EXECUTIVE DEPT.,
Boston, January 16, 1865.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: Again I have the honor to represent that there are within our Commonwealth a large number of soldiers who have served in the U. S. volunteers in various terms of service from 100 days to three years, who, with proper inducements, could again be enlisted in the U. S. service. Such men are unwilling to be sent to a draft rendezvous, but if volunteer camps could be established they would readily volunteer. This fact is illustrated in the raising of the four veteran regiments last year, and the battalion of cavalry for frontier defense within this last month, and the effect of the present system by the difficulty which is experienced in recruiting the Sixty-first Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, which, although its organization was commenced five months ago, has now only six companies mustered into the service of the United States. The men enlisting now are, with very few exceptions, old soldiers who have seen long service and are consequently averse to being placed with conscripts, substitutes, &c.

Every man obtained of this class is an acquisition to the real as well as the numerical strength of the Army. If the General Government is desirous of filling up the old regiments with men who, without long drill and discipline in camps of instruction, will be efficient in camp, unwearied on the march, and effective on the battle-field, a concession to the regulations for recruiting as allowed in General Orders, No. 75, series 1862, will enable Massachusetts to offer such soldiers to the United States Government.

Under that order she was enabled to raise good and efficient men, and if we can to-day have the same opportunity our success will be as certain. If the Government call on us for men, we should be allowed to raise them in the way which will enable us to obtain them in the shortest time, and give to the Government the best material. I am confident that our success under such regulations would far surpass the expectations of our own authorities.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor of Massachusetts.

[Indorsement.]

PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 22, 1865.

Respectfully returned with report as required.

I believe there is no dispute as to the following fact in regard to the rendezvous established by the General Government at Gallupe's Island, Boston Harbor, viz:

First. That it is sufficiently large to contain all the recruits that it is necessary to have in depot at any one time.

Second. That it is kept in good condition and is a fit and proper place for veterans as well as other recruits, and that it is decidedly economical for the Government to send recruits there instead of establishing other rendezvous for the same purpose.

Third. That it is well commanded, guarded, and supplied, and that the men when obtained are not so likely to be lost from there as from rendezvous on the mainland, where adequate guards cannot be supplied. I know that among some veteran and perhaps other good recruits there is a prejudice against this rendezvous, but I attribute it mainly to the fact that many very objectionable men representing a variety of nationalities and languages, and often of decidedly bad character, have been enlisted and sent to that rendezvous, and they have given it a bad name. I think it would be better for the service to try, by enlisting and sending to it a better class of men, to improve the reputation of the rendezvous than to recognize it as a place unfit for the assembling of all those recruits who will so soon be thrown together in the Army.

To establish other rendezvous so long as this one is in condition to accommodate all the troops likely to be raised seems to be putting the Government to unnecessary expense merely to humor a prejudice on the part of recruits, which it seems to me might be soon removed by careful attention on the part of all to the character of the men presented and accepted as substitutes and volunteer recruits.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Saint Paul, January 16, 1865.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: On the 3d instant I received notice from Brigadier-General Fry, through the acting assistant provost-marshal-general of Minnesota, that after deducting all credits to the State the quota of Minnesota, including the late call of the President, was 5,978 men, to wit: First District, 2,411; Second District, 3,567; total, 5,978. This calculation is so evidently erroneous and would be so oppressive upon the people of this patriotic and sparsely-settled State that, in addition to my letter of the 3d instant to the Provost-Marshal-General, I respectfully appeal to you for prompt relief in the premises, and base the application upon the following facts: The quota of Minnesota upon former calls has never exceeded about 1,100 men to the 100,000 required. That of August last upon the call for 500,000 men was 5,561. According to this data our proportion of the 300,000 men now called for would be 3,336; and if we are to be charged with the deserters or delinquents upon the July draft we were indebted to the United

States Government December 1, 1864, only 900, making a total indebtedness of only 4,236, and leaving an overcharge 1,742 men.

This settlement includes a suspended account of about 1,100 delinquents upon the draft of last July, which I supposed would never be exacted, and 2,344 years excess of service over quota of July, which I hoped would be credited on the present quota. All the above credits and calculations correspond with accounts of Colonel Averill, acting assistant provost-marshal-general for this State.

I would also remark that, taking the votes of the loyal States at the recent Presidential election as a basis, our proportion of 300,000 men would not exceed 3,000.

I should also state that as early as March, 1864, I requested that measures be taken by the Provost-Marshal-General to prevent the departure of enrolled men from Minnesota unless upon special permission from the national or State authorities, and the response induced me to believe that the drafted men who failed to report would be considered and arrested as deserters by the United States Government, and would, therefore, be credited to the State. The heavy contributions already made to the Army, and the constant apprehension of Indian raids by small parties of savages along a frontier of several hundred miles, has so prostrated our people that a demand for 5,978 men would, I fear, dishearten and discourage the most loyal and active supporters of the Government amongst us; and I know that a more faithful and loyal people cannot be found in the Union. I beg that such relief and explanations may be afforded as will remove the apprehensions of our people as to the excessive quota exacted from the State, and encourage the sub-districts to raise their respective quotas by securing voluntary enlistments. In order to a thorough understanding of the matter I respectfully ask, if consistent with the interests of the service, to be informed:

First. Whether the suspended account of July last is now exacted from all the States.

Second. The quota assigned to the respective States on the call of December 19 for 300,000 men (our proportion amounts to nearly one-seventh part of the entire voting population, which if required from all the loyal States would furnish more than half a million of men). I also respectfully call attention to the fact that the Second District, which has thus far furnished the most men and has a less number enrolled than the First District, has been apportioned 3,567 men, while the quota assigned to the First District is 2,411 men.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

STEPHEN MILLER,
Governor of Minnesota.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 16, 1865.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

I am directed to inform you that the plan submitted in your letter of the 24th ultimo for reorganizing the old cavalry regiments of Missouri by recruitment from the Missouri State Militia is not approved by the War Department.

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
January 17, 1865.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS,
Springfield, Ill.:

By direction of the Secretary of War you are authorized to raise five new regiments of infantry in addition to the number authorized by telegram of 15th instant, thus making ten in all. The recruitment, organization, musters, and completion of said regiments to be governed by the regulations prescribed in telegram of 15th.

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. STATE OF MISSOURI, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Saint Louis, January 17, 1865.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: Applications are being made to this office to allow the men who enlisted for six months under General Orders, No. 134, from headquarters Department of the Missouri, dated July 28, 1864, to re-enlist for six months and be considered twelve-months' men, dating from their first enlistment, allowing them bounty and giving the State credit for them as twelve-months' men. The term of service of the six-months' men organized under the above order will expire during the next three months. They did good service in this State during the recent invasion by General Price. Four of the regiments are now in the army of General Thomas, in Tennessee.

I respectfully ask that an order be made permitting them to re-enlist for six months longer, giving them bounty and crediting the State with them from the date of their first enlistment.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL P. SIMPSON,
Adjutant-General.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *January 18, 1865.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

There are in East and Middle Tennessee twelve regiments of colored troops, and one detachment of the Forty-fourth, captured at Dalton, numbering before the battle of Nashville about 10,000 men. Of this number a regiment of heavy artillery is at Knoxville, 1,800 strong; four regiments of infantry at Chattanooga, numbering 2,800. I have authorized recruiting in North Carolina from East Tennessee if it can be done with safety to the recruiting parties, or they can have ample escorts. It is supposed that a number of able-bodied men can thus be obtained. I leave this afternoon for Paducah and Cairo, where I fear some irregularities have recently taken place in recruiting. They do not result from my orders for recruiting in Illinois, for they are very carefully worded, and were sanctioned by Major-General Hooker from Cairo. I will descend the Mississippi, as my presence is necessary at several places.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *January 18, 1865.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: The undersigned adjutants-general of loyal States having conferred together, and being desirous that the best and most effective means be adopted for raising troops for the service of the United States during the present war, and such means as shall secure for the service good men in the place of the class of substitutes now to a great extent furnished, respectfully request that the following modifications of existing orders be made by general orders and by legislation so far as required:

First. That during the time intervening between any call for troops and the draft ordered to fill the call, the raising of men by voluntary enlistment to fill such call shall be under the direction of the Governors of the States, allowing them to designate recruiting officers who shall be authorized to enlist recruits and forward them to the district provost-marshals or such other mustering officers as shall be designated by the War Department for muster; that such recruiting officers shall have full authority to certify the enlistment contracts of the men enlisted by them according to established forms; that the recruits, if accepted, shall be mustered into the service of the United States by the several provost-marshals or other mustering officer upon such enlistment contracts as of the date of enlistment; and that the United States pay the expense of the transportation and subsistence of such recruits when mustered into the service of the United States from the time of such enlistment to the time when the recruit shall be delivered to and accepted and mustered by the provost-marshal or other mustering officer.

Second. That whenever a soldier hereafter enlisted as a volunteer or as a substitute for an enrolled man shall desert, his unexpired term of service shall be charged to the sub-district to which he was credited upon his enlistment and muster, and the exemption of the principal shall thereupon cease, and if the soldier be returned to duty then such unexpired term of service shall be credited back to such sub-district and the exemption of the principal shall be renewed, and that whenever a substitute for a drafted man hereafter enlisted and mustered as such shall desert, the principal shall be held to service for the unexpired term of service of such substitute, unless such principal shall furnish another accepted substitute for such unexpired term of service or the substitute deserting shall be returned to service.

The undersigned respectfully represent that if these rules should be adopted they believe that a better class of men would be obtained, and with more rapidity and more satisfactory to the people of the loyal States, than under existing regulations as embodied in General Orders, No. 131, of the War Department, series of 1864; that sub-districts would at once perceive that it was for their interest to furnish recruits who intended in good faith to serve the Government rather than the present class of bounty jumpers who only serve to fill quotas instead of regiments; and that for the promotion of this end local bounties, when not otherwise controlled by legislation, would be paid in installments instead of being paid in hand at time of muster as they are now generally paid; and that in the contract made by principals with substitutes the consideration would also be agreed to be paid in

the same manner, and greater care would be thereby insured on the part of principals in procuring reliable men as substitutes.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

N. B. Baker, adjutant-general of Iowa; A. L. Russell, adjutant-general of Pennsylvania; Peter T. Washburn, adjutant and inspector general of Vermont; D. W. Lindsey, inspector and adjutant general of Kentucky; Aug. Gaylord, adjutant-general of Wisconsin; William Schouler, adjutant-general of Massachusetts; Edward C. Mauran, adjutant-general of Rhode Island; B. R. Cowen, adjutant-general of Ohio; H. J. Morse, adjutant-general of Connecticut; Natt Head, adjutant-general of New Hampshire.

[Indorsement.]

PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 28, 1865.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

The first proposition is that the volunteer recruiting service shall be put entirely under the control of the Governors of the States, and that the United States shall have nothing to do with the business before muster, except to pay the expenses which the Governors and their recruiting agents see fit to incur. Such an arrangement would not be in accordance with law and the public interests.

The second proposition is one which Congress alone can deal with. I suggest that a copy of it be furnished without remark to the Military Committee.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

[Another copy of the foregoing document is on file bearing the following indorsement:

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Providence, February 2, 1865.

The action within taken is without the knowledge, consent, or approval of the Executive or Legislature of Rhode Island as far as this State is concerned.

JAMES Y. SMITH,
Governor of Rhode Island.]

PHILADELPHIA, PA., *January 18, 1865.*

Hon. CHARLES A. DANA,
Assistant Secretary of War:

Will you accept a full new regiment from the Union League for one year, to be commanded by veteran officers whom the Governor will commission, the men to be credited on the present call?

GEO. H. BOKER,
Secretary.

OFFICE ACTG. ASST. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
Concord, N. H., January 19, 1865.

Brig. Gen. JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I would respectfully call your attention to the fact that burglars, house-burners, and thieves, felons of all grades and kinds, are daily taken from jails and prisons with the consent of judges,

both high and low, and enlisted under false names and false pretenses in the service of the United States, to the detriment of that service and great wrong to the veteran soldiers by forcing such companionship upon them.

I have set my face ever since I have occupied the position of superintendent volunteer recruiting for any State against so bad a practice, but I find it almost impossible to control it, and I now place the matter before you, assured that some action will be taken that will check this great evil.

If a severe penalty could be enforced against those who take these felons from prison and impose them upon Government, I feel sure it would check the evil.

My attention has been called to this matter anew by some cases just brought before me, and I shall at once issue such instructions to provost-marshals as will render the infamous work of this class of men more difficult.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. SILVEY,

Capt., First U. S. Arty., Actg. Asst. Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, January 20, 1865.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,

Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the inclosed report of the Provost-Marshal-General, in answer to the resolution adopted by the House of Representatives on the 5th instant, directing the Secretary of War "to report to the House the rule adopted by him, if any, in apportioning naval recruits among the different enrollment districts under section 8 of 'An act further to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes,' approved July 4, 1864, and to state further the 'proof of residence' required by him in making the assignment of naval recruits under that section, and by what provision of law in the apportionment in the Army is a man enlisted for three years counted as three men."

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

[Inclosure.]

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, January 9, 1865.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a "resolution of the House of Representatives requesting the Secretary of War to report the rule adopted in apportioning naval (credits) recruits among the different enrollment districts under section 8 of 'An act further to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes,' approved July 4, 1864, the 'proof of residence' required, and by what provision of law in the Army apportionment a man enlisted for three years is counted as three men."

On the two branches of the inquiry I respectfully report as follows:

To the first, relating to naval credits:

The number of men enlisted in the naval service of the United States who have been credited on the military quotas of the respective

States (or such portion of them as were entitled thereto) under section 8, act of July 4, 1864, is 67,687. This includes all naval enlistments from April 17, 1861, to February 24, 1864. The principle was to credit these men, as required by the act, to their places of residence, as far as it was practicable to do so, and according to the rules and principle governing in crediting men enlisted into the Army.

Commissions were appointed by the Secretary of War to collect the proof necessary to determine the legality of the claims. Upon this proof credits were allowed as required by the act of Congress.

The evidence taken by the commissions was procured by official certificate from the records of the Navy Department in Washington, from the commanding officers of receiving ships and naval rendezvous, and by affidavits and certificates of supervisors of towns and counties, and by such other data as was deemed reliable. The commissions were instructed that the State in which enlistments had been made would be entitled to credit therefor, unless it should appear by more direct evidence that they belonged elsewhere.

To the second branch of the inquiry, asking "by what provision of law in the Army apportionment a man enlisted for three years is counted as three men."

In filling the quotas of the Army apportionment under a call, a man enlisting, whether for one, two, or three years, is counted as one man. In making up the apportionment, however, under a call for troops, the law requires that the President shall take into consideration the number of men previously furnished by the different localities, and the periods of their service, to determine the amount of military service rendered by them and the amount due from them respectively, and to equalize, as far as practicable, the burden to be borne. In executing this provision of law a district which has put in a given number of men for three years' service is regarded as being entitled, in the next apportionment, to credit for having furnished three times as great an amount of service as one similarly situated which may have put in the same number of men for one year's service.

The provision of law governing in this matter is found in section 12 of the "Act approved March 3, 1863, for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes."

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
January 20, 1865.

GOVERNOR OF WISCONSIN,
Madison, Wis.:

By direction of the Secretary of War you are authorized to raise two new regiments of infantry in addition to the number authorized by telegram of 31st December, 1864, thus making four in all.

The recruitment, organization, musters, and completion of said regiments to be governed by the regulations prescribed in telegram of December 31, ultimo.

JAS. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

STATE OF IOWA, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Davenport, January 21, 1865.

General J. B. FRY,
Washington, D. C.:

Settlement with Major Dodge goes on satisfactorily. After counting all credits allowed by your department of three years' excesses and recent enlistments, this State will be over 16,000 in advance of July and December calls, leaving but few if any delinquent sub-districts. Under the circumstances there ought to be no draft in this State, and I respectfully ask that you say to me now that there will be none. Please reply immediately.

W. M. STONE.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 21, 1865.

Governor WILLIAM M. STONE,
Davenport, Iowa:

The excess of credit due to Iowa from former calls will relieve her from obligation to furnish men under the call of December 19. It is hoped, however, that she will complete the new regiment of infantry authorized. Major Dodge's telegram was answered to-day.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S BUREAU,
Washington, D. C., January 22, 1865.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: The proposition of His Excellency Governor Fenton is that one man when put in for three years under the present call shall count as three men in filling quotas.

The objections to this are:

First. The exigencies of the service require that 300,000 men shall be immediately put into the field, and the call has therefore been made for that number of men. Three hundred thousand one-year's men will fill the call, and, it is presumed, meet the wants of the service, while 100,000 three-years' men, to be put in as the Governor proposes, will not accomplish it, and in order to obtain 300,000 men the call would necessarily be increased in the same ratio, as the number of years of service furnished exceeds the number of men. It is proposed to furnish all three-years' men, and each man to count as three units in filling the quota. Then, in order to obtain 300,000 men the call would necessarily be for 900,000, or nearly double the largest number yet called for at one time, and the quotas, which are deemed excessive under a call for 300,000, would be thus largely increased. As the men are wanted immediately, it would not be well to consider the present call as filled by 100,000 men (even if enlisted for three years) and then in a few weeks make another call for men needed now.

Second. It is impossible to determine in advance what number of one, two, and three years' men, respectively, that each locality would actually furnish under the present call, and hence there is no basis upon which quotas to obtain a given number of men, say 300,000, can be assigned other than the one which has been adopted, namely, that

each enlistment, whether for one, two, or three years, shall count as one in filling the quotas to be obtained.

Third. The law expressly provides that the period of service which has been furnished shall be taken into account in the assignment of quotas, and until the men have actually been furnished there is no claim for credit to be considered. In the present instance the claim for reduction or modification is made before the State or its districts have done anything of consequence toward raising that part of their quotas about which they make no question.

The quotas under the present call have been prepared as required by existing acts of Congress, and are distributed as fairly as seems practicable. The apparent inequalities result mainly from the facts that the first section of the act approved July 4, 1864, requires men to be enlisted at their option for either of three different periods, namely, one, two, or three years.

It must be granted that it is impossible so to assign quotas or raise troops under existing laws, which require that both drafting and volunteering shall be going on at once, that the different districts shall appear to have rendered at any one time their exact proportional amounts of military service.

The charge that the burdens of furnishing men are not distributed equally may at any time be truthfully made, but it is to be expected where all are so anxious to suppress the rebellion that it will not delay the raising of troops. The worst that can come of it is that if the war should suddenly close some States and districts would stand on the national record as having furnished more than their due proportion of men to fight for the Nation's existence.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., January 22, 1865.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. DIX,
Comdg. Department of the East, New York City:

GENERAL: Herewith inclosed you will receive a copy of a report of the Judge-Advocate-General upon the system of correspondence with the rebel States established between the New York Daily News and the Richmond newspapers.

In compliance with the recommendation of the Judge-Advocate-General, you will at once give notice to the editors and proprietors of the New York Daily News that this system of correspondence by advertising must immediately cease, and in case they continue the offense you will instantly arrest them all and bring them to immediate trial before a military commission for violation of the laws of war.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., January 20, 1865.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: In regard to the system of correspondence with rebels, main- by means of an interchange of printed communications in

Northern and Southern newspapers, I have the honor to present the following views in reply to the indorsement of reference of the Assistant Secretary of War of the 16th instant.

The newspapers submitted to me, as illustrating the extent to which this system is pursued, are a copy of the Richmond Inquirer, of January 10, and a copy of the New York Daily News, of January 13 last. Of the former more than five columns and a half, comprising nearly one entire side, and of the latter about three columns, or a half of one page, are taken up with the advertisements in question. These are headed "Personals," and a considerable portion of them consist of inquiries addressed from persons in the South to persons in the North, or vice versa, and of the answers thereto or to previous communications. In inserting the inquiry or notice there is generally added a request that some particular paper or papers, or that the papers generally of the opposite section, will copy it. As soon as the file is received it is copied accordingly, and if it reaches the person indicated is in due time answererd by a similar insertion. A printed communication from the office of the New York Daily News, signed "by order of Benj. Wood, editor and proprietor," and transmitting one of these personals attached thereto to the party to whom it is addressed, has been referred to this Bureau, with the newspapers mentioned. From this it would seem that that journal not only prints the notice but transmits it to the address (where given) of the person for whom it is intended. It would appear from the number of the advertisements and the prices charged for their insertion that they must necessarily prove a source of considerable profit to the publishers. Upon a careful reading of these personals the following observations are suggested in regard to their character, purpose, and effect:

First. That this mode of correspondence has been resorted to in deliberate evasion and open defiance of the regulations established in regard to communication by letter between the lines. Thus, to illustrate this fact by the language employed, one of the writers remarks, "Have written several times, but as flag-of-truce mail is so irregular, prefer this mode of communication." Another says, "Have written by flag of truce; have received no answer; have concluded to try this channel." Another, while himself transgressing the law, unscrupulously proposes the same course to his correspondent. "As it seems," he writes, "we cannot hear from you by letter, suppose you try this medium." And in a large proportion of the notices it is expressly indicated to the party for whose eye they are intended that he should avail himself of the same form of reply.

While each of these advertisements is thus of itself a violation of the laws of war, and an evasion of the regulations referred to, it may at the same time be inferred from their terms that this evasion was in many instances of a most deliberate and criminal nature, for it is fairly to be presumed that a principal reason why former communications from the same writers had not reached their destination was because they were of an illicit or improper character, and therefore not allowed by the agent of exchange to pass the lines.

Second. That each and all of these communications is in direct violation of the regulations, in that none of them have, as is thereby required, been submitted to the inspection of the agent of exchange or his subordinate before being transmitted to their destination; that the same is to be said of a very considerable number, in that they are addressed to and signed by parties whose initials alone are given, or who are indicated by fictitious names or designations; or

that they are expressed, in part at least, in language unintelligible to any one not in the confidence of the writer; or that they refer to subjects (to be presently specified) not within the limited range of those permitted by the regulations to be communicated to the enemy.

Third. That some of these advertisements treat of a class of subjects in regard to which all intercourse whatever is prohibited by the laws of war. Those principally alluded to are business transactions referring to the investment or negotiation of moneys or securities at the North for persons within the rebel lines, the transmission of money, &c., to the latter for their personal use, the receipt of money and goods, the supplying of prisoners of war with provisions and articles which under existing rules they are not permitted to receive, &c.

To illustrate this observation: A rebel in arms, a member of "Gilmor's battalion," writes from Richmond, through the New York News, to his father at the North, asking for authority to draw upon the latter for $100, as he is "very much in need of money." In another personal in the same paper a party at the North informs his correspondent at Richmond ("Theodore Thomas, care of General R. S. Ewell") that the draft of the latter for a certain amount upon a particular English house will be "honored upon presentation." One writing from the North to the South, in apparent answer to a prior communication, says: "Both draft and check are at hand, accepted, and invested as directed. Most of all the second-named are good." Another, writing from a Northern State to a correspondent, apparently a rebel, in Canada, informs him that what he "requires" will be "remitted" to him. Again, one who dates from New York addresses a female friend "near Raleigh, N. C.," asking after the "fate" of the "articles," referring, as it may well be inferred, to goods sent without authority through the lines; and one who subscribes his initials only, acknowledges the receipt from Hon. "E. M. Bruce" of a "box," for which he "cannot express his gratitude."

Not a few of the communications are from prisoners of war who in some cases apply to their relatives, &c., to be supplied not only with substantial articles of food, but with luxuries, of which they inclose extended lists, and, in other instances, they acknowledge, with expressions of satisfaction, the receipt of similar goods. It is to be observed that the rebel prisoners of war in our hands are at the present time, when our own soldiers are being systematically starved in Southern prison camps, expressly debarred, under the orders of the Commissary-General of Prisoners, from receiving any such articles as those enumerated in these advertisements, or, indeed, any articles of food not included in the daily regimen, except in cases where such may be prescribed by the surgeon of the post. To furnish them, therefore, with the provisions designated would be in direct violation of existing regulations.

Fourth. It is further to be remarked that these letters abound in expressions of personal sympathy and encouragement, which, where addressed to rebels in arms, rebel prisoners, or residents in the South, must necessarily have a very great effect in inducing them to persevere in their disloyal and traitorous purposes, assured, as they thus become, of the approbation and support of those with whom they are most nearly connected. In some of the communications the writers appeal to their correspondents at the North to administer to the wants of rebel soldiers in military custody, and in others the hopes of prisoners are excited by being informed that strenuous exertions are being used to effect their exchange. In some cases information is

conveyed to parties that their friends or relatives are engaged in procuring passes to come through the lines and visit them; in others intelligence of an encouraging character is imparted in regard to the health, welfare, and circumstances of friends whom the war has separated. It is not only common soldiers and their friends who resort to these "personals" for mutual support and information, but officers also, and some of them of high rank in the rebel army, and their families, &c., make use of the same medium and for a similar purpose. It is impossible that the horrors of war should not thus be greatly alleviated for those whose crimes should justly subject them to the fullest measure of the trial and suffering which have followed upon the rebellion in which they themselves have acted a prominent part.

Fifth. It is, lastly, to be observed that a number of these advertisements are expressed in eccentric language and in terms quite incomprehensible to the general reader. These are evidently intended to convey intelligence to the parties whom they are designed to reach (but whose true names are not disclosed) which it is important to conceal from all others.

That such communications might readily be used as a cover for the transmission of material information to the public enemy is most obvious, and that they have been so employed is a legitimate presumption. Indeed, it is difficult to believe that rebel sympathizers at the North would impose such a restraint upon themselves as not to take advantage of the safe and sure medium thus opened to them for conveying aid and comfort to the cause of treason, which they delight to serve.

That the system of correspondence which has been thus examined should be forthwith put an end to by the Government would seem to admit of no question. It is a fundamental principle of public law that a declaration of war operates as an absolute interdiction of all intercourse, communication, and correspondence between the hostile powers. (1 Kent, 66; Halleck's International Law, 357.) The Executive has, indeed, adopted this principle to its utmost extent in General Orders, No. 100, of April 24, 1863, which embodies the treatise of Lieber upon the laws of war. In section 86 it is laid down as follows:

> All intercourse between the territories occupied by belligerent armies, whether by traffic, by letter, by travel, or in any other way, ceases. This is the general rule, to be observed without special proclamation. Exceptions to this rule can take place only according to agreement approved by the government or by the highest military authority. Contraventions of this rule are highly punishable.

That the Government has permitted these rules to be relaxed, and has allowed a limited correspondence to be carried on subject to certain strict regulations, can render those who abuse this privilege no less liable for a violation of the laws of war.

While there can indeed be no doubt as to the course to be pursued toward such offenders, it is to be regretted that the Government, by permitting letters from private parties to be transmitted through the lines under any circumstances or conditions, has seemed to sanction an exception to the general principle of non-intercourse and to promote the building up of the very system of correspondence through the public journals which it is now called upon to condemn and prohibit. Had the rigid rule of war interdicting all communication whatever between Southern rebels and their associates or sympathizers at the North been enforced from the beginning, and an impassable barrier thus raised between two classes of traitors who

must needs depend greatly upon each other for support and encouragement, it is not unreasonable to conclude that each would have been made to feel with far more intensity and bitterness the just consequences of their atrocious treason. Moreover, shut out from all communion with those to whom they were bound by ties of kindred and friendship, they must have been far sooner discouraged in the vain but desperate struggle in which they have engaged.

On the other hand, it is to be presumed that the enemy, whether openly in arms or secretly plotting against the Government, must have been constantly infused with a new hope and courage through the medium of those facilities for intercommunication which have been afforded by our authorities.

That the interchange which has been so long pursued has at last culminated in the open, defiant, and systematic proceeding which has been commented upon serves to indicate most pointedly that for the future the disallowance altogether of the privilege of correspondence through our lines with parties in the territory of the enemy would be a most desirable measure.

But whether or not this view may approve itself to the Secretary of War, the course to be adopted for the suppression of the illicit publications which have been herein reviewed would seem to be most clear. It is recommended, therefore, that the proprietors of those newspapers in our Northern cities in which these publications have appeared be formally notified by the Government that the same must be at once wholly discontinued by them, and in case of their non-compliance with this requirement it is advised that they be brought to trial before a military commission for a violation of the laws of war.

J. HOLT,
Judge-Advocate-General.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 22, 1865.

GEORGE H. BOKER, Esq.,
Secretary of Union League, Philadelphia, Pa.:

Your proposition on the part of the Union League to raise one full, new regiment of infantry, to be commanded by veteran officers whom the Governor will commission, the men, if mustered in, to be credited on the present call, is accepted. Please commence at once. Formal authority by mail to-morrow. Are there not a thousand men in Philadelphia who are willing each to put in a representative recruit in accordance with Circular 25, of June last, from this office, and thus form another and crack regiment to represent specially the city and the gentlemen who furnish the men?

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, January 23, 1865.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR: In reply to the resolution of the House of Representatives, dated the 20th instant, in relation to 100-days' men accepted from

Ohio and other States, I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the Provost-Marshal-General, which contains all the information in this Department upon the subject.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

[Inclosure.]

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 21, 1865.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington City, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a resolution by the House of Representatives, dated January 20, 1865, "calling upon the Secretary of War to state on what terms and with what understanding men were accepted from Ohio and other States in 1864, and received into the Army for 100 days, and whether there exists any reason why credit should not be given to States and districts in proportion to the term of service."

The troops referred to were offered by the Governors of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin. A copy of the terms and conditions proposed by them and accepted by the President is herewith inclosed.* Section 5 of these terms and conditions is in the following words, to wit:

No bounty to be paid the troops, nor the service to be charged or credited on any draft.

As this was an express compact between the President and the Governors, it is regarded as a reason why the troops should not be credited. There are additional reasons. It has frequently been found necessary during the war to call out men for short terms of service to meet emergencies, and troops thus called out have served for various periods ranging from one or two weeks to three or four months. The confusion attending the muster in and discharge of men thus called hastily into service has generally prevented the careful preparation of the rolls and returns necessary to allot credits, and credits for such troops, if determined and allotted "in proportion to the term of service," would be of inappreciable value to the States when compared with the amount of time and labor their calculation would impose upon the War Department. As it was necessary to establish a limit to the periods of service which should be estimated in giving credits, it was early in the war adopted as a rule of the department in making up quotas not to take account of anything less than six months' service, and that rule still prevails. If it should be abandoned, and an effort made to award credits for all men who have served since the war began for shorter periods than six months, the business of raising soldiers to meet the present wants of the Army would be seriously embarrassed.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

* See Circular No. 55, July 21, 1864, p. 532.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, January 23, 1865.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR: In reply to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 20th instant, in relation to certain amounts paid for commutation, I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the Provost-Marshal-General, and to state that, so far as I am advised or believe, no amounts have been paid for commutation by persons illegally drafted. The report of the Provost-Marshal-General contains all the information upon the subject in the possession of this Department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

[Inclosure.]

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 21, 1865.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a resolution of the House of Representatives, dated January 20, 1865, calling upon the Secretary of War to state "why the amounts paid for commutation by persons who were declared to have been illegally drafted on a supplementary draft made after the 4th of July last, on a call made prior to that date, have not been refunded to them."

I know of no men who have been illegally drafted.

Commutation money has been refunded to men who, after having been drafted and paid commutation, were found to be entitled to exemption, and who established just claims for refunding the commutation money which they had paid. The examination and payment of this class of claims is still going on as rapidly as more important business will permit, and they will probably all be disposed of soon.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF ILLINOIS,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Springfield, January 23, 1865.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington City, D. C.:

SIR: I desire to call the attention of the War Department and the Provost-Marshal-General to Circular No. 1, January 2, 1865, issued by the Provost-Marshal-General of the United States, and to Circular No. 3, January 7, 1864, and also to circular from War Department dated August 1, 1864, the latter being the opinions of Hon. William Whiting, Solicitor of the War Department.

By reference to the report of the late adjutant-general of Illinois, Hon. Allen C. Fuller, of date of September 1, 1864, I find that Illinois had, on the 1st of July, 1864, 35,875 three-years' men to answer against its quota of 52,057 one-year's men. These three-years' men were, as I understand, counted as men for one year, without reference to the period of service, and the State, therefore, only received credit for

them for one year when, in fact, each one was equivalent to three men for one year.

In the circular alluded to Mr. Whiting says the design of Congress "was to equalize the burden of furnishing soldiers, as far as possible, among the several loyal States. To attain this result the statute directs the President to take into consideration the numbers of volunteers and militia furnished by and from the several States and the period of their service since the commencement of the present rebellion." Also, he says, "It is obvious that the number of men and the period of their service must both be taken as elements of calculations in order to ascertain the total amount of service performed by the soldiers of a given State."

And again, in the opinion found in the circular of August 1, 1864, in treating of the same matters, he says: "But if one district shall fill its quota with one-year's men, and if another district shall fill its quota with three-years' men, the amounts of service of these districts will not be equal. On making up quotas under a new call, one of these districts should be credited with three times the amount of service which should be credited to the other, and the quota of the deficient district should be increased, or the quota of the district furnishing the three-years' men should be diminished, accordingly under such new call," and "that district which furnishes three-years' men now gains at once in its account with the Provost-Marshal-General the same benefit on the quota of the next draft as though it had furnished three times as many men for one year's service."

Now, under the act of Congress and these circulars, I desire to be informed whether Illinois is not entitled, under the proclamation of December 19, 1864, to be credited with 35,875 men on account of the second year of these men who have enlisted for three years, and I respectfully submit the justness of the claim on the part of Illinois to the same.

By reference to the circular of General Fry of January 2, 1865, you will, however, see that the 300,000 called for by the proclamation of December 19, 1864, is not to be reduced by enlistments made before the 19th ultimo, but only by "actual enlistments since that date."

This order, therefore, as it seems, not only destroys the right of Illinois to have her credit for the second year of these 35,875, but also for all those who enlisted after the credits (under the drafts of August 5, 1864) were made up, and before the 19th of December, 1864. In other words, it seems to be insisted (if General Fry's Circular No. 1 is to be understood in one sense) that the terms of the act of Congress of July 4, 1864, may be made to cut off as against the present call all enlistments made before the call of December 19, 1864, although they may not be credited against any quota heretofore fixed upon the State. If this be the construction insisted upon, I respectfully submit that it will operate with great injustice upon this State. What I desire is this (and this is all I claim), that Illinois shall have credit under some quota for all the men actually enlisted, taking as the "elements of calculation" the number of men and the period of their service. I avail myself of the visit of the Hon. Richard Yates, late Governor of Illinois and U. S. Senator-elect, to Washington to have this matter brought to your notice. Governor Yates is familiar with the whole subject, and if explanation is needed will be without doubt pleased to render any that may be asked.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHARD J. OGLESBY,

Governor.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR:

NO DRAFTING IN IOWA.

STATE OF IOWA, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Davenport, January 23, 1865.

TO THE PEOPLE OF IOWA:

After a careful settlement with the War Department, and adjustment of credits due us under previous calls, together with recent enlistments, we are gratified in being able to announce that all demands by the Government upon this State for troops have been filled, and that we are placed beyond the liabilities of a draft under the impending call for 300,000 one-year's men. We have also effected a distribution of the men for which credits have so far been given to the State, by which each county will be credited with their due proportion of these men, and the several wards and townships will have approximate justice done them. This settlement, however, only relieves us from the present demand, and we must bear in mind that until the war terminates we are not exempt. Should another call be required, we shall assure the General Government that the people of Iowa, as heretofore, will meet it promptly.

And in view of the probabilities of a further call we urge that recruiting be continued with all possible energy, and advise our able-bodied men who can now assist the Government to avail themselves of this opportunity to assist in giving the finishing blows to the rebellion.

The efficiency of our veteran regiments demands that they should be speedily filled up, and this is due as a matter of justice to them as well as to the country.

We congratulate you upon a result alike creditable to you and gratifying to the State authorities, who have co-operated in your efforts and exerted their utmost ability in the discharge of their duties.

It is a proud reflection that so far during this protracted war you have performed the highest obligations due from a people to their Government and country.

Promptly meeting every demand made upon you for men and money, patiently submitting to all the embarrassments attending a crisis like the present, you have sustained the Government in disaster and success with unfaltering devotion and fearlessly vindicated its policy against all enemies and traducers. Prouder still is the record of your military deeds. Among the first to rally in vindication of our insulted flag, your soldiers have been constantly in the front, performing the longest marches, participating in the severest battles, and bearing themselves on all occasions with the most conspicuous gallantry. Secure in the admiration of a grateful country, our State has won a high place in the pages of history. With this wicked rebellion rapidly tottering to its end and the glorious work of universal emancipation so near its final accomplishment, we may begin to anticipate the blessings of an honorable peace, the glory of a country reunited, prosperous, and happy, and of a Government which guarantees liberty and justice to all.

Remembering the many thousands of brave men who in distant States are still bearing our banner toward the enemy, let us invoke Him who is guarding our armies through the struggle to continue His merciful and providential care over them. Let us, with all the means

in our power, render our best efforts to sustain the old flag of the Union. Let us give our best efforts to sustain the Government in men and means. Let us never forget the families of the brave men in the field. Let us do our duty at all times and in all seasons, under all calls, and under all demands of the General Government, and we shall show the world that although treason and rebellion may flourish for a season, that its ultimate doom is defeat, disaster, disgrace, and humiliation.

Per order of William M. Stone, Governor of Iowa:

N. B. BAKER,
Adjutant-General of Iowa.

CIRCULAR No. 3. WAR DEPT., ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, January 24, 1865.*

Circular No. 67, from this office, dated August 26, 1864, is hereby rescinded. The examination at rendezvous provided for in Circular No. 67 will be discontinued. The medical officers will report by letter to the Surgeon-General for orders.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 24, 1865.

Maj. R. M. LITTLER,
Actg. Asst. Provost-Marshal-General, Augusta, Me..

MAJOR: The quota of the State of Maine under the call of the President for 300,000 men, dated December 19, 1864, is 8,389.

This is the number required under the call after taking into account the credits to which the State is entitled by estimating the number of years of service furnished by one, two, and three years' men.

The quota of the First District is 2,172, Second District is 1,477, Third District is 1,402, Fourth District is 1,644, Fifth District is 1,694.

In this estimate the Provost-Marshal-General has taken into account all credits to which the several districts are entitled on account of men raised up to December 31, 1864, including excess under former calls.

In order to equalize this credit you will multiply the quota of the district by three, thus reducing it from a three-years' to a one-year's basis. To the product add the excess of years service, and then distribute this sum to the several sub-districts in proportion to the number enrolled in each. This gives the number of years of service required from each sub-district, increased by the excess. From this number deduct the excess which the sub-district has actually furnished, and the remainder is the actual number of years' service required, which, divided by three, gives the actual number of men required from the sub-district under the call.

Suppose the quota under the present call in a given district containing eight sub-districts is 1,000 men, and that the quota in that

district under the call of July 18, 1864, was 1,600, which was filled as follows:

Sub-district.	Number of men furnished.	Period of service.			Total number years of service.	Excess of number of years service over number of men.
		One year.	Two years.	Three years.		
First	200	140	20	40	300	100
Second	240	180	10	50	350	110
Third	160	80	12	68	202	148
Fourth	260	120	30	110	510	250
Fifth	180	100	10	70	330	150
Sixth	240	120	20	100	460	220
Seventh	140	60	10	70	290	150
Eighth	180	132	24	24	252	72
Total	1,600	932	136	562	2,800	1,200

It will be seen that the excess of years of service over the number of men furnished in the first sub-district is 100; in the second, 110, &c. Total in the district, 1,200.

The quota of the district under the present call is 1,000; this multiplied by three gives 3,000 years of service; to this add the excess (1,200); then as the number enrolled in the district (20,000) is to this sum (4,200), so is the number enrolled in the sub-district to the number of years service required, increased by its excess, from which deduct the excess of years of service which the sub-district has furnished, and divide the remainder by three to find the quota of the sub-district.

Sub-district.	Number enrolled in district.	Quota of district multiplied by three and excess added.	Number enrolled in sub-district.	Gross quota.	Excess furnished by sub-district.	Number of years service required and to be divided by three.	Net quota or the required number.
First	20,000	4,200	2,400	504	100	404	134
Second	20,000	4,200	2,800	588	110	478	159
Third	20,000	4,200	2,000	420	148	272	91
Fourth	20,000	4,200	3,200	672	250	422	141
Fifth	20,000	4,200	2,200	462	150	312	104
Sixth	20,000	4,200	2,800	588	220	368	122
Seventh	20,000	4,200	2,000	420	150	270	90
Eighth	20,000	4,200	2,600	546	72	474	158
Total	20,000	4,200	20,000	4,200	1,200	3,000	1,000

The above formula is furnished to boards of enrollment as a rule by which they will apportion the quotas of sub-districts and determine the amount of credit due them.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

NOTE.—This formula to be used instead of the one dated December 23, 1864.

[Letters similar to the above sent to the acting assistant provost-marshals-general of the following-named States:

State.	Quota.	State.	Quota.
New Hampshire	2,072	West Virginia	4,431
Vermont	1,832	Kentucky	10,481
Massachusetts	1,306	Ohio	26,027
Rhode Island	1,459	Michigan	10,026
New York	61,076	Indiana	22,582
New Jersey	11,695	Illinois	35,541
Pennsylvania	49,583	Missouri	13,964
Delaware	938	Wisconsin	12,356
Maryland	9,142	Minnesota	3,636
District of Columbia	2,222	Kansas	3,636

The quota of Pennsylvania was subsequently reduced to 46,437, that of Illinois to 32,902, and that of Kansas to 1,222.]

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
January 24, 1865.

GOVERNOR OF MISSOURI,
Jefferson City, Mo.:

Your letter of 11th instant to General Dodge, proposing to raise six regiments of volunteer cavalry, has been forwarded to this department. Authority for additional cavalry cannot be granted, as new regiments of that arm are not needed, but if you desire to raise new regiments of volunteer infantry for general service, and without conditions as to recruitment from the Missouri State Militia, please inform me, and authority, say, for six new regiments will be promptly sent you.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., January 25, 1865.

Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN,
President of the Senate:

SIR: In reply to the resolution of the Senate of this date, making inquiry respecting the appointment of "a commission in each of the slave States represented in Congress, charged to award to each loyal person to whom a colored volunteer may owe service a just compensation," I have the honor to state that commissioners have been appointed in the States of Maryland and Delaware, and that in the other slave States, by the President's direction, no appointments have yet been made.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, January 25, 1865.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR: In answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives, dated the 17th instant, in relation to the appointment of commissioners in the slave States, to award to the owners of slaves enlisted as

volunteers compensation for their services, I have the honor to say, in reply to the first branch of the inquiry, that commissioners have been appointed in the States of Maryland and Delaware, and that in the other slave States, by the President's direction, no appointments have yet been made.

In answer to the second branch of the resolution, I have the honor to state that the amount of the commutation fund is reported by the provost-marshal to be $12,170,663.45, a portion of which has been assigned for the payment of bounties required in raising new troops. It is believed, however, that there will be sufficient to pay to the owners of slaves the sum allowed by the act of Congress.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, *January 25, 1865.*

SECRETARY OF WAR:

I ask that proper orders anew be issued to prevent recruiting officers, agents, substitute brokers, or anything of the kind enlisting Iowa men for other States. The order should be general for all States.

N. B. BAKER,
Adjutant-General of Iowa.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, January 25, 1865.

The PRESIDENT:

SIR: The act of the 3d of March, 1863, commonly called the Enrollment Act, provided (section 4) that for the purposes of the act each Congressional district of the respective States should form a district, and (section 11) that all persons enrolled should be subject to be called into the military service of the United States, and to continue in service during the present rebellion, not, however, exceeding the term of three years; and further (section 12), that in assigning to the districts the number of men furnished therefrom the President should take into consideration the number of volunteers and militia furnished by and from the several States in which said districts were situated, and the period of their service since the commencement of the rebellion, and should so make said assignments as to equalize the numbers among the districts of the several States, considering and allowing for the numbers already furnished, as aforesaid, and the time of their service.

The time of actual service which, by this act, you were directed to consider and allow for could not, without impracticable labor or, indeed, at all, be fixed with exactitude for each district, but it could easily have been so approximated by averages that little if any practical injustice would have been done.

The commencement of the third year of the war was close at hand at the time of the passage of the act. It would not have been difficult to ascertain, of 1,000 men enlisted for three years, what was the average number that remained actually in the service at the end of the first and second years, respectively, and thus the act could have been substantially complied with. For instance, suppose it to have been found that 1,000 men enlisted for three years, there remained in the service an average of 40 per cent. at the close of the first year and 20

per cent. at the close of the second year, the result would have been, under the provisions of the act, that 1,600 one-year's men would have been taken as the equivalent of 1,000 three-years' men.

Unfortunately the heads of bureaus to whom the matter seems to have been intrusted began by falling into a strange misconstruction of the act. They did, in effect, strike from the twelfth section the phrases "period of their service" and "time of their service" and insert in lieu thereof the phrase "term of their enlistment," and then proceeded to apportion credits by multiplying the number of men furnished from a district by the number of years for which they were enlisted. Calculations made on this basis were, of course, most extravagant, and the people everywhere felt that somehow injustice was being done.

In the attempt to soften this, numerous and contradictory orders have been issued from the Provost-Marshal-General's Office, and long essays by himself and others have been in vain published to explain and justify their action. In fact, as soon as they get beyond the morally certain limit of the actual service of the man their calculation has no longer a practical basis. Its principle carried to a legitimate extreme would justify the enlistment of one man for 50,000 years, and crediting him as the whole quota of the State, with a small excess. Surely any reasonable man can say for himself whether he has found that getting one pair of boots for three years is practically equivalent to getting three pairs of boots for one year. The visionary character of the system in which they have proceeded cannot be better illustrated than by the result at which they have arrived on the present occasion. The quota of Pennsylvania on the last call was announced to be 61,700; her quota to make up deficiencies under that call was announced to be 66,999 men. On the 24th instant it was announced that the quota of the Western District had, on revision, been fixed at 22,543, which would make that of the whole State about 44,000, and later on the same day it was further announced that the quota of the Western District was 25,512 and that of the whole State 49,583, all these changes being caused by no intervening circumstances that I am aware of. In fact, our quota on the last call was filled, and there can be no deficiency to be now supplied. Their plan is unjust to the districts and to the Government. It wholly ignores the losses of men by desertion, sickness, death, and casualties. The losses from most of these causes are greater during the first year of service than afterward.

A town which has furnished 3,000 men for one year has probably lost three-fifths of them from these causes before the expiration of the term.

Another equal town which has furnished 1,000 men for three years may before the expiration of that time lose seventeen-twentieths of them.

The first town will thus have given 1,600 men to the country, the second but 850. There is no equality in this. The exhaustion of the industrial population of the two towns is in very unequal proportions. As to the Government, the Government has in the first case the actual service during the whole year of 1,400 men; in the second case the actual service, say, 400 men during the whole first year, of probably not more than 200 during the whole second year, and say 150 men at most during the whole third year. Besides, the amount of service that may be required promptly is to be considered and not merely the agreed term of service. At the late storming of Fort

Fisher one at least of the Pennsylvania one-year regiments was engaged and behaved most gallantly. Who will say that if one-third of their number had been enlisted for three years it would on that account have been able to perform as much service as the whole number did in that unsurpassed exploit?

But there is even more serious error than has been above exposed. The clause of the act of 3d of March, 1863, under which your officers profess to be acting, has not been in force since the 24th of February, 1864. Whether induced thereto by the strangeness of the system which had been adopted under it, or for whatever reasons, Congress thought fit to pass the act of February 24, 1864 (entitled an act to amend the act of 3d of March, 1863), which provides (section 2) that the quota of each ward of a city, town, &c., shall be as nearly as possible in proportion to the number of men resident therein liable to render military service, taking into account as far as practicable the number which had been previously furnished therefrom.

Thus the former act was amended by giving credits not to districts, but to smaller localities, and by omitting the provisions for considering and allowing for the time of service in estimating credits. They were directed in future to be given as far as practicable on the basis of the number of men previously furnished, without reference to the time of service. And this was followed up by the act of 4th of July, 1864 (passed at the same session), which provides (section 1) that the President may at his discretion call for any number of volunteers for the respective terms of one, two, and three years, with bounties regulated according to the term of their enlistment, and (section 2) that in case the quota of any town, &c., shall not be filled within the space of sixty days after such call, then the President shall immediately order a draft for one year to fill such quota. These are the clauses which now regulate the subject. It is not for you or me, sir, to discuss the question of their propriety. They are to be obeyed. It would be easy to show that they form a reasonable and intelligible system. Formerly when calls were made for men for military service they were made by requisitions on the Governors of the respective States, who then proceeded to draft the required number to fill the quota of the State.

In this draft men from any State or locality who had voluntarily entered the service of the United States by enlisting in the Army or otherwise were not taken into account. No credits were given for them on the quota, any more than for men who had of their own accord engaged themselves in any other lawful employment. The system, however, of raising very large bodies of men as volunteers, under the act of Congress of 1861, had drawn upon the military population of the respective States and localities very heavily and not quite equably, and therefore when the enrollment act of 1863 was passed it was thought best to provide for equalizing the exhaustion by allowing credits to localities for the volunteers furnished by them. But the Government had accepted volunteers for various terms of service, and hence the effort to make the equalization more perfect by considering and allowing for the time of their service as well as the number of men. The acts of 1864 have modified the system by fixing a definite term of service (one year) for which men are to be drafted. Volunteers for not less than that term are to be credited to the localities on the quota and receive a certain bounty from the Government. Such of them as choose to enlist for longer terms receive further bounties from the Government, but so far as

regards the increased term beyond one year are not to be credited on the quota, but are to be left on the same footing that all volunteers were in before the act of 1863.

That is to say, the Government announces that it will take, by its authority, a certain number of men from a certain locality for military service for one year. That is the lawful demand which it will enforce. It pays bounties in case of the localities to facilitate them in complying with this demand without a compulsory draft. But it has made no demand for men to serve for two or three years. The Government receives and pays additional bounties to volunteers for these terms, but in that deals with the man only, and as the increased term of service beyond the one year is not agreed to be rendered in compliance with any demand by the Government, it gives the locality no credit on the quota for it. The Government requires 100,000 men for one year, not a less number of men for a longer term. For a deficiency in the number of volunteers for that term it makes a draft for one year. This is to fill the quota, not more nor less. When the draft has been effected the quota is full; there is neither excess nor deficiency. You see, sir, that the system thus established by law is not without foundation in reason, and can be readily understood.

Sir, you may not have heretofore been apprised of the fact that your subordinates are wholly disregarding the provisions of the act of 24th February, 1864; they are proceeding in open and direct violation of it, and are thus creating naturally great confusion and uncertainty among the people. They announce on the one hand that, although a three-years' man counts only as a one-year's man toward the quota on which he volunteers, yet that he shall be counted as three one-year's men toward the quota on a future call. This is directly in the teeth of the law. On the other hand, they are ciphering out a deficiency on the last call by counting three one-year's men as only equivalent to one three-years' man, which is equally against law.

Thus the quota of Pennsylvania, under the call of the 18th of July last, was filled in accordance with the law by men to serve for not less than one year. The term of service of these men is not yet half expired, and yet your subordinates are threatening a draft to fill an alleged deficiency on that very call, the existence of which they attempt to make out by persisting in their unlawful and unsubstantial theories and calculations.

Our people know that the Government requires more men; they are willing to furnish them, heavy as the burden has become on the industrial population.

Let the requirement be made in the clear, definite shape which the law provides for, and it will be cheerfully complied with; but it is hardly to be tolerated that your subordinates should be permitted longer to pursue the system of substituting for the law an eccentric plan of their own.

Sir, on behalf of the freemen of this Commonwealth, who have always given a cheerful and hearty support to your Government in the prosecution of this war, it is my duty to insist, and I do insist, that you enforce upon your subordinates that obedience to the law which you owe, as well as they and all of us. It is of evil example, it tends to enfeeble, nay, to destroy, the just power of Government that you should suffer your officers to treat with open contempt any acts of Congress, and especially those which you have yourself approved and which regulate a matter of such deep and delicate moment as the enforcing a draft for the military service.

Relying heartily on your wisdom and justice to set right what has thus been going wrong, and to compel henceforth on the part of all a proper respect for and obedience to the laws of the land,

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. G. CURTIN.

[First indorsement.]

JANUARY 28, 1865.

Will the Attorney-General please give his opinion in writing on the legal points presented in this paper?

A. LINCOLN.

[Second indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., February 4, 1865.

Respectfully referred to the Attorney-General, with the suggestion that in forming his opinion on the points of law presented by Governor Curtin, the within report and explanation of the Provost-Marshal-General be examined and considered.* The questions of law presented by the Governor of Pennsylvania have been decided by the proper officers of this Department and official action taken in accordance therewith.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

OFFICE ACTG. ASST. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
STATE OF RHODE ISLAND,
Providence, January 25, 1865.

Brig. Gen. JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to call the attention of the Provost-Marshal-General to the fact that on the 18th instant His Excellency James Y. Smith, Governor of Rhode Island, in his annual message to the Legislature, referred to the action of the U. S. officers of the Provost-Marshal-General's Bureau in this State in the following language:

> The recent call for 300,000 men involved such an unavoidable expenditure of money as well as labor that the correction of the rolls has been determined upon, notwithstanding the almost unaccountable embarrassment thrown in the way of the Executive by U. S. officers and the difficulty of obtaining the co-operation of our citizens, whose interest in the matter is more direct and serious than they realize. The towns having been relieved from providing recruits and paying bounties, have naturally relied upon the State authorities and left to them the whole work. It has thus become necessary for the State to cause the entire rolls to be printed, and to institute a thorough examination, which has already resulted in disclosing numerous and gross errors. In many cases there have been restored to the rolls the names of those who were generally known to be overage or otherwise disqualified, to have served two years, or to have furnished substitutes. Whatever difficulties there may be to overcome, the Executive will, without hesitation, use all the means at his command to obtain justice for the State and to have the rolls properly corrected. He only asks such co-operation in the work as he may be entitled to expect.

I have the honor to inform the Provost-Marshal-General that so much of His Excellency's message as refers to the obstructions thrown

*See February 4, p. 1122.

in his way by U. S. officers has been referred by the House of Representatives of the State to the Committee on the Judiciary, and said committee intend at the earliest convenience to investigate these charges and find out, if possible, what grounds His Excellency the Governor had for making such statement as he did make.

The Committee on the Judiciary have informally notified the U. S. officers of the Provost-Marshal-General's Bureau that they will be summoned to appear before said committee, in turn, to testify upon and to explain these charges. I would respectfully request that the Provost-Marshal-General would direct me as to whether he considers it for the interest of the service that the acting assistant provost-marshal-general and the members of the boards of enrollment in Rhode Island should appear before the committee and give said committee such information as is in their power.

I would state in this connection that the officers of the Provost-Marshal-General's Bureau are extremely anxious to afford the committee all the assistance in their power, in the way of testimony, in arriving at an explanation of these, as appears to them, entirely groundless imputations of His Excellency the Governor.

I have the honor to inclose a printed report of His Excellency's message, taken from the Providence Journal of date of 11th instant.

Respectfully requesting that I may obtain for myself and for the officers of the boards of enrollment permission to appear before the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and give such explanation of the charge and such testimony as best we may,

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. NEIDE,
Lieut. Col. Thirteenth Veteran Reserve Corps, A. A. P. M. G.

[Inclosure.]

GENERAL ASSEMBLY, JANUARY SESSION,
At Providence, Tuesday, January 10.

SENATE.

The senate met at 11 o'clock, the Governor in the chair.

Mr. Whitman, of Coventry, presented credentials of Hon. Benedict Lapham, senator-elect from the town of Warwick, in place of Jonathan Brayton, resigned. Whereupon the oath was administered to the new incumbent by the Secretary of State.

Prayer was then offered by the Rev. A. H. Clapp, of the Beneficent Congregational Church.

A communication was presented by the Governor, as follows:

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Providence, January 9, 1865.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

Although the constitution of our State does not impose upon the Executive the duty of communicating with the Legislature annually by message, I deem this a proper occasion for a brief reference to such of the events in our recent history as have called for new and important action by our legislative and executive departments, and suggest topics for your consideration in the future.

It is now nearly four years since a peaceful people was called upon to forsake its pursuits and accept the bloody issue upon which our national security and honor depends. They have responded nobly, yet the demand for men has exceeded anticipation and outrun any supply which could be obtained by the ordinary

course of enlistment. Consequently great effort has been necessary to meet the requirements of the General Government, and no small measure of care and solicitude has been expended upon that portion of the executive duties. Resolved if human effort could accomplish it to save our State from the humiliation of a compulsory levy, I have deemed it the wisest course to stimulate enlistments by employing a corps of the most energetic and capable agents to make personal application to every available man. This mode of recruiting, thoroughly systematized and efficient, has given the best result, it is believed, both to the State and to the volunteers. Not only have the several calls been met with promptness, but the last call for 500,000 men as well as previous calls has been anticipated, as will be seen by the proclamations issued by the Executive, dated March 15 and August 26, 1864, found in the appendix and marked A.

The result has been accomplished as economically as possible, and without, as is believed, an extravagant outlay of money. The bounty of $300 has proved sufficient, with the use of the special fund of $150,000 placed at the disposal of the Executive. Of this last-named amount, the sum of $65,368 has been expended for agents, extra bounty, transportation, and sundry items included in the accounts of the quartermaster-general, upon whom all orders were drawn.

So satisfactory has been the working of the system of recruiting adopted in this State that the example has been followed by other States, which have not only adopted our system of agencies, but have in some instances availed themselves of the services of our experienced agents, offering them superior pecuniary inducements.

On the 1st of July, 1864, the General Government assumed the enlistment for veteran regiments. Fortunately such progress in recruiting had at that time been made that already our quota had been far exceeded, and there was an excess nearly large enough to meet the subsequent call for 500,000. Events have abundantly proved that the course adopted was the best calculated to produce the desired results, and that its early adoption in advance of the great competition which has since arisen has saved a large amount to the State, and what may be deemed of still higher importance, has removed an unequal burden from those who could ill afford to bear it, and by distributing made it fall lightly as a property tax upon the shoulders of us all.

The fortifications at Dutch Island are still incomplete, the work not having progressed as rapidly as anticipated.

The importance of this defense to the security of our harbor and river is such that its early completion is in every way desirable.

The claims of disabled soldiers and of families of such as have given their lives to their country and left no legacy but a nation's gratitude to their widows and orphans demand careful attention. We can never pay the immense debt which we owe to our noble brothers in arms, but we can meet this our clear obligation. How best to do it so as to secure the proper application of the appropriations to be made will require great consideration. Neither money nor effort should be spared to make the provision adequate and secure.

Other States are considering the propriety of using the lands appropriated by Congress and vested in the States for the purpose of promoting agriculture. Our State has disposed of this source of income, having conveyed its lands to the corporation of Brown University, and therefore must look to some other source for the requisite funds.

At the last session of the Legislature a report was received from the Hon. John R. Bartlett, who represented the State at the consecration of the National Cemetery at Gettysburg, concerning the progress of that work, and an appropriation was made of a sum then deemed equal to our proportion of the expenses to be incurred. These expenses will largely exceed the estimate then submitted to the Legislature, and an additional appropriation of $700 will be required to furnish our proportion of the actual cost. The report will be found in the appendix, marked B. The financial condition of the State, considering the new and unavoidable burdens imposed upon us, are in a satisfactory condition. All the loans authorized by the Legislature, amounting to $4,000,000, have been negotiated upon favorable terms. With the considerable sums due from the General Government, which we may hope soon to realize, there would remain in the treasury ample means to meet all the claims which would be presented during this session but for the late call made by the President, which will involve an expense the amount of which cannot now be determined. The accounts against the General Government are made out and prepared for settlement, but we have official information that the immediate pressure upon the National Treasury to pay our armies in the field is such that all other claims must be postponed, and I cannot

deem it necessary or advisable, under such circumstances, to unduly press the claims of a State so well able to share its portion of our country's burdens.

It deserves your consideration whether it may not be proper to enact some provision allowing the banks of this State additional privileges in their exchanges, as the new burdens imposed by taxes upon circulation and deposits scarcely allow the business of banking to be remunerative. Some of the New England States have made laws granting their banks which have become, or may hereafter become, national banks the privilege of resuming their chartered rights under the old organization at any period when they may elect to return to the organization contemplated by their charters.

Some changes have occurred in the Board of Inspectors of our State prison. The business has continued to be profitable, though the great increase in the price of material will diminish the profit.

It may become necessary at some time to change the location of this institution, and attention should be given to the subject at as early a day as practicable, before large expenditures shall have been made upon the present establishment.

Reports from the State military departments will be transmitted to you, and will inform you of all the details of the business of the year now closing.

In pursuance of an act of the Legislature submitting to the people the question of amending the constitution so as to permit the taking of a vote of the citizens of this State while absent from their homes in the service of the United States, and the action of the people thereon, a proclamation was issued by the Executive, which is annexed, marked C, and also annexed is the report of the Secretary of State showing the result of the soldiers' vote.

In October, 1863, an invitation in behalf of the State was extended to Admiral Lessovsky, of the Russian fleet, then in New York Harbor, to visit our waters. A report of the proceedings of the deputation who presented the invitation will be found in the appendix, marked D.

The State agents in Washington, Philadelphia, and New York have been instructed to pay every attention to the soldiers in the several hospitals, and are believed to have performed their duties in a satisfactory manner.

It is desirable to make the burdens of the State as light as possible, and perhaps it will be found practicable to procure census returns for the year 1865 through the agency of some organization already established for kindred purposes, like the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, at less cost than by any other method. I would recommend that a special committee be appointed to confer with the society and report at this session.

* * * * * * *

On the —— of September, 1864, a proclamation was issued from the Executive Department (which will be found in the appendix, marked E) requesting the city and town authorities to take measures (by appointment of suitable committees) to have the enrollment lists corrected. The great importance of this correction has not been appreciated by the people, and little had been done to effect it. The expense in which the State is involved by this neglect is too serious an item to be overlooked. The call for 500,000 men has undoubtedly cost the State several hundred thousand dollars more than it would cost to answer a similar call if our quota was based upon proper and correct enrollment lists.

The recent call for 300,000 men involved such an unavoidable expenditure of money as well as labor that the correction of the rolls has been determined upon, notwithstanding the almost unaccountable embarrassment thrown in the way of the Executive by U. S. officers and the difficulty of obtaining the co-operation of our citizens, whose interest in the matter is more direct and serious than they realize. The towns having been relieved from providing recruits and paying bounties, have naturally relied upon the State authorities and left to them the whole work. It has thus become necessary for the State to cause the entire rolls to be printed, and to institute a thorough examination, which has already resulted in disclosing numerous and gross errors. In many cases there have been restored to the rolls the names of those who were generally known to be overage or otherwise disqualified, to have served two years, or to have furnished substitutes. Whatever difficulties there may be to overcome, the Executive will, without hesitation, use all the means at his command to obtain justice for the State and to have the rolls properly corrected. He only asks such co-operation in the work as he may be entitled reasonably to expect. The State has, within the short space of fifteen months, been called upon by the President of the United States for her quota of 1,500,000 men. We have responded to our quota for 1,200,000 and intend to meet the present call for 300,000 before the 15th of February, and be prepared for any other call that may be made during the coming spring.

Prompt provision should be made for the issue of bonds to meet the outlay necessary.

The allotment system has aided largely in furnishing relief to the families of our absent soldiers.

The commissioner has received and paid over the sum of $1,159,072.03 during the past year. His report will be laid before you.

On the 8th of December, 1864, by order of Major-General Dix, commanding the Department of the East, several of our citizens were arrested and removed beyond the limits of the State. It became the duty of the Executive to inquire into the authority and reasons justifying such a procedure. This was done personally. As the result of the inquiry, it appeared that the offense charged was within the exclusive cognizance of the officers of the General Government, and nothing further could be effected than to secure the assurance of an early investigation, which it is to be hoped will result in establishing the innocence of the parties charged, and it is to be hoped for the honor of our State that the innocence of all our citizens against whom similar charges may be preferred will be established.

In conclusion, I have only to add that your attention will naturally be engaged by topics of the most grave and serious nature, bearing upon the best mode of giving aid to the Government in our common struggle for national preservation, a proper recognition of the services of those who hazard their lives in the cause and commit their dependent families to our care, and the maintenance of the credit and honor of our State. In the discussion of these or kindred topics partisan spirit can have no place. Invoking the blessing of God upon your action, I commit to you these suggestions upon the work which devolves upon you, gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives.

JAMES Y. SMITH.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, January 26, 1865.

Hon. H. HAMLIN,
President of the Senate:

SIR: I transmit herewith the report of the Adjutant-General upon the resolution of the Senate, dated December 22, 1864, in relation to volunteers called out in the State of Delaware for thirty and for one hundred days.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

[Inclosure.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., December 29, 1864.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your reference of the following resolution of the Senate of the United States:

DECEMBER 22, 1864.

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to inform the Senate whether volunteers for thirty days and for one hundred days were called for by order of his Department at any time preceding the two last drafts in the State of Delaware from that State, and if so, for what purpose and under what authority of law; whether such volunteers were promised, as an inducement to volunteer, exemption from said drafts; whether said volunteers were exempted from said drafts when they volunteered; whether they were kept within the limits of said State, and whether they were promised, as a further inducement to volunteer, that they should not be sent without the limits of said State, or that they should not be employed in active service in the field.

Attest:

JOHN W. FORNEY,
Secretary.

In reply, and as directed, I respectfully report as follows:

First. Troops were called and accepted for thirty and one hundred days for the service (purpose) indicated by the following statement:

Number and kind of troops.	Term.	Nature of service to be rendered.	How called out.	Remarks.
	Days.			
One regiment of infantry (9th).	100	General service wherever required.	By War Department, through Provost-Marshal-General of the United States.	After organization sent to Fort Delaware to guard prisoners of war.
One regiment of infantry (7th).	30	Duty in Middle Department during rebel raid in July, 1864.	By Major-General Wallace. Action confirmed by War Department.	Left Delaware so soon as raised. Served at Relay House and on Northern Central Railroad as far as Westminster, and did picket duty from there to the Monocacy.
One company of cavalry (Milligan's).	30	Duty as scouts and pickets between Susquehanna River and Du Pont's Powder Mills during rebel raid in July, 1864.	By Maj. H. B. Judd, military commander at Wilmington, Del., under authority of department commander. Action confirmed by War Department.	Served also at Relay House and on the Northern Central Railroad as far as Westminster, and did picket duty from there to the Monocacy.

Second. They were called for and (where no direct call was made) accepted under section 1 of the act approved July 17, 1862, "to amend the act calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions, approved February 28, 1795, and the acts amendatory thereof, and for other purposes."

Third. Whether the troops were promised, "as an inducement to volunteer, exemption from said drafts" is not known to this Department, but no such promise was made by its authority. Under the regulations respecting exemptions men actually in service at the time they are drafted are exempt.

Fourth. The Ninth Regiment (100-days' troops), after organization, was sent to Fort Delaware, Del., to guard prisoners of war.

The Seventh Regiment (30-days' troops) left the State after organization, and served at the Relay House and on the Northern Central Railroad as far as Westminster, and did picket duty from there to the Monocacy.

Milligan's cavalry company (30-days' troops) served as scouts and pickets between Du Pont's Powder Mills and Susquehanna River; also at Relay House and on the Northern Central Railroad as far as Westminster, and did picket duty from there to the Monocacy.

Fifth. Such of the troops as were designed for specific service of the State were enlisted for such special service only. What promises were made to them by enlisting or recruiting officers or agents is not known to this Department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
January 26, 1865.

His Excellency JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor of Massachusetts:

SIR: I am instructed by the Secretary of War to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's letter of the 16th instant in relation to

the enlistment of veteran troops who are unwilling to be sent to a general rendezvous, and to furnish you with a copy of the report of the Provost-Marshal-General, to whom the communication was referred.*

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. A. DANA,
Assistant Secretary of War.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
January 26, 1865.

GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

You are authorized by the Secretary of War to raise fifty companies of volunteer infantry under the call of December 19, 1864, for 300,000 men. These companies to be assigned to regiments now in the service wherein vacancies exist, or consolidated into complete regiments, as may hereafter be deemed best.

The period of service will be for one, two, or three years, as the recruit may elect.

The said troops should be mustered into service by February 7 next, in order that they may be credited on the quota of the State under the call before the draft commences.

Incomplete companies which fail to organize within a reasonable time will be consolidated, so as to form and be mustered in with complete company organization.

The recruitment, organization, and musters must conform to existing regulations.

Should you desire to raise a larger number of companies, please advise me, stating the additional number.

JAS. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 27, 1865.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

It is not deemed expedient to authorize the six-months' men to re-enlist for six months longer, as requested in your letter of January 17.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

CLEVELAND, *January 27, 1865.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Our Legislature has passed a resolution instructing members of Congress to procure credit for National Guard in 100-days' service. I am not a party to this movement. I regard it as a repudiation of my official contract, as well as a rebuke of my action, and protest against it. What further action it requires of me is under advisement.

JNO. BROUGH,
Governor.

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*See indorsement on Andrew's letter of January 16, p. 1056.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, January 28, 1865.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR: In answer to the resolution of the House, dated December 15, 1864, making inquiries concerning certain alleged letters and orders respecting recruits enlisted to fill up old regiments, I have the honor to submit the annexed report of the Adjutant-General.

To the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 7th of January, relating to the same subject, and inquiring why the information called for by the previous resolution had not been furnished, I have the honor to state that the delay in answering was occasioned by the pressure of business upon this Department and the necessity of examining orders, correspondence, and muster-rolls embracing a period of more than two years and relating to the enlistment of many thousand soldiers.

The exigencies of the service in the field and absence occasioned by sickness or on public business have much reduced the experienced force in this Department. This and the transaction of daily business during the sessions of Congress unavoidably protract answers to calls by committees and Congress for information that requires examination of the voluminous correspondence and rolls of the Department.

Your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 28, 1865.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt on the 16th ultimo of your reference of the following resolution of the House of Representatives:

DECEMBER 15, 1864.

On motion of Mr. Holman,

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to furnish to the House copies of the order issued from his Department on the 21st day of December, 1863, in regard to recruits enlisted with conditions that they should be discharged when their regiments were mustered out of service; also copy of order or letter dated the 22d day of December, 1863, and addressed to the Governor of the State of Massachusetts, in regard to recruits to fill up old regiments, and that he inform the House whether the principles announced in the order above mentioned have been applied to all soldiers mustered into the service to fill up the old regiments.

Attest:

EDWARD MCPHERSON,
Clerk

In reply I respectfully report as follows:

First. No order of December 21, 1863, such as appears contemplated by the aforesaid resolution, was issued by this Department.

Second. No order or letter of December 22, 1863, was addressed to the Governor of the State of Massachusetts in regard to recruits to fill up old regiments.

A copy of a telegram of July 21, 1862, believed to be the one contemplated by the resolution, and referring to that subject, is submitted herewith.

In accordance with the intent of that telegram the recruits enlisted under its special authority in the year 1862 were mustered out with their regiments, but it was held inapplicable to subsequent enlistments in 1863. By a letter to Governor Andrew on the 28th of December, 1863, which may be the same alluded to in the resolution, a copy whereof is annexed,* he was informed of the view taken by the Department; and that while those enlisted specially for the unexpired term, under the telegram of July 21, would be mustered out in accordance with it, that rule was not then in force.

Third. The principles announced in the telegram of July 21, 1862, have not been applied to all soldiers mustered into the service to fill up the old regiments. The principle applied to soldiers mustered into the service to fill up old regiments has been to hold them for the term of service for which they were mustered in, taking the muster-in roll as conclusive evidence of the enlistment contract with the Government, where it was not modified by express authority of the War Department.

It is believed, also, that in all but these excepted cases, where bounties were paid, the bounty received by the soldier corresponds with the muster-in roll.

I have the honer to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *July 21, 1862—4.15 p. m.*

Governor ANDREW,
Boston:

You are authorized to say that new recruits for old regiments will be mustered with the regiment.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

The foregoing telegram is given as it was written and transmitted, but Governor Andrew claimed, and no doubt correctly, that the word "out" was designed to follow the word "mustered," but had been inadvertently omitted, and that he had so understood and acted upon it. This view has been assented to by the Department, so that it should read as follows:

WASHINGTON, *July 21, 1862—4.15 p. m.*

Governor ANDREW,
Boston:

You are authorized to say that new recruits for old regiments will be mustered out with the regiment.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CORPS,
Washington, D. C., January 29, 1865.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following touching the mode of recruiting for the First Corps:

The method established by the detailed order of organization of the corps has been thoroughly tried, and, though the success has been less than was hoped, no effort has been spared that promised any advantage.

More than 25,000 circulars and posters have been mailed from my office; a systematic arrangement was made to enlist the local news-

* See Vol. III, this series, p. 1196.

papers throughout the North in favor of the enterprise; the machinery of the Union Leagues was put in operation to assist; over 100 officers have been conditionally appointed and sent into the States to secure men, and the officers of the Provost-Marshal's Department have taken a lively interest in the success of the corps.

Reports in large numbers from these different agencies are on file in my office, and they are unanimous in the expression of the opinion that the great obstacle to recruiting for the corps is the requirement that all veterans enlisting in it shall be credited to the place where they or their families are domiciled. This is especially observed by the acting assistant provost-marshal-generals, who have had great experience in recruiting.

In the face of so much testimony it is probably unnecessary to present any argument in the case.

It may be stated briefly that the First Corps is the only organization in which the above rule is in force. Veterans living in localities paying little or no bounty naturally prefer to enlist from some locality paying a large bounty, to do which they must enter some other organization than the First Corps. The special Government bounty of $300 will not turn the scale against the larger local bounties. The same remark holds good of veteran substitutes, who nearly always join other organizations. A raw recruit living in a town where no local bounty is paid can get a considerably larger sum for enlisting than a veteran from the same town can get by entering the First Corps. The one can go abroad in search of high bounties, the other cannot.

The restriction imposed upon the corps has arrayed the vast army of bounty brokers throughout the country in hostility to the corps. These brokers are exceedingly powerful in their sphere, and have almost complete control of recruiting throughout the country. Five-sixths of all the men enlisting pass through their hands.

In conclusion I beg leave to offer the following suggestions:

First. That veterans enlisting in the First Corps shall be permitted to select the locality to which they are to be credited. The Government bounty of $300 will then secure nearly all veterans enlisting for the First Corps.

(If the rule was made universal that credits should go to the localities where recruits are domiciled, the First Corps would be under no comparative disadvantage. It may be thought, however, that such a violent change in the system of recruiting cannot be judiciously made at this time.)

Second. As a corollary to the above proposition it would follow that veterans entering service as substitutes for enrolled men should be credited to the locality where the principal is enrolled. If this change is acceded to I shall confidently expect to raise several thousand veterans before the draft. It is possible the corps may be filled, but the time is perhaps too short. Recruiting officers, however, are very sanguine that they would be entirely successful were the restrictions removed.

If it should meet the views of the Secretary to direct that veteran substitutes unassigned at the different draft rendezvous shall be sent to the First Corps, it would be considerably increased, and by early spring would be a formidable body of men.

I am, sir, with high respect, your obedient servant,

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,

Major-General of Volunteers, Commanding First Corps.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Jefferson City, Mo., January 29, 1865.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I propose to raise a force equal in number to the quota of the State under call of December 19, 1864 (13,984 men), for, say, one year for service in the State while troops are necessary in this department in such proportion of infantry and cavalry as the major-general commanding may direct, such force to be credited to our quota under said call.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
THOMAS C. FLETCHER,
Governor of Missouri.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Springfield, January 30, 1865.

Brig. Gen. JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: In view of the embarrassment of our people arising from the settlement of 35,541 recruits to be furnished by the State of Illinois under the quota arranged by you against the State under the call of December 19, 1864, for 300,000 men, and that I may be able to explain to our people the facts in the case more definitely, I respectfully request of you a reconsideration of the subject, as I desire to call your attention to a few considerations which may have escaped you in the adjustment of the quota.

In your communication of date January 24, 1865, to your acting assistant provost-marshal-general, Colonel Oakes, you state "that 35,541 is the number required of Illinois after taking into account the credits to which the State is entitled by estimating the number of years of service furnished by one, two, and three years' men." This quota amounts to 11 per cent. of the whole 300,000 men, and this after the enrollment had been reduced about 10 per cent. And yet the quota of Illinois under the call for 500,000 last July, in which you did not take into account any credits at all, was only about 10 per cent. of the whole number asked for, being 52,057. Upon this quota you allowed to the State subsequently a credit of one year's service of the excess of three-years' men, 35,875. How is it, then, that our quota under the 300,000, which is said to include our credit of 35,875, is more than 11 per cent. of 300,000, when without any credit under the call for 500,000 it was only 10.4 per cent.?

Again, it was insisted under the call for 500,000 men July 18, 1864, that our deficit was by sub-districts 28,058, and that we would be required to fill this deficit by sub-districts, although the State was only behind on all calls, after the credit for one year's service of the excess of 35,875 three-years' men, 13,440. Subsequently but 50 per cent. of the 28,058 deficit was called for, being 14,029.

If the call of the President for 300,000 is in fact as stated—to fill up deficiencies under the call of July, 1864, for 500,000, then our quota would be but 14,029, since we have received on that call the proper credit of one year of the service of the 35,875 three-years' men credited to the State.

But if this last call of the President for 300,000 men is in fact an original call, we will earnestly insist upon our rights to a credit for another year's service of the 35,875 three-years' men now in the serv-

ice of the General Government from this State, and the more consistently and respectfully will we insist upon it since it is deliberately provided for in the laws on the subject and promised to us in the written opinion of the Solicitor of the War Department of August in disposing at that time, by order of the General Government, of the credits then claimed for this State by my predecessor.

I see no objection to your system of adjusting credits on drafted men furnished on the quota under the call for 500,000 men in July last, and carrying the excess, if any, forward to the quota under December 19, 1864, and thus following up that system in all subsequent quotas for men furnished under any call made since the 1st of July, 1864, and giving credits accordingly. But this does not reach the admitted credits due the State previous to that time, nor can I see where we have received any credit for our 35,875 three-years' men on this call for 300,000 men. I am unable to explain it to the people of the State on any understanding I have been able to obtain of the subject. I think it is of the utmost importance in every point of view that such an explanation be given of it as shall, upon principles of equal justice to all the States and a recognition of our own rights, be satisfactory to our people.

General I. N. Haynie, adjutant-general of the State of Illinois, will hand you this letter. He is fully authorized to act for the State in the adjustment of this question. You will find him a frank and candid gentleman, who will appreciate every kindness you may be able to extend to him. I have desired him to make a full statement of the views of the State authorities on the several questions, also to present the probabilities there are for raising the ten regiments of volunteer recruits, and if necessary, to ask for further time to complete their organization.

As the quota of the State was not given until recently, I feel certain we shall not be able to complete the organization before the 1st of March.

I have the honor to remain, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHARD J. OGLESBY,
Governor.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Springfield, January 30, 1865.

General J. B. FRY:

SIR: I have just this p. m. been able to procure the aid of Major-General Palmer in the matters of difference relative to our quota and the distribution thereof. General Palmer, instead of General Haynie, will call on you and will attend to the matter for the State authorities.

R. J. OGLESBY,
Governor.

HDQRS. STATE OF MISSOURI, ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Saint Louis, January 30, 1865.

General JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General, Washington, D. C.:

Please give me authority to raise six regiments of infantry for twelve months' service, as indicated in your telegram of the 24th instant.

THOMAS C. FLETCHER,
Governor of Missouri.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
January 30, 1865.

GOVERNOR OF MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

You are authorized by the Secretary of War to raise six regiments of volunteer infantry under the call of December 19, 1864. The period of service will be for one, two, or three years, as the recruits may elect. The said troops should be mustered into service by February 15 next, in order that they may be credited on the quota of the State under the call before the draft commences.

Incomplete regiments which fail to organize within a reasonable time will be consolidated, so as to form and be mustered in with complete regimental organization.

The recruitment, organization, and musters must conform to existing regulations.

The regiments will be for general service wherever required. In raising them no enlistments from the Missouri State Militia or other troops already in the service of the United States will be sanctioned.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
January 31, 1865.

GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK,
Albany, N. Y.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th instant, asking for authority to raise an additional regiment of infantry for duty at Elmira. In reply, I am directed to inform you that the Secretary of War does not deem it best to authorize another regiment under the conditions proposed.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S BUREAU,
Washington, D. C., February 1, 1865.

Brig. Gen. E. W. HINKS,
Actg. Asst. Provost-Marshal-General, New York City:

GENERAL: In the accounts of troops called for and furnished, kept in this office, it is shown that various States and districts had on calls prior to that of July last an excess to their credit, resulting, mainly, from the long terms of service for which they put in men.

Under the call of July 18, 1864, men were permitted by law to enlist for one, two, or three years, and the excess above alluded to was in some places increased under that call, and in other places an excess was created on account of both the number of men and the length of the period for which they were accepted.

The acts of Congress and the pledge of the Government require that all the above excesses should be duly considered in distributing the quotas under the call of December 19.

Wherever the quotas assigned under the call of July 18 were not filled by volunteers enlisted, or credits allowed according to acts of

Congress, drafts have been made and the required number obtained, so that, under the call of July 18, there is no considerable deficiency in any of the States or districts in the quotas assigned. But as a large proportion of these quotas was filled by paper credits, there was a deficiency of men under that call. The President's proclamation of December 19 announces that that call is made to supply this deficiency. The quotas under call of July 18 having been filled by men and credits as authorized by law, the call of December 19 for 300,000 men had to be distributed the same as it would have been if there had been no deficiency in men.

Under the call of December 19 it is required—

First. That 300,000 men (and not credits alone) shall be obtained.

The acts of Congress require that the distribution shall be made in proportion to the number of men liable to duty in the different districts, and that due consideration shall be given to every locality for any excess it may have on former calls.

To carry out the foregoing conditions the total excess in the United States was added in gross to the call and the sum distributed among the districts in proportion to their enrollment, this giving the gross quota of each district; the actual excess belonging to each district was then deducted from this gross quota, and the remainder gives the next quota of the locality under call of December 19. The sum of these next quotas makes up the 300,000 men required.

A formula to make the above distribution correctly, and to make it bear with the least possible hardship, has been communicated to the provost-marshals. As it is not possible to compute the quotas without full information from all the States and districts, it is plain that the figuring of persons who have no other information than what pertains to their respective localities can lead to no correct results.

With the foregoing principles in view, on the 24th of December the quotas under the call of December 19 were computed upon the best information at hand regarding the enrollment up to November 30, and reports as far as received of troops furnished up to December 19.

It was known at the time of computing these quotas that vigorous efforts had been going on during the month of December to revise the enrollment, and that the results of these efforts and complete reports of troops raised during the month of December could not be received until after the 1st of January. This date was looked forward to as likely to furnish more correct data, and also as the time to rectify those errors and omissions which it is impossible to discover until a call is actually made. The approximate quota of the State of New York, prepared from data on the 30th of November, was 46,821. During the month of December vigorous efforts were made, as before stated, to revise the enrollment, and material reductions in it were made in various States and districts. Accurate calculations, made upon the enrollment as corrected up to December 31, and complete data as to credits due up to that date, show the true quota of that State to have been, on the 1st instant, 61,076.

In reference to the city of New York the number of men to be raised was fixed at the low figure of 4,433 in the first assignment, from two peculiar causes. One related to the amount of credit to which that place was entitled on account of credits for men enlisted in the Navy prior to February 24, 1864. It was reported to me by the chairman of the volunteer committee of the New York Board of Supervisors that an agreement had been made between himself and General Hays, the then acting assistant provost-marshal-general, that

the two and three years' naval men should be apportioned to the subdistricts of the county of New York, and reports were made to this office in accordance therewith, by which, of the naval credits allowed by the Commission appointed for that purpose (and which Commission considered only the number of men and not their periods of service) to the first ten districts in New York, composed of one, two, and three years' men, all the two and three years' men were put to the credit of the city of New York, and such naval credits as belonged to Brooklyn and Tarrytown were reported as one-year's men, thus giving to each of the districts in New York City, and taking from the districts of Brooklyn and Tarrytown, about two or three times as much credit on this account as was right and just. The unfairness and injustice of this distribution escaped notice in the hurry of preparing the approximate quotas between the 20th and 24th of December, but was subsequently discovered and corrected, the number of naval men assigned by the Commission to the different districts not being disturbed.

Second. It was reported to me that the revision of the enrollment in New York City, which it was supposed would be completed before the new assignment of quotas was to be made, would result in a reduction of the list by 25 per cent., and the approximate quotas of December 24 were consequently calculated on the assumption that there would be a reduction of 20 per cent. When the actual condition of the enrollment was officially reported, after the 1st of January it was found that it had not progressed so far as to prove that any material reduction had taken place, and the corrected quotas were assigned on the true enrollment, as reported by the provost-marshal and as was done elsewhere.

The fact that a considerable reduction had taken place in the enrollment of other States, and also in other districts of the State of New York, contributed to increase the quota of New York City. These causes created the difference in the quotas assigned on the 24th of December and 24th of January. The last quotas of the districts in New York City were prepared in the same manner as the quotas of all other districts in the United States, and all the credits due to them have been considered.

Complaint has been made that a hardship is imposed on New York by increasing her quota, even if correctly done, at so late a day that she cannot raise it by volunteers before the time fixed for draft. There seems to be nothing to show that the time of assignment would have made any material difference to the city. Between the announcement of the quota of 4,433 and that of 21,019, to wit, 24th of December and 24th of January, the city raised but few volunteers on the smaller quota, and there was nothing to indicate that she would before the time fixed for draft have filled either the larger or smaller of the quotas.

In connection with the complaint made by New York City it is proper to state that under the call of July 18, 1864, her quota was 23,140. On that call the city by the largest estimate that can be made enlisted but 5,462 men. She secured credit for 19,610 seamen, said to have been enlisted between April, 1861, and February 24, 1864, who were not embraced in the enrollment on which her quota was based. For this she had to pay no bounties, and seems to have been at no further expense than that incurred in collecting and recording the names of the men and having the sheets containing them bound in a ponderous volume. Of the 5,462 stated above as enlisted to the

redit of New York City since July last, many were fraudulently nlisted and counted several times over, and some of them are still in he city of New York, repeating their enlistments to fill the present uota. The conduct of the parties implicated in these frauds is now ndergoing official scrutiny.

In the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors of the county of New ork, as given in the New York papers of the 28th ultimo, a report y a committee consisting of Mr. Orison Blunt appears, which purorts to give an account of a visit made by him to my office. The eport is as follows:

(Report—Extract.)

In accordance with the instructions of your honorable body as per resolution dopted at the meeting held on the evening of the 24th instant, the chairman of our committee at midnight proceeded to Washington. Immediately upon his arrival he had an interview with Provost-Marshal-General Fry, and endeavored o obtain an explanation (in accordance with instructions of the Board) of the neans by which the quota of this county had been raised from 4,433, as announced y him to Brigadier-General Hays on the 23d ultimo, to the enormous number of 1,019.

The chairman of your committee was informed that this increase in the quota was attributable:

First. To the redistribution of the naval credits claimed by us and allowed.

Second. To reductions in the enrollment of the country districts of this and ther States, which by materially reducing their proportion of the men to be aised render ours comparatively larger.

Third. By the report to the War Department between the 23d and 31st of December, of men raised previous to the 23d of December, who were not conidered in the first announcement. In some States, the chairman of your committee was assured, that the number thus reported was very large.

These were the only explanations which the chairman of your committee could btain of the astounding increase of our quota. Voluminous statistics were presented to him, but nothing showing the precise method in which the quota of this county was arrived at. Full explanations were promised through Brigadier-General Hays, but such explanations have not yet been received.

* * * * * * *

Had your committee, as desired by them, been authorized by the War Department two months earlier than they were, to undertake the correction of the enrollment, the work would have been finished before the present quotas were assigned, and the quota of this county would have been reduced by at least 15,000 men.

This report is materially incorrect. Mr. Blunt not only "endeavored" to obtain, but he did obtain, a full explanation of the "means by which the quota of this county had been raised from 4,433 to the enormous number of 21,019." He not only acknowledged that the explanation was full, but stated in terms that he understood it perfectly; that it was right, and he would inform the people of New York. He was shown the precise method in which the quota of this county was "arrived at," and expressed himself satisfied with both the method and calculation. He is not correct in stating that "full explanations were promised through Brigadier-General Hays, but such explanations have not yet been received." No other explanation was promised through General Hays than that contained in a letter from me to that officer dated January 24, 1865, which appears in Mr. Blunt's report, and which I read to him when he was in my office on the 26th ultimo.

The incorrectness of Mr. Blunt's statement in regard to revising the enrollment is shown by the fact that Mr. Blunt's letter asking authority to revise the enrollment, addressed to General Hays, was dated in New York November 24, 1864. It was presented to me by General

Hays in person on Sunday, the 27th of November, and answered by me on Monday, the 28th of November, agreeing to the proposition with some modifications, which were accepted and created no delay.

The injustice of the statement will be recognized when it is remembered that for more than a year corrections of the enrollment in New York City have been continually invited. A special appeal for this correction was made by circular from my office dated June 25, 1864, and repeated November 15, 1864 (copy herewith*). During this time additions to and deductions from the enrollment lists in New York City were continually being made by officers of this Bureau. The appeal to the people represented by the committee to aid in these corrections received no attention from the committee until the 24th of November, showing that they consumed five months in making a proposition which the Department took but one day to adopt; and furthermore, the committee and the people were at liberty at any time, without special authority from this Department, to correct their enrollments, and in many States this privilege has been fully and advantageously exercised.

Mr. Blunt is doubtless aware that the increase of the quota of New York City results in a considerable degree from his action in claiming an undue proportion of the amount of service due on account of naval credits. His report is calculated not only to do injustice to this department, but it has misled the people of New York who have confided in him to aid in raising soldiers to strengthen the Army and Navy.

The principles pointed out in the letter show the incorrectness of various figures and statements made by Mr. Blunt before the Board of Supervisors.

Without disturbing the manner of determining and distributing the quotas of the districts in the State of New York, the President has ordered that 25 per centum of the quota in each district in the State be set aside until further orders.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

(Copy of above letter printed and sent February 9, 1865, to all acting assistant provost-marshals-general.)

NEW YORK CITY, *February 1, 1865.*

Brigadier-General FRY:

General Washburn or myself will be in Washington to confer with you about our quotas Friday evening. Had you not better direct Major Austine to delay announcing to towns till we see you?

J. GREGORY SMITH,
Governor of Vermont.

SENATE CHAMBER,
Frankfort, Ky., February 2, 1865.

Brevet Major-General BURBRIDGE,
Commanding District of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.:

GENERAL: In our conversation last night I called your attention very briefly to the subject of the impending draft in Kentucky, and your full concurrence in the views expressed by me leads me to address you further on the subject.

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*Circulars Nos. 24 and 39, pp. 452, 935.

My observation of the effect of previous drafting in Kentucky, together with my knowledge of the present condition of affairs in Kentucky, induce me to entertain a firm conviction that the attempt to execute the impending draft in Kentucky will greatly aggravate the evils now upon us.

If we could, by means of a draft or otherwise, drive every disloyal person in Kentucky into the rebel army or to the South I should urge the measure and applaud the result. But you very well know that such is not the effect, and I do not doubt that the enforcement of the draft in Kentucky now would increase the guerrilla forces now in the State into such proportions that all the soldiers raised by the draft would not be sufficient to protect the lives of loyal citizens.

I feel very earnestly on this subject, for the reason that I do not believe a loyal man can live in the rural districts of this State if this draft be enforced, and most certainly we have none of that class of citizens to spare.

I trust you will call the attention of the Secretary of War to this subject.

Very respectfully, your friend and obedient servant,

B. H. BRISTOW.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, February 6, 1865.

Respectfully referred to Hon. James Speed, Washington, D. C., with the recommendation that the matter referred to within be brought before the Secretary of War.

I fully concur with Mr. Bristow in his opinions and believe what he states to be true. I further believe if the draft in Kentucky be postponed for sixty days the whole quota of troops can be raised by voluntary enlistments.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

SENATE CHAMBER,
Frankfort, Ky., February 2, 1865.

Hon. GEORGE H. YEAMAN,
Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: Allow me as one of your constituents to tender my profound thanks for your bold and manly course upon the constitutional amendment, and for the very able speech in which you vindicated the wisdom of this movement.

There is no doubt that the amendment will be ratified by the requisite number of States, and I am not without hope that Kentucky will do herself the credit to shake off her old prejudices, and rising above her party feelings, do her duty to herself and to posterity in removing from our midst the disturbing element of slavery, which has so long been a blight upon our Southern States. *Requiescat in pace.*

I desire to call your attention to another matter of deep interest to Kentucky just now. It is the impending draft. If the draft be enforced in Kentucky now it will flood Kentucky with hundreds, and perhaps thousands, of guerrillas. If we could by enforcing the draft in Kentucky drive all the disloyal citizens of the State into the rebel army or into the South, I should rejoice, but you very well know

that such is not the effect of drafting in Kentucky now. Its effect will most clearly be to make guerrillas and greatly increase the dangers which daily threaten the loyal citizens of Kentucky. There are perhaps not more than a half dozen counties in Kentucky now which are not infested by guerrillas and in which the lives and property of loyal citizens are not daily forfeited or destroyed.

I have conversed with General Burbridge on this subject and find that he fully concurs in these views, and believes it will require a greater force to defend the State against guerrillas made by the draft than can be realized by that means. Should you agree with me in these views, please present the matter to General Fry and to the Secretary of War.

I should be pleased to hear from you at your leisure.

Very respectfully, your friend and obedient servant,

B. H. BRISTOW.

[Indorsement.]

Respectfully referred to Secretary of War and Provost-Marshal-General.

I entirely agree with Colonel Bristow and General Burbridge about the present execution of the draft in Kentucky.

GEO. H. YEAMAN.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S BUREAU,
Washington, D. C., February 2, 1865.

Maj. WILLIAM AUSTINE,
Actg. Asst. Provost-Marshal-General, Brattleboro, Vt.:

I have received Governor Smith's dispatch. Please say to him that there is no doubt as to the correctness of the quota. You will distribute the quotas at once.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

INDIANAPOLIS, *February 3, 1865.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Recruiting for the new regiments is progressing very satisfactorily. If the time of recruiting is extended to the 15th instant, as has been done in Ohio, I believe the eleven regiments will be fully organized. This I regard as of the highest importance both to our people and the Government, and I ask that the extension be granted. Please answer immediately.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
February 3, 1865.

GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS,
Boston, Mass.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th ultimo, requesting that two companies may be organized from

the surplus recruits for Frontier Cavalry for the Third Massachusetts Cavalry. In reply I am directed to inform you that this is authority for the organization, and the companies will be accepted.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WILLARD'S HOTEL, *Washington, D. C., February 3, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. J. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General:

SIR: The committee of the Board of Supervisors of the county of New York appointed to visit Washington in relation to the deficiency claimed of the county under the call of December 19th for 300,000 men have to thank you for the facilities afforded them to arrive at the method by which the quota of the county has been completed.

We desire now to call your attention to two facts:

First. The time allowed in which to raise the large number of men so unexpectedly demanded of us is entirely too short for their voluntary enlistment. We ask that it be extended sufficiently to give us a fair opportunity to raise the men without a draft.

Second. That the enrollment upon which the quota of the county of New York is assigned is much larger than it should be. Evidence of the excessive enrollment of the county is now in a forward state of preparation, and when it shall be completed (which will be in about twenty days) we ask that the quota of the county shall be reassigned on the basis of the enrollment as corrected.

We believe that we have the stronger claim to this, inasmuch as our increased quota is due in good part to the reassignment of quotas on enrollments corrected in other districts.

Even though the necessities of the country imperatively forbid the postponement of the draft, we hope that if we give the provost-marshals full employment in mustering in volunteers you will find it consistent with the interests of the Government not to withdraw them from that duty for the purpose of enforcing the conscription.

Awaiting an early reply, we remain, sir, very respectfully,

ORISON BLUNT,
WILLIAM M. TWEED,
JOHN FOX,
SMITH ELY, JR.,
ANDREAS WILLMANN,
Committee.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S BUREAU,
Washington, D. C., February 3, 1865.

Messrs. ORISON BLUNT, WILLIAM M. TWEED, JOHN FOX, SMITH ELY, Jr., ANDREAS WILLMANN, Committee of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New York, Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C.:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date thanking me for the facilities afforded you for arriving at the method by which the quota of the county of New York under the call of December 19, 1864, was computed.

Being satisfied, as I understand you to be, of the correctness of the method of computing the quota and its application to the county of New York, you make two requests:

First. That the time be extended sufficiently to give you a fair opportunity to raise the men without a draft, or "even though the necessity of the country imperatively forbids the postponement of the draft," you hope that if you "give the provost-marshals full employment in mustering in volunteers" that I will find it consistent with the interests of the Government not to withdraw them from that duty for the purpose of enforcing the conscription.

In reply upon this point I would respectfully state that the time for draft has been fixed by the President in his proclamation, and I have no authority to give any assurances as to its extension; but if you give the provost-marshals full employment in mustering in volunteers I shall not recommend that they be withdrawn from "that duty for the purpose of enforcing the conscription."

Second. That as evidence of the "excessive enrollment of the county is now in a forward state of preparation, and when it shall be completed (which will be in about twenty days)" you ask that the quota of the county shall be reassigned on the basis of the enrollment as corrected.

I cannot recommend that the raising of troops be deferred for the purpose of correcting alleged errors in the enrollment lists, but when these lists shall have been reduced by the correction of errors a claim will be entertained for a corresponding reduction in the quotas assigned.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Madison, February 3, 1865.

Brig. Gen. JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to hand you herewith inclosed a certified copy of joint resolution of the Legislature of Wisconsin, "in relation to the manner of recruiting Wisconsin's quotas of volunteers for the U. S. service," approved February 1, 1865. Also a memorial of the members of the Legislature from the Sixth Congressional District of this State relative to the alleged excessive quota assigned to that district, which I am requested to forward to the War Department in order that the Department may be informed of the state of feeling in Wisconsin in regard to the assignment of quotas and mode of recruiting under the call of the President of December 19, 1864. In this connection I desire to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 20th ultimo, in reply to my letters of the 10th and 11th ultimo to the Honorable Secretary of War, in which you say that the effect of Circular No. 1, current series, and of the manner of assigning quotas adopted by you, is to accomplish just what I advise, namely, "that these towns that have been energetic and patriotic and filled, or more than filled, their quotas should have full credit for

heir efforts and be encouraged in well-doing, while those that have nade no effort should be made to do their duty."

I have carefully read your letter to Governor Miller, of Minnesota to which you refer me); also your letter of the 24th ultimo to Colonel Lovell, acting assistant provost-marshal-general, advising him of the quotas of the several districts of this State and instructing him how to proceed in assigning the quotas of sub-districts, with formula therefor, and must confess that I do not see how such an assignment can be just and equal, or how it can possibly accomplish the result which you so confidently assure me is to be accomplished thereby. I understand from said letters that you propose to equalize the credits due to districts by "considering the number of men heretofore furnished and the periods of service," which of course is a correct and straightforward proposition to which no one can object, but as I understand the "formula" prescribed for assigning quotas to sub-districts (and as it is generally understood), this most desirable result will not be accomplished. I have nothing to say in regard to the "apparent inequality in quotas" produced by a reduction of credits to years of service of which you speak, but I would respectfully call your attention to the apparent fact that by your formula excesses of credits under former calls, although deducted from the "number of years of service required from sub-districts," are to be counterbalanced by adding such excesses to the absolute quotas under the call for 300,000 men. In short, the State must not only furnish its share of 300,000 men and make up all deficiencies under former calls, but must also furnish a number of years of service in addition thereto equal to the sum total of excesses. I cannot but think that this rule will work great injustice if put in operation, for these districts which have excesses will then be called upon to raise more men than they would if they had no excesses at all or were deficient. I would state further that I have found it very difficult to explain the "apparent inequality in quotas" assigned to the several districts, except upon the theory that sufficient time has not been allowed for the purpose of "thoroughly correcting and revising the enrollment lists." This is especially true of the Sixth District, as is set forth in the accompanying memorial. It is also the case in other districts to a less extent. Another theory is that the names of drafted men who have failed to report have been stricken from the enrollment lists in some districts to a greater extent than in others. It is asserted by many that in this respect the First and Fourth Districts have largely the advantage of other districts. After looking the whole ground over and making all reasonable allowances, I am clearly of opinion that the present assignment of quotas to Wisconsin is unjust and oppressive, and such I feel compelled to say is the deliberate judgment of the people of this State. I therefore respectfully recommend:

First. That the time within which to make corrections of the enrollment be extended to the 15th instant.

Second. That the quota of this State be reassigned upon the basis of such corrected enrollment.

Third. That each district and sub-district be required to make good all deficiencies (if any) under former calls, and be credited with all excesses (if any). In the event that you cannot comply with the above recommendations, I deem it no more than our due that you should give some further explanation of the manner in which our quota has been assigned, and this explanation should be full and

complete, so that I may lay it before the people in intelligible form.

I desire further to call your attention to the subject of recruiting. During the past year about 19,000 volunteers have been enlisted in this State. Over 17,000 men have been drafted, but only 3,491 have been produced thereby. I therefore consider it a matter of vital importance to the interests of the General Government that volunteering should be stimulated to the utmost extent, and that the draft be postponed as long as practicable. To this end I again ask that authority be given me to appoint such recruiting agents as I may deem proper to recruit for new organizations in accordance with the previous practice in this and other States. The quotas of sub-districts have not been announced as yet, and probably will not be before the 7th instant, which is the time fixed for consolidating incomplete regiments, companies, and squads now in process of organization. I would therefore respectfully request that I be allowed further time in which to fill the regiments now being raised, and that the draft in this State be postponed thirty days, or such other time as may be deemed most conducive to the best interests of the service. If any of the requests or recommendations made in this letter should be granted, you will please advise me at once by telegraph.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES T. LEWIS,
Governor of Wisconsin.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

JOINT RESOLUTION in relation to the manner of recruiting Wisconsin's quota of volunteers for the United States service.

Whereas it appears that the authority heretofore given to the Governor of the State to appoint recruiting agents has been revoked by the War Department;

And whereas the only persons now authorized to enlist recruits are officers detailed on recruiting service by special orders from the War Department and second lieutenants appointed by the Governor and conditionally mustered into service;

And whereas the recruiting agents appointed by the Governor are only permitted to present recruits for enlistment, and can sign no enlistment papers themselves, and until such recruits are duly enlisted into the service no expenses for transportation, subsistence, or lodgings can be paid by the United States;

And whereas it will be difficult, if not impossible, to raise the required number of men without the aid of recruiting agents to be appointed by the Governor;

And whereas it is not just or proper to demand that this State shall raise men as volunteers unless the expenses of transportation, subsistence, and lodgings can be paid to recruiting agents and recruits by the United States;

And whereas it is not proposed to apply to the War Department to detail officers for recruiting service in this State, as the delay would be so great that no sufficient time would be allowed for recruiting between the date of such detail and the fifteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five: Therefore,

Resolved by the Senate (the Assembly concurring), That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, requested to give to the Governor full authority to appoint the necessary agents for recruiting the number of men required to fill the quota of this State as heretofore, in the

year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, authorized by order of the War Department, and that the Governor forthwith transmit a copy of this resolution to the War Department.

WM. W. FIELD,
Speaker of the Assembly.
W. H. CHANDLER,
President of the Senate pro tem.

Approved February 1, 1865.

JAMES T. LEWIS,
Governor of Wisconsin.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

The Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin hereby certifies that the foregoing has been compared with the original joint resolution in this office, and that the same is a true and correct copy thereof and of the whole of such original.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State, at the capitol in Madison, this 3d day of February, A. D. 1865.

LUCIUS FAIRCHILD,
Secretary of State.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

MADISON, *January 30, 1865.*

His Excellency JAMES T. LEWIS,
Governor of Wisconsin:

The undersigned, members of the Senate and Assembly from that part of the State of Wisconsin comprised in the Sixth Congressional District, respectfully represent that we believe the quota of 2,461 men assigned to said district by the Provost-Marshal-General, under the call of the President of December 19, 1864, is erroneous; that we believe the quota is very nearly, if not quite, double our just proportion; that owing to the fact of the district covering a large and sparsely settled territory, to wit, twenty-four counties, several of which are distant over 200 miles from the office of the commissioners of the Board of Enrollment, the enrollment for the year 1863 of said district has not been corrected as yet, although the commissioners have been for several weeks, and will be until the 15th of February, engaged in visiting the several counties for the purpose of giving the people an opportunity to correct the enrollment.

The enrollment of our district, when properly corrected, we believe will show a smaller number than any other district in the State. The vote of our district, including soldiers' vote, is 4,366 less than the average vote of the other five districts of the State.

The home vote of the several districts at the last election was as follows:

First District	24,779
Second District	22,764
Third District	22,780
Fourth District	23,788
Fifth District	20,906
Sixth District	18,348

Showing that the Sixth District has 4,535 less on the home vote than the average of the other five districts, and also showing that the home vote is more decreased by absent soldiers than the average of the other districts by 169.

We are informed that the corrected enrollment of the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Districts now number but about one-half the original enrollment of 1863, and have been definitely informed that the corrected enrollment of the Fourth District shows but 9,228 men. We submit, then, that the Sixth District, having over 5,000 less home voters, could not have, if correctly enrolled, so many men, and would not, if the law was carried out as it was intended, have so large a quota as the quota of the Fourth District.

We beg leave to state, also, that in addition to filling our quotas as generally and with as much promptness as any district in the State, a great number of men who were enrolled in 1863, and whose names have not been taken from the enrollment lists, have enlisted in other States and in other districts in this State, owing to larger bounties being offered by the richer and more prosperous communities in other districts.

A. H. Young, Twenty-eighth Senatorial District; M. A. Fulton, Member from Pierce and Saint Croix Counties; F. R. Church, Member from Dunn, Chippewa, and Eau Claire; R. K. Fay, Member from Adams County; J. M. Tarr, Member from Monroe County; John Burgess, Member from Buffalo County; T. N. Horton, Member from La Crosse County; Jas. Berry, Member from Vernon County; A. C. Stuntz, Member from Northwest District; E. S. Miner, Member from Juneau County; Wm. H. Officer, Member from Vernon County; R. Dewhurst, Member from Jackson and Clark Counties; J. A. Chandler, Senator Thirty-first District; Carl C. Pope, Senator Thirty-second District.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., February 4, 1865.

Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN,
President of Senate:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, in answer to the resolution of the Senate of the 2d instant, a copy of a report of the Provost-Marshal-General, accompanied by copies of all papers in the possession of this Department, relating to the quota of the State of Rhode Island under the act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and the acts in amendment thereto.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

[Inclosure.]

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S BUREAU,
Washington, D. C., February 3, 1865.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a resolution of the Senate, dated February 2, 1865, calling for "copies of any correspondence that may have passed between officers of the War Department and the authorities of Rhode Island relative to the quota of that State under the act for enrolling and calling out the national forces,

and the acts in amendment thereto; also any reports and other papers in the Department relating to the subject;" and, in reply, to inclose herewith copies of all papers in this Bureau in relation to the subject.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

[Sub-inclosures.]

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Providence, January 12, 1865.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

MY DEAR SIR: Your personal attention to the inclosed correspondence will be considered an especial favor.

Learning that Captain Chadsey, who is an esteemed and personal friend, had received an order in relation to credits on our quota, I requested him to loan it to me. This request led to the correspondence which I inclose for your perusal. I applied to Captain Chadsey rather than Lieutenant-Colonel Neide, acting assistant provost-marshal-general, because I felt confident that I should receive a courteous reply, which, from my experience, I could not expect from Colonel Neide, many communications having been received by me from that officer since he has been stationed in this State that have displayed a singular want of respect for the Executive and a lack of knowledge of the requirements of his position.

I feel that Colonel Neide's repeated acts of discourtesy to myself and staff officers, and persistent usurpation of authority, should make him liable to dismissal from the service. I certainly must request that he be removed from his present position in this State.

The Regulations for the Government of the Bureau of the Provost-Marshal-General, sent me by your Department, state in section 20, under head of "duties of provost-marshals," &c., that "he shall place himself in communication with the principal executive officers of the civil service within his district." I consider it impossible that any communication between Captain Chadsey and myself, either official or otherwise, could be, as Colonel Neide terms it, "to the detriment of the service of the United States," and I am surprised that he should so far forget himself as to make such a statement. Captain Chadsey is an upright and honorable officer, and has always been true and devoted to the Government and its interests, yet he has always found it consistent to cordially co-operate with the State authorities in promoting those interests. He has not lent himself to the political schemes and intrigues which appear to have so much occupied the attention of the officers of the First District Board of Enrollment, as well as that of the acting assistant provost-marshal-general, which, having been encouraged by a certain clique, have damaged the interests of both State and Government very seriously.

Trusting you will give this matter your early consideration, I am, sir, very truly, yours,

JAMES Y. SMITH,
Governor of Rhode Island.

A true copy.

N. L. JEFFRIES,
Colonel, Veteran Reserve Corps.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND,
OFFICE ACTG. ASST. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
Providence, January 3, 1865.

Capt. A. B. CHADSEY,
Provost Marshal, Second District, Providence, R. I.:

CAPTAIN: The attention of the acting assistant provost-marshal-general has been called to the fact that you have been, and are now daily, in the practice of communicating with His Excellency James Y. Smith, Governor of Rhode Island, on matters relating to the business of the Provost-Marshal-General's Bureau in the State of Rhode Island, to the detriment of the service of the United States. You are hereby expressly and peremptorily forbidden to hold any conversation with, or transact any business with, His Excellency James Y. Smith, Governor of Rhode Island, or any of his staff, or any member of the State Government of Rhode Island, except such as has been already ordered and countenanced by the acting assistant provost-marshal-general, without the special consent and approval of the acting assistant provost-marshal-general.

Upon the first breach or violation of this order being made known to the acting assistant provost-marshal-general you will be placed under arrest and subjected to a suspension from duty to await the action of the Provost-Marshal-General.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. NEIDE,
Lieut. Col. 13th V. R. C., and A. A. Prov. Mar. Gen.

PROV. MAR.'S OFFICE, SECOND DIST. OF RHODE ISLAND,
Providence, January 9, 1865.

I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original.
A. B. CHADSEY,
Captain and Prov. Mar., Second District of Rhode Island.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Providence, January 11, 1865.

Official copy.
CHAS. E. BAILEY,
Colonel and Aide-de-Camp

A true copy.
N. L. JEFFRIES,
Colonel, Veteran Reserve Corps.

—

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND,
PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE, SECOND DISTRICT,
Providence, January 5, 1865.

GOVERNOR: I have the honor to acknowledge Your Excellency's communication of this date, asking the loan of a circular received at this office from the Provost-Marshal-General of the United States relating to quotas.

It would afford me the highest pleasure personally to comply with Your Excellency's request, but having received an order from Col. H. Neide, acting assistant provost-marshal of Rhode Island, expressly and peremptorily forbidding me to hold any conversation with, or transact any business with, Your Excellency, shall feel obliged to

decline forwarding the circular. While I feel obliged to observe the order of Colonel Neide, I wish to assure you that

I am, with highest respect, Your Excellency's obedient servant,

A. B. CHADSEY,
Captain and Prov. Mar., Second District of Rhode Island.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Providence, January 11, 1865.

Official copy.

CHARLES E. BAILEY,
Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

A true copy.

N. L. JEFFRIES,
Colonel, Veteran Reserve Corps.

—

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND,
PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE, SECOND DISTRICT,
Providence, January 9, 1865.

His Excellency JAMES Y. SMITH,
Governor of Rhode Island:

GOVERNOR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 5th instant, requesting an official copy of an order which prevents my communicating officially with the executive department of this State, and herewith transmit to Your Excellency a copy of the order referred to.

Most respectfully, Your Excellency's fellow-citizen and servant,

A. B. CHADSEY,
Captain and Prov. Mar., Second District of Rhode Island.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Providence, January 11, 1865.

Official copy.

CHARLES E. BAILEY,
Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

A true copy.

N. L. JEFFRIES,
Colonel, Veteran Reserve Corps.

[First indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
January 27, 1865.

Respectfully referred to the Provost-Marshal-General for report.
By order of the Secretary of War:

JAMES A. HARDIE,
Colonel, Inspector-General.

A true copy.

N. L. JEFFRIES,
Colonel, Veteran Reserve Corps.

[Second indorsement.]

PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S BUREAU,
Washington, D. C., January 29, 1865.

Respectfully returned with report as follows: Lieutenant-Colonel Neide, acting assistant provost-marshal-general, is a faithful and efficient officer. He is suited to his present duties and is acquainted

with them. It would be injurious to the public interest to remove him, especially at this time, a draft having been ordered for the 15th of next month.

The order given by Colonel Neide to Captain Chadsey, one of his subordinates, which letter His Excellency the Governor has already laid before the Senate of Rhode Island, and which forms the main ground of His Excellency's complaint against Colonel Neide, is proper in its meaning and intention, and is in accordance with the principles of General Orders, No. 129, from the Secretary of War, positively forbidding subordinates to correspond officially, except through the proper military channels. The violation by provost-marshals of this order and the military principle on which it is based is so frequent as to be mischievous to the service, as well as annoying to Governors and Congressmen. To check this in the case of Captain Chadsey was the object and effect of Colonel Neide's order. The order was not couched in the most suitable terms. This fact was pointed out to Colonel Neide by my letter of January 8, and I think no further action necessary. Besides the foregoing letter a rather unpleasant official correspondence had previously taken place between Colonel Neide and the State authorities of Rhode Island. (Copies herewith.) There are no points that I can discover in this correspondence of the slightest practical importance. It is a discussion as to official etiquette, in which no intentional disrespect was entertained or exhibited on either side (certainly not on Colonel Neide's). The letters are just such as are frequently written, without bad motives or serious consequences, by exacting but inexperienced staff officers when first thrown into positions of consequence. I do not think they require the attention of the Secretary of War.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

Official copy.

N. L. JEFFRIES,
Colonel, Veteran Reserve Corps.

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STATE OF RHODE ISLAND,
OFFICE ACTG. ASST. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
Providence, January 26, 1865.

Brig. Gen. JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt from the Provost-Marshal-General of a copy of communication written by His Excellency Governor Smith, of Rhode Island, calling attention to the action of the acting assistant provost-marshal-general and the members of boards of enrollment in certain matters relative to the enrollment of this State and its revision and correction.*

In reply to the charges of His Excellency against myself and the members of the Board of Enrollment, and in reference to the action spoken of, I would respectfully report: First, that in the matter of the addition to the enrollment of the Second District of Rhode Island of names of men who had been dropped as over age the Board of Enrollment was governed by the decision of the Provost-Marshal-General, as shown by the copy of letter of Mr. Coggeshall, commissioner of Second District, with indorsements complete from the Provost-Marshal-General's Bureau, which I have the honor to inclose.

*See January 16, p. 1119, *post*.

Upon the indorsement of Col. N. L. Jeffries, to the effect that "all ersons liable to draft, who had been omitted by enrolling officers rough neglect or otherwise, should be added," as will be seen, I rdered the commissioner to ask for a session of the Board of Enroll- ent and submit to them said indorsement of Colonel Jeffries, and hen be governed by the decision of the Board of Enrollment.

It was decided to add these names to the rolls so far as to furnish hem to His Excellency the Governor to be printed on lists which were hen being distributed at the expense of the State, and thus notify he men so added that they must come before the Board of Enrollment nd satisfy the Board by their claims to be dropped permanently. The esult has shown, as I am informed by the commissioner, that quite a umber have failed to appear and will now be added to the proper nrollment of the district.

Upon the second charge made in the communication of His Excel- ency I would state that the boards of enrollment have been governed, n deciding claims for exemption on the ground of non-residence, by he letter of Col. N. L. Jeffries, Veteran Reserve Corps, of date of Jan- ary 9, 1865, a copy of which I have the honor to inclose.

In addition to this I would inclose a copy of an indorsement of Capt. George E. Scott, Veteran Reserve Corps, upon a communication of Mr. Coggeshall, commissioner of the Second District of Rhode Island, in which Mr. Coggeshall stated that he had decided not to erase the name of any enrolled man who claimed non-residence unless he furnished evidence that he was enrolled somewhere according to Circular No. 16, decision of Solicitor Whiting.

So far as the cases mentioned by His Excellency the Governor of Rhode Island in which men have gone to the "far West," the "Pacific Coast," &c., are concerned, I am assured by the commissioners of each district that when they are satisfied that a man is a non-resident, and yet that it is impossible for any evidence to be furnished of the fact, they invariably try to do justice both to the United States and to the community affected by the enrollment.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. NEIDE,
Lieut. Col. 18th V. R. C., Actg. Asst. Prov. Mar. Gen.

PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., February 4, 1865.

A true copy.

N. L. JEFFRIES,
Colonel, Veteran Reserve Corps.

—

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND,
PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE, SECOND DISTRICT,
Providence, December 5, 1864.

Col. H. NEIDE,
Actg. Asst. Provost-Marshal-General, Rhode Island:

SIR: In May last, when the revision of the enrollment was made in this State, the enrolling officers reported to this Board the names of

sundry persons in each sub-district as being over forty-five. Such names were stricken from the rolls in the report of the enrolling officers simply (who were carefully instructed to report no man as being over forty-five unless satisfied of the truth of his statement), without any proof other than the statement of the person enrolled, sustained by the judgment of the enrolling officer.

Believing that these names were removed without proper evidence, it is now proposed to add them again to the lists, notifying the persons that they are so added, that they may furnish the proper affidavits, upon which they will be stricken off. Failing to do this, they will remain upon the enrollment, liable to draft.

I would respectfully ask if the action proposed as above meets your approval.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. H. COGGESHALL,
Commissioner Second Congressional District of Rhode Island.

[First indorsement.]

PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., December 10, 1864.

Respectfully returned to Lieut. Col. H. Neide, acting assistant provost-marshal-general, at Providence, R. I., with the information that it is the duty of the boards of enrollment to add to the enrollment lists the names of all persons liable to draft, who have been omitted by enrolling officers through neglect or otherwise, and to strike off the names of those who have been improperly enrolled.

By command of the Provost-Marshal-General:

N. L. JEFFRIES,
Colonel, Veteran Reserve Corps.

[Second indorsement.]

OFFICE ACTG. ASST. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
Providence, R. I., December 14, 1864.

Respectfully returned to the commissioner of the Board of Enrollment of the Second District of Rhode Island, who will ask for a session of the Board of Enrollment of his district, and submit to the action of the Board the propriety of these names being placed upon the enrollment, and will be governed in his action by the decision of the Board.

H. NEIDE,
Lieut. Col. 13th V. R. C., A. A. P. M. Gen. of Rhode Island.

[Third indorsement.]

OFFICE ACTG. ASST. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
Providence, December 17, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to Brig. Gen. James B. Fry, Provost-Marshal-General, for instruction.

Pending the action of the Provost-Marshal-General I have ordered the names of all men stricken off the enrollment of this district upon the *ipse dixit* of the enrolling officer as being over forty-five published upon certain copies furnished the sub-districts for the information of the people; but I desire to know, first, if these names were properly

stricken off; and, second, if not properly off, should they not be immediately added to the enrollment again?

H. NEIDE,
Lieut. Col. 13th V. R. C., Actg. Asst. Prov. Mar. Gen.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 4, 1865.

A true copy.

N. L. JEFFRIES,
Colonel, Veteran Reserve Corps.

[Fourth indorsement.]

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 13, 1865.

Respectfully returned to Mr. Coggeshall, commissioner Second District of Rhode Island, through Lieut. Col. H. Neide, acting assistant provost-marshal-general.

The decision within is correct. A man must be enrolled somewhere, and it is his duty when changing his residence to see that he is enrolled in the district to which he removes, and forward satisfactory evidence to the Board of former district, who will not erase his name until such evidence is received.

By order of the Provost-Marshal-General:

GEO. E. SCOTT,
Captain, Veteran Reserve Corps.

A true copy.

N. L. JEFFRIES,
Colonel, Veteran Reserve Corps.

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[Circular No. 16.*]

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WAR DEPT., OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
Washington, D. C., January 9, 1865.

Lieut. Col. HORACE NEIDE,
Actg. Asst. Provost-Marshal-General, Providence, R. I.:

COLONEL: The Provost-Marshal-General directs that you require your provost-marshal, in considering claims for exemption on the ground of non-residence, to conform to the provisions of Circular No. 16, of 1864.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. L. JEFFRIES,
Colonel, Veteran Reserve Corps.

A true copy.

N. L. JEFFRIES,
Colonel, Veteran Reserve Corps.

—

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND,
OFFICE ACTG. ASST. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
Providence, January 25, 1865.

Brig. Gen. JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from the Provost-Marshal-General's Bureau, 17th instant,

*See April 29, 1864, p. 249.

directing me to forward a copy of any official correspondence I may have had with His Excellency Governor Smith, of Rhode Island, in reference to the enlistment and raising of troops in the State of Rhode Island.

I would respectfully state that I have not had, at any time, any correspondence with His Excellency the Governor of Rhode Island upon this particular subject, because nothing has arisen which would make any such correspondence necessary. I infer, however, that the Provost-Marshal-General refers to a correspondence which passed between His Excellency Governor Smith and myself some month or two ago upon another matter. This correspondence I have the honor to forward—the letters of His Excellency the Governor in original and copies of my replies.

I have also the honor to forward a letter to the Provost-Marshal-General which I wrote before I received the final communication of His Excellency, in which he is pleased to say that my third communication has relieved him from the unpleasant necessity of forwarding my letters to the Honorable Secretary of War. This letter covers the ground of the case, and is, I trust, sufficiently explanatory.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. NEIDE,
Lieut. Col. 13th V. R. C., Actg. Asst. Prov. Mar. Gen.

PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
February 3, 1865.

A true copy.

N. L. JEFFRIES,
Colonel, Veteran Reserve Corps.

—

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND,
OFFICE ACTG. ASST. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
Providence, December 26, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to forward, for the information of the Provost-Marshal-General, the inclosed letters of His Excellency the Hon. James Y. Smith, Governor of Rhode Island, and one from Colonel Bailey, his aide-de-camp or military secretary.

I would respectfully say that since my assumption of the duties of acting assistant provost-marshal-general of this State it has always been my endeavor to conduct my communications and official business with the Governor in as conciliatory a manner as possible, with a view to prevent any differences of opinion and of action which would or might result prejudicially to the interest of the service.

Sometimes I have done this at what I considered a sacrifice of some degree of personal and official dignity.

Instead of being able to conduct my business with the adjutant-general of the State in all matters relating to credits and the enlistment of volunteers, I am compelled to transact all business with the Executive department of the State government. The adjutant-general is ignored entirely by His Excellency, and the actual correspondence relating to my official duties is assumed by His Excellency himself or by his personal aide, Colonel Bailey. In all matters of detail I am compelled to transact all my business with Colonel Bailey.

In my first correspondence with the Executive department Colonel Bailey did me the courtesy of conducting the correspondence as a staff officer and by direction of His Excellency. Subsequently the colonel wrote me in his own person, omitting any mention of his writing by order, and lately it has been his practice to write either way, as he may have seen fit to do.

On the 22d instant I received from Colonel Bailey the inclosed communication, marked No. 1. I thought it wanting in that official courtesy which should mark correspondence between the Executive of the State and an officer holding my position, and called the attention of His Excellency the Governor to that opinion in my reply, a copy of which I have the honor to inclose, marked A.

His Excellency wrote me in reply the communication inclosed, marked 2. I was then in doubt whether to reply, but finally concluded to attempt to erase an evidently erroneous impression held by His Excellency that I desired to show any discourtesy toward him in my communication giving him the information called for.

I inclose a copy of my reply, marked B. On the afternoon of the same day His Excellency honored me with another communication, to the language of which I would respectfully call the attention of the Provost-Marshal-General. I would respectfully request that I may be informed if I am in any way to consider myself as acting in a subordinate capacity to His Excellency. If so, I am convinced that it would be difficult for me to conduct the business of the Provost-Marshal-General's Bureau without a lacking of that dignity which I believe essential to all subordinates of that Bureau.

To this communication, which I inclose, marked 3, I returned the reply a copy of which I also inclose, marked C.

I have thought it but my duty to the Provost-Marshal-General and but right and just to myself that I should forward His Excellency's communications in original and copies of my replies.

Trusting that my action will be approved by the Provost-Marshal-General,

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. NEIDE,
Lieut. Col. 13th V. R. C., Actg. Asst. Prov. Mar. Gen.

PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S BUREAU,
Washington, D. C., February 3, 1865.

A true copy.

N. L. JEFFRIES,
Colonel, Veteran Reserve Corps.

No. 1.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Providence, December 22, 1864.

Lieut. Col. HORACE NEIDE,
Thirteenth V. R. C., A. A. P. M. Gen., Providence, R. I.:

COLONEL: I am directed to request you to cause me to be furnished with such credits as have been reported to your office since October 31, with the sum total of all credits reported to you up to this date.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES E. BAILEY,
Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

A true copy.

N. L. JEFFRIES,
Colonel, Veteran Reserve Corps.

A.

OFFICE ACTG. ASST. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
Providence, R. I., December 23, 1864.

His Excellency JAMES Y. SMITH,
Governor of Rhode Island, Providence, R. I.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from Col. Charles E. Bailey, aide-de-camp, saying:

I am directed to request you to cause me to be furnished with such credits as have been reported to your office since October 31, with the sum total of all credits reported to you up to this date.

Presuming that this request is that of Your Excellency, I have the honor to furnish the following statement:

Credited November 30.

Volunteer enlistments in October	116	
Newport News, Va.:		
November 10	5	
November 20	1	
Department of the Gulf, in October	9	
Naval rendezvous:		
Newport	7	
Do	9	
Providence, October 31	5	
Providence, November 10	3	
Boston, November 10	1	
		156

On hand and not given.

Volunteer enlistments in November	63	
Naval rendezvous:		
Boston, November 30	1	
Boston, November 30	1	
Virginia (Eastern Division)	8	
Naval rendezvous:		
Boston, December 10	1	
Newport, December	7	
Boston, December 20	2	
Volunteer enlistments in December (10th to 20th)	112	
		190
Received since October 31		346
Total number of credits given to date		3,869
Total number of credits due and on hand		190

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. NEIDE,
Lieut. Col. 13th V. R. C., Actg. Asst. Prov. Mar. Gen.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S BUREAU,
Washington, D. C., February 3, 1865.

A true copy.
N. L. JEFFRIES,
Colonel, Veteran Reserve Corps.

No. 2.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Providence, December 23, 1864.

Lieut. Col. H. NEIDE,
Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, Providence:

SIR: Your communication of this date, in reply to one from my aide-de-camp, Colonel Bailey, is received.

I desire to inform you that it is not necessary for you to presume that official communications from this department are written by my direction, but to either reply to them with official courtesy or decline to do so.

Unless you have some explanation to offer, your letter will be forwarded to the Secretary of War, the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, for his opinion as to its propriety.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JAMES Y. SMITH,
Governor.

A true copy.

N. L. JEFFRIES,
Colonel, Veteran Reserve Corps.

B.

OFFICE ACTG. ASST. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
Providence, R. I., December 24, 1864.

His Excellency the Hon. JAMES Y. SMITH,
Governor of Rhode Island, Providence, R. I.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 23d instant, calling my attention to a want of official courtesy in my report of credits of same date.

Your Excellency must certainly have misunderstood its tenor if you thought it lacking in official courtesy to yourself, as nothing could have been further from my intention than it should be so.

I desire to call the attention of Your Excellency to the fact that communications signed by a staff officer, to be official, must be signed by order or direction of Your Excellency.

I would therefore respectfully request that Your Excellency will have your staff officers show me the courtesy of signing official documents "by order."

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. NEIDE,
Lieut. Col. 13th V. R. C., Actg. Asst. Prov. Mar. Gen.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S BUREAU,
Washington, D. C., February 3, 1865.

A true copy.

N. L. JEFFRIES,
Colonel, Veteran Reserve Corps.

No. 3.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Providence, December 24, 1864.

Lieut. Col. H. NEIDE,
Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General:

SIR: Your communication of this date is received.

The official acts of members of my staff I consider as my own. Discourtesy to them in discharge of official duties will not be permitted, and as ample explanations demanded for them as for myself.

To the discourtesy to which I referred in my note of yesterday you have added the impertinence of advice. This department will determine its own form of communications without reference to the opinion of subordinates.

In the absence of immediate and satisfactory apology, your letters will be forwarded to the Secretary of War.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES Y. SMITH,
Governor of Rhode Island.

A true copy.

N. L. JEFFRIES,
Colonel, Veteran Reserve Corps.

C.

OFFICE ACTG. ASST. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
Providence, R. I., December 24, 1864.

His Excellency the Hon. JAMES Y. SMITH,
Governor of Rhode Island, Providence, R. I.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date.

Having already disclaimed any intention to be discourteous to Your Excellency, I would say that I am always ready, as I have been, to show all courtesy to any of Your Excellency's staff with whom I may be brought in contact either officially or personally.

I do not consider any part of my communication as giving advice. Your Excellency asked for an explanation in your communication of the 23d instant, and in my reply of this morning I simply called the attention of Your Excellency to what I am instructed is proper in official correspondence.

With this explanation of both of my communications, I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

H. NEIDE,
Lieut. Col. 18th V. R. C., Actg. Asst. Prov. Mar. Gen.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S BUREAU,
Washington, D. C., February 3, 1865.

A true copy.

N. L. JEFFRIES,
Colonel, Veteran Reserve Corps.

—

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Providence, December 26, 1864.

Lieut. Col. HORACE NEIDE,
Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, Providence:

SIR: Your communication of the 23d [24th] instant will be deemed in this case sufficient to relieve me from the unpleasant necessity of forwarding your letters to Washington.

Your instructions as to the requirements of official correspondence may serve for your own official guidance, but will not be considered authoritative in mine, especially when the heads and subordinates of the several bureaus of the War Department address the executive of the State "by direction," without stating "by order" of whom. My staff certainly commit no breach of courtesy in addressing a subordinate of the War Department in a similar manner.

When, in a State like Rhode Island, every effort is being made to furnish men to the National Government in its urgent necessity, and

the officers of the State are devoting their energies in aiding that Government, it ill becomes an officer sent here to co-operate with the Executive to raise petty questions of official etiquette.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES Y. SMITH,
Governor of Rhode Island.

A true copy.

N. L. JEFFRIES,
Colonel, Veteran Reserve Corps.

—

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 30, 1865.

Brig. Gen. JAMES B. FRY,
Prov. Mar. Gen. United States, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that Colonel Bailey, by direction of Governor Smith, of Rhode Island, called at this office on the 28th instant for the purpose of looking up the credits which have been given to that State under call of July 18, 1864, and to be informed upon what basis the quota of that State was arrived at under the call of December 19, 1864.

The principle of apportioning the quota was fully explained, and Colonel Bailey expressed himself perfectly satisfied, not only with the manner in which we arrived at the quota, but also with the credits given under call of July 18, 1864, the excess of which, after satisfying that call, was taken into account in assigning the quota under call of December 19, 1864.

The records of this office (Enrollment Branch) give an excess over all calls prior to July 18, 1864, of 628 more than was claimed by the State authorities, and this excess has been credited.

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. E. SCOTT,
Captain, Veteran Reserve Corps.

A true copy.

N. L. JEFFRIES,
Colonel, Veteran Reserve Corps.

—

(Copy of telegram.—Provost-Marshal-General's Office.)

WAR DEPT., OFFICE U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH.

(From Providence, January 19, 1865.)

The following telegram received at Washington 2.20 p. m., January 19, 1865:

Brig. Gen. JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General:

It is important that I should know whether our quota under call of December 19 is filled. Please inform me by telegraph whether our credits in your office will fully meet the above call upon Rhode Island. I shall continue recruiting.

JAMES Y. SMITH,
Governor of Rhode Island.

PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
January 30, 1865.

A true copy.

N. L. JEFFRIES,
Colonel, Veteran Reserve Corps.

(Original by telegraph.)

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 19, 1865.

His Excellency Governor JAMES Y. SMITH,
Providence, R. I.:

I think the quota is filled, but will be able to tell you certainly in a day or two.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

Official copy.

N. L. JEFFRIES,
Colonel, Veteran Reserve Corps.

After the above dispatch was sent, and without further information from me, a proclamation dated the 23d of January, by the Governor of Rhode Island, appeared, announcing that the State had to furnish no men under the call of December 19, 1864; whereas, when full information was received from all the States and the quotas calculated, it was found that Rhode Island had to furnish over 1,400 men.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

—

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S BUREAU,
Washington, D. C., January 8, 1865.

Lieut. Col. HORACE NEIDE,
V. R. C., Actg. Asst. Prov. Mar. Gen., Providence, R. I.:

COLONEL: In reply to your communication of the 4th instant, stating that Captain A. B. Chadsey, provost-marshal, Second District of Rhode Island, has been holding communication with His Excellency the Governor of Rhode Island without your knowledge, and inclosing copy of your order of the 3d instant to Captain Chadsey relative thereto, the Provost-Marshal-General directs me to state that he does not know the facts or circumstances under which the order was made, and therefore he cannot judge of its necessity, but presumes you had sufficient cause. He does not, however, approve of its terms. Having issued orders in proper terms, you should see that they are obeyed, but they should not embody threats for their violation.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. L. JEFFRIES,
Colonel, Veteran Reserve Corps.

Official copy.

N. L. JEFFRIES,
Colonel, Veteran Reserve Corps.

—

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Providence, January 13, 1865.

Brig. Gen. JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I am instructed by His Excellency Governor Smith to request to be furnished with a statement of the quota of this State under the call of the President for 300,000 men, issued December 19,

1864, with a statement of the credits on the same to date, as shown by the records of your department. I have the honor also to inform you that His Excellency is making every exertion and offering increased bounties to furnish men promptly to the Government under this call.

Requesting the early attention of your department, I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES E. BAILEY,
Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

A true copy.

N. L. JEFFRIES,
Colonel, Veteran Reserve Corps

—

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 17, 1865.

His Excellency J. Y. SMITH,
Governor of Rhode Island, Providence, R. I.:

SIR: In reply to your communication of the 13th instant, requesting to be furnished with a statement of the quota of your State under the recent call for 300,000 men, with a statement of credits, I have the honor to state that the quota will be prepared in a day or two.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

Official copy.

N. L. JEFFRIES,
Colonel, Veteran Reserve Corps.

—

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Providence, January 16, 1865.

Brig. Gen. JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: On the 17th of November, 1864, I received a communication from you, inclosing copies of Circular No. 39, from your office, and of a circular letter to the acting assistant provost-marshal-general, requesting my co-operation in the correction of the enrollment of this State. I at once took such action as I considered best to insure a proper correction of the rolls, and the State has been to a large expense to accomplish the desired result.

I have failed to receive the co-operation of the officers of your department in this work, which I feel I was justly entitled to.

Several hundred names were added to the rolls furnished the State authorities for correction which had been previously stricken off as over age. This was done by order of Lieutenant-Colonel Neide, acting assistant provost-marshal-general, and has added much unnecessary labor to the work of correction.

Circular No. 39, which you inclosed, states that "the names of persons who enlist into the military or naval service, or remove permanently from a district, or whose liability terminates while in it, will be stricken off." The provost-marshals decline to act on this authority, claiming to have received special instructions directing them to act

under Circular No. 16, which was issued months previously and which does not permit them to strike a name off unless proof is shown that it is enrolled in some other district. Now, in many instances persons whose names are on the rolls can be proved to have permanently removed therefrom, yet it is not known where they have gone. In other cases, enrolled men have removed to the far West, the Pacific Coast, and out of the country, and it is, of course, impossible to produce any evidence of their enrollment.

In my action in this matter I have only consulted what I thought to be for the best interests of the Government, and certainly have a right to expect the cordial co-operation of the officers of the Government, and not constant obstructions and annoyances.

Requesting authority to have the names stricken off, in accordance with Circular No. 39, which you sent me,

I am, general, very respectfully, yours,

JAMES Y. SMITH.

A true copy.

N. L. JEFFRIES,
Colonel, Veteran Reserve Corps.

WASHINGTON, *February 4, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. J. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General:

SIR: Please furnish us the figures which fill the following table:

Total enrollment of the United States on which was apportioned the quota assigned December 23, 1864—Surplus years of service due to whole United States.

NEW YORK.

Congressional District.	Enrollment.	Aggregate years furnished to—	Quota July 18.	Excess of years furnished.	Quota December 19.	Deficiency.	Surplus.
Fourth							
Fifth							
Sixth							
Seventh							
Eighth							
Ninth							
Total							

If the manner in which the quotas assigned December 23 be different from this please furnish the figures to us in the manner in which those quotas were arrived at by you.

ORISON BLUNT,
JOHN FOX,
WILLIAM M. TWEED,
SMITH ELY, JR.,
ANDREAS WILLMANN,
Committee of the Board of Supervisors County of New York.

[First indorsement.]

FEBRUARY 4, 1865.

Respectfully referred to the Secretary of War.

The principles and figures upon which the quotas of the city of New York were assigned on the 24th ultimo, and which designate the number of men required, have been already examined by a committee on the part of the Board of Supervisors of New York, who approved of the same and reported that the revised quotas of January are correct, except that they allege an excessive enrollment. It is respectfully submitted that it is unnecessary now to inquire into the basis of previous assignments, which have now no practical bearing, when current business requires all the time of the office.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

[Second indorsement.]

FEBRUARY 4, 1865.

This is too large a job for the officers to be encumbered with now in the midst of preparation for the approaching draft.

A. LINCOLN.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., February 4, 1865.

PRESIDENT BOARD OF SUPERVISORS FOR COUNTY OF NEW YORK,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: The committee appointed by your Board, consisting of Colonel Stonehouse and others, to ascertain the principles upon which the quotas of New York City are assigned, and the amount of credit which the city had received, and the occasion of the increase of the quotas assigned in January, ultimo, over those assigned in December, having made an examination as to the principle on which the quotas of January 24 were assigned, and ascertained the amount of credit given, and calculated the quota of the city for themselves, and having expressed themselves satisfied that justice had been done to the city, except that the enrollment on which the quota is based is deemed by them to be excessive, and having submitted to me a rough draft of a report which they proposed to submit to you as the result of their examination, I have the honor to request that you will inform me whether the principles upon which the city of New York is assigned have been made known to the Board of Supervisors, and if so, whether the same is to them satisfactory.

Second. Whether these principles have been fairly applied to the city of New York, and whether her full share of credits have been allowed to her by the January assignment.

Third. And whether the committee is advised of any method other than the one adopted which would carry out the law governing the subject and more equitably apportion the credits and quotas to the city of New York and the county. I would respectfully request that you will, on the part of the Board of Supervisors, furnish a reply to this communication before leaving the city, and you will inclose a copy of the report made to the Board by the committee which made the examination in this office.

directing me to forward a copy of any official correspondence I may have had with His Excellency Governor Smith, of Rhode Island, in reference to the enlistment and raising of troops in the State of Rhode Island.

I would respectfully state that I have not had, at any time, any correspondence with His Excellency the Governor of Rhode Island upon this particular subject, because nothing has arisen which would make any such correspondence necessary. I infer, however, that the Provost-Marshal-General refers to a correspondence which passed between His Excellency Governor Smith and myself some month or two ago upon another matter. This correspondence I have the honor to forward—the letters of His Excellency the Governor in original and copies of my replies.

I have also the honor to forward a letter to the Provost-Marshal-General which I wrote before I received the final communication of His Excellency, in which he is pleased to say that my third communication has relieved him from the unpleasant necessity of forwarding my letters to the Honorable Secretary of War. This letter covers the ground of the case, and is, I trust, sufficiently explanatory.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. NEIDE,
Lieut. Col. 13th V. R. C., Actg. Asst. Prov. Mar. Gen.

PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
February 3, 1865.

A true copy.

N. L. JEFFRIES,
Colonel, Veteran Reserve Corps.

—

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND,
OFFICE ACTG. ASST. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
Providence, December 26, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to forward, for the information of the Provost-Marshal-General, the inclosed letters of His Excellency the Hon. James Y. Smith, Governor of Rhode Island, and one from Colonel Bailey, his aide-de-camp or military secretary.

I would respectfully say that since my assumption of the duties of acting assistant provost-marshal-general of this State it has always been my endeavor to conduct my communications and official business with the Governor in as conciliatory a manner as possible, with a view to prevent any differences of opinion and of action which would or might result prejudicially to the interest of the service.

Sometimes I have done this at what I considered a sacrifice of some degree of personal and official dignity.

Instead of being able to conduct my business with the adjutant-general of the State in all matters relating to credits and the enlistment of volunteers, I am compelled to transact all business with the Executive department of the State government. The adjutant-general is ignored entirely by His Excellency, and the actual correspondence relating to my official duties is assumed by His Excellency himself or by his personal aide, Colonel Bailey. In all matters of detail I am compelled to transact all my business with Colonel Bailey.

In my first correspondence with the Executive department Colonel Bailey did me the courtesy of conducting the correspondence as a staff officer and by direction of His Excellency. Subsequently the colonel wrote me in his own person, omitting any mention of his writing by order, and lately it has been his practice to write either way, as he may have seen fit to do.

On the 22d instant I received from Colonel Bailey the inclosed communication, marked No. 1. I thought it wanting in that official courtesy which should mark correspondence between the Executive of the State and an officer holding my position, and called the attention of His Excellency the Governor to that opinion in my reply, a copy of which I have the honor to inclose, marked A.

His Excellency wrote me in reply the communication inclosed, marked 2. I was then in doubt whether to reply, but finally concluded to attempt to erase an evidently erroneous impression held by His Excellency that I desired to show any discourtesy toward him in my communication giving him the information called for.

I inclose a copy of my reply, marked B. On the afternoon of the same day His Excellency honored me with another communication, to the language of which I would respectfully call the attention of the Provost-Marshal-General. I would respectfully request that I may be informed if I am in any way to consider myself as acting in a subordinate capacity to His Excellency. If so, I am convinced that it would be difficult for me to conduct the business of the Provost-Marshal-General's Bureau without a lacking of that dignity which I believe essential to all subordinates of that Bureau.

To this communication, which I inclose, marked 3, I returned the reply a copy of which I also inclose, marked C.

I have thought it but my duty to the Provost-Marshal-General and but right and just to myself that I should forward His Excellency's communications in original and copies of my replies.

Trusting that my action will be approved by the Provost-Marshal-General,

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. NEIDE,
Lieut. Col. 13th V. R. C., Actg. Asst. Prov. Mar. Gen.

PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S BUREAU,
Washington, D. C., February 3, 1865.

A true copy.

N. L. JEFFRIES,
Colonel, Veteran Reserve Corps.

No. 1.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Providence, December 22, 1864.

Lieut. Col. HORACE NEIDE,
Thirteenth V. R. C., A. A. P. M. Gen., Providence, R. I.:

COLONEL: I am directed to request you to cause me to be furnished with such credits as have been reported to your office since October 31, with the sum total of all credits reported to you up to this date.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES E. BAILEY,
Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

A true copy.

N. L. JEFFRIES,
Colonel, Veteran Reserve Corps.

1,000 men for one year would give 200 men to the service; this being repeated each year for three years would in the aggregate amount to 600 men furnished. On the other hand, a town which furnished 1,000 three-years' men would give to the service during the first year 200 men, leaving 800 men to serve the second year. Having acquired more efficiency and discipline than one-year's men, they would be ordinarily brought in closer contact with the enemy and incur risks that would increase the per centum of loss over the first year, which, if estimated at 25 per cent., would amount to a loss of 200 during the second year, leaving 600 men in service at the end of the second year.

This calculation, of course, excludes individual instances of severe loss in action, which cannot be estimated according to any settled principle, and which would equally affect His Excellency's hypothesis and mine. It will thus be seen that the Government receives from the one town the same number of years of actual service that it receives from the other, which is the point of His Excellency's argument, and is exactly what the method adopted by the War Department gives to each as its credit.

The errors of His Excellency's statistics are not more objectionable than his reasoning as to the amount of credits to be allowed. He is of opinion that giving credit for the "term of enlistment" is a violation of the act, which requires the President to give credit for the "term of service."

It has always been the custom of the Army, and I think, generally speaking, the usage of Congress, to treat the two phrases as identical in their signification, the rule being that all soldiers serve out their term of enlistment, unless they are killed in action, die, or are discharged for disability, in which cases their term of enlistment expires, as well as their term of service. Deserters do not desert out of the service, but are required to make good the time lost by desertion. He proposes to determine the number of days or months of service actually rendered and give credit for that amount of service, and require new men to make up the deficiency. He admits that it is impossible to arrive at the truth as to this amount, but proposes to assume that it is a given number of days, months, or years, and then adopt that supposition or guess as a basis for determining the number of credits, and the localities to which they are to be assigned.

Among the objections that may be urged to this plan are—

First. It is confessedly incorrect as to numbers, and there is no claim set up that the credit would be apportioned to the sub-districts entitled to receive it, other than that each locality would receive its pro rata amount regardless of what it has hitherto furnished.

Second. Localities whose loss was the most severe on account of the gallantry of the troops they furnished would have the least credit, because His Excellency proposes to charge to their account the time lost by their men from being killed or discharged before the expiration of service. Thus, the locality which puts into service to-day a regiment of 1,000 men for three years' service, which regiment goes into action to-morrow and loses 600 men, would be entitled to a credit for one day's service for 600 men and a credit for the residue (400 men) so long as they remained in actual service, and the loss of 600 men would have to be made up by new men from the same locality, because they had failed to that extent in the amount of actual service rendered, while other localities whose troops were so fortunate as to escape would be relieved from furnishing men to make up the loss, their quota still being full.

I desire to inform you that it is not necessary for you to presume hat official communications from this department are written by my irection, but to either reply to them with official courtesy or decline o do so.

Unless you have some explanation to offer, your letter will be for- varded to the Secretary of War, the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, for his pinion as to its propriety.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JAMES Y. SMITH,
Governor.

A true copy.

N. L. JEFFRIES,
Colonel, Veteran Reserve Corps.

B.

OFFICE ACTG. ASST. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
Providence, R. I., December 24, 1864.

His Excellency the Hon. JAMES Y. SMITH,
Governor of Rhode Island, Providence, R. I.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communi- ation of the 23d instant, calling my attention to a want of official ourtesy in my report of credits of same date.

Your Excellency must certainly have misunderstood its tenor if you hought it lacking in official courtesy to yourself, as nothing could ave been further from my intention than it should be so.

I desire to call the attention of Your Excellency to the fact that ommunications signed by a staff officer, to be official, must be signed y order or direction of Your Excellency.

I would therefore respectfully request that Your Excellency will ave your staff officers show me the courtesy of signing official docu- nents "by order."

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. NEIDE,
Lieut. Col. 13th V. R. C., Actg. Asst. Prov. Mar. Gen.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S BUREAU,
Washington, D. C., February 3, 1865.

A true copy.

N. L. JEFFRIES,
Colonel, Veteran Reserve Corps.

No. 3.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Providence, December 24, 1864.

Lieut. Col. H. NEIDE,
Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General:

SIR: Your communication of this date is received.

The official acts of members of my staff I consider as my own. Discourtesy to them in discharge of official duties will not be permitted, and as ample explanations demanded for them as for myself.

To the discourtesy to which I referred in my note of yesterday you have added the impertinence of advice. This department will determine its own form of communications without reference to the opinion of subordinates.

In the absence of immediate and satisfactory apology, your letters will be forwarded to the Secretary of War.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES Y. SMITH,
Governor of Rhode Island.

A true copy.

N. L. JEFFRIES,
Colonel, Veteran Reserve Corps.

C.

OFFICE ACTG. ASST. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
Providence, R. I., December 24, 1864.

His Excellency the Hon. JAMES Y. SMITH,
Governor of Rhode Island, Providence, R. I.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date.

Having already disclaimed any intention to be discourteous to Your Excellency, I would say that I am always ready, as I have been, to show all courtesy to any of Your Excellency's staff with whom I may be brought in contact either officially or personally.

I do not consider any part of my communication as giving advice. Your Excellency asked for an explanation in your communication of the 23d instant, and in my reply of this morning I simply called the attention of Your Excellency to what I am instructed is proper in official correspondence.

With this explanation of both of my communications, I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

H. NEIDE,
Lieut. Col. 13th V. R. C., Actg. Asst. Prov. Mar. Gen.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S BUREAU,
Washington, D. C., February 3, 1865.

A true copy.

N. L. JEFFRIES,
Colonel, Veteran Reserve Corps.

—

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Providence, December 26, 1864.

Lieut. Col. HORACE NEIDE,
Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, Providence:

SIR: Your communication of the 23d [24th] instant will be deemed in this case sufficient to relieve me from the unpleasant necessity of forwarding your letters to Washington.

Your instructions as to the requirements of official correspondence may serve for your own official guidance, but will not be considered authoritative in mine, especially when the heads and subordinates of the several bureaus of the War Department address the executive of the State "by direction," without stating "by order" of whom. My staff certainly commit no breach of courtesy in addressing a subordinate of the War Department in a similar manner.

When, in a State like Rhode Island, every effort is being made to furnish men to the National Government in its urgent necessity, and

the officers of the State are devoting their energies in aiding that Government, it ill becomes an officer sent here to co-operate with the Executive to raise petty questions of official etiquette.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES Y. SMITH,
Governor of Rhode Island.

A true copy.

N. L. JEFFRIES,
Colonel, Veteran Reserve Corps.

—

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 30, 1865.

Brig. Gen. JAMES B. FRY,
Prov. Mar. Gen. United States, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that Colonel Bailey, by direction of Governor Smith, of Rhode Island, called at this office on the 28th instant for the purpose of looking up the credits which have been given to that State under call of July 18, 1864, and to be informed upon what basis the quota of that State was arrived at under the call of December 19, 1864.

The principle of apportioning the quota was fully explained, and Colonel Bailey expressed himself perfectly satisfied, not only with the manner in which we arrived at the quota, but also with the credits given under call of July 18, 1864, the excess of which, after satisfying that call, was taken into account in assigning the quota under call of December 19, 1864.

The records of this office (Enrollment Branch) give an excess over all calls prior to July 18, 1864, of 628 more than was claimed by the State authorities, and this excess has been credited.

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. E. SCOTT,
Captain, Veteran Reserve Corps.

A true copy.

N. L. JEFFRIES,
Colonel, Veteran Reserve Corps.

—

(Copy of telegram.—Provost-Marshal-General's Office.)

WAR DEPT., OFFICE U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH.

(From Providence, January 19, 1865.)

The following telegram received at Washington 2.20 p. m., January 19, 1865:

Brig. Gen. JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General:

It is important that I should know whether our quota under call of December 19 is filled. Please inform me by telegraph whether our credits in your office will fully meet the above call upon Rhode Island. I shall continue recruiting.

JAMES Y. SMITH,
Governor of Rhode Island.

PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
January 30, 1865.

A true copy.

N. L. JEFFRIES,
Colonel, Veteran Reserve Corps.

(Original by telegraph.)

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 19, 1865.

His Excellency Governor JAMES Y. SMITH,
Providence, R. I.:

I think the quota is filled, but will be able to tell you certainly in a day or two.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

Official copy.

N. L. JEFFRIES,
Colonel, Veteran Reserve Corps.

After the above dispatch was sent, and without further information from me, a proclamation dated the 23d of January, by the Governor of Rhode Island, appeared, announcing that the State had to furnish no men under the call of December 19, 1864; whereas, when full information was received from all the States and the quotas calculated, it was found that Rhode Island had to furnish over 1,400 men.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

—

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S BUREAU,
Washington, D. C., January 8, 1865.

Lieut. Col. HORACE NEIDE,
V. R. C., Actg. Asst. Prov. Mar. Gen., Providence, R. I.:

COLONEL: In reply to your communication of the 4th instant, stating that Captain A. B. Chadsey, provost-marshal, Second District of Rhode Island, has been holding communication with His Excellency the Governor of Rhode Island without your knowledge, and inclosing copy of your order of the 3d instant to Captain Chadsey relative thereto, the Provost-Marshal-General directs me to state that he does not know the facts or circumstances under which the order was made, and therefore he cannot judge of its necessity, but presumes you had sufficient cause. He does not, however, approve of its terms. Having issued orders in proper terms, you should see that they are obeyed, but they should not embody threats for their violation.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. L. JEFFRIES,
Colonel, Veteran Reserve Corps.

Official copy.

N. L. JEFFRIES,
Colonel, Veteran Reserve Corps.

—

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Providence, January 13, 1865.

Brig. Gen. JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I am instructed by His Excellency Governor Smith to request to be furnished with a statement of the quota of this State under the call of the President for 300,000 men, issued December 19,

1864, with a statement of the credits on the same to date, as shown by the records of your department. I have the honor also to inform you that His Excellency is making every exertion and offering increased bounties to furnish men promptly to the Government under this call.

Requesting the early attention of your department, I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES E. BAILEY,
Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

A true copy.

N. L. JEFFRIES,
Colonel, Veteran Reserve Corps

—

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 17, 1865.

His Excellency J. Y. SMITH,
Governor of Rhode Island, Providence, R. I.:

SIR: In reply to your communication of the 13th instant, requesting to be furnished with a statement of the quota of your State under the recent call for 300,000 men, with a statement of credits, I have the honor to state that the quota will be prepared in a day or two.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

Official copy.

N. L. JEFFRIES,
Colonel, Veteran Reserve Corps.

—

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Providence, January 16, 1865.

Brig. Gen. JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: On the 17th of November, 1864, I received a communication from you, inclosing copies of Circular No. 39, from your office, and of a circular letter to the acting assistant provost-marshal-general, requesting my co-operation in the correction of the enrollment of this State. I at once took such action as I considered best to insure a proper correction of the rolls, and the State has been to a large expense to accomplish the desired result.

I have failed to receive the co-operation of the officers of your department in this work, which I feel I was justly entitled to.

Several hundred names were added to the rolls furnished the State authorities for correction which had been previously stricken off as over age. This was done by order of Lieutenant-Colonel Neide, acting assistant provost-marshal-general, and has added much unnecessary labor to the work of correction.

Circular No. 39, which you inclosed, states that "the names of persons who enlist into the military or naval service, or remove permanently from a district, or whose liability terminates while in it, will be stricken off." The provost-marshals decline to act on this authority, claiming to have received special instructions directing them to act

and more equitably apportion the credits and quotas to the city of New York and the county.

We have to reply to the first clause of the first interrogatory that the principles upon which the quota of the city of New York is assigned have been made known to the committee of the Board of Supervisors by the report made by the sub-committee appointed by them, to which you refer, which report is appended, marked A.

To the second clause of the first interrogatory, "whether the same is to them satisfactory," we have to say that the data furnished us by the annexed report we deemed insufficient. We thought it necessary, in order to show the occasion of the increase of the quotas assigned in January ultimo over those assigned in December, that the figures by which the quotas of December were arrived at should be furnished us in the same manner as the figures for the quotas of January had been. We therefore applied for those figures, and we have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this morning stating that you had laid the subject before the President and the Secretary of War and received their instructions, and asking that we will excuse you from giving further time to an investigation into the December assignment.

We regret this conclusion from our conviction that only through the publication of the process by which the quotas of our county for December as well as for January were arrived at could our constituents be satisfied that the increased quotas under the last assignment were just. We regret also the delay occasioned by our misapprehension of the opportunity extended to us to examine the records of your office. We now learn for the first time that such opportunity is extended and shall gladly avail ourselves thereof. We desire now to be allowed to copy from the records the enrollment of the remaining Congressional districts of the loyal States, the terms of service, the quotas of July, 1864, the excess or deficiencies, if any, and the quotas assigned January 24, 1865. When we shall be in possession of these figures we shall be able and pleased to answer the remainder of your interrogatories.

The bearer of this will await your reply, and our sub-committee will immediately thereupon proceed to the examination.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

ORISON BLUNT,
WILLIAM M. TWEED,
JOHN FOX,
SMITH ELY, JR.,
ANDREAS WILLMANN,
Committee Board of Supervisors County of New York.

APPENDIX A.

REPORT.

The following statement of figures was rendered to your sub-committee by order of the Provost-Marshal-General:

Enrollment of the loyal States	2,319,82
Excess credits on December 31, 1864, after satisfying all calls previous to December 19, 1864	488,32
Call of the President December 19, 1864	300,00
Less number of men raised between December 19 and 31	10,00
Amount called for January 24	290,00

NEW YORK.

District.	Enrollment.	Aggregate terms of service.	Quota July 18.	Excess.
Fourth	27,191	8,584	4,071	4,513
Fifth	26,260	8,310	3,971	4,439
Sixth	22,660	8,273	3,485	4,788
Seventh	26,297	8,410	4,239	4,171
Eighth	26,139	10,285	4,346	5,939
Ninth	19,607	6,822	3,028	3,794
Total	148,154	50,684	23,140	27,644

From these figures it appears that the calls as distributed on the 1st of January is for 300,000 men, minus 10,000 men raised between December 19 and December 31. The call being for one, two, or three years' men, the Department has assigned the quotas on the following basis:

The 290,000 men called for are considered as 870,000 years of service. There is due to the whole United States credits for extra men and years of service furnished under the call of July and up to the 1st of January, 1865, 488,322 years of service, making the whole number of years assessed on the whole United States under this call 1,358,322 years of service, or, divided by 3, equivalent to 452,774 three-years' men.

The quota of the county of New York is then divided thus: As the enrollment of the whole United States (2,219,922) is to the enrollment of the county of New York (148,154), so is the whole number of years assessed on the whole United States (1,358,322) to the number of years required from the county of New York (90,701). Deducting from the number of years of service required (90,701) the excess of years of service due the county of New York on the 1st of January, 1865 (27,644), leaves years of service due from New York County 63,057, which, divided by 3, gives the number of men deficient by New York County now 21,019, which may be one, two, or three years' men.

We have the honor to state that these deductions from the figures furnished to us were read to General Fry, and to their correctness he assented.

We have since discovered an insignificant error of computation, which makes the result 21,002 instead of 21,019. With this exception, the application of the principles upon which the assignment of quotas is made is correct.

[First indorsement.]

FEBRUARY 5, 1865.

Respectfully referred to the Secretary of War.

The principles and figures upon which the quotas of the city of New York were assigned on the 24th ultimo, and which designate the number of men required, have been already examined by a committee on the part of the Board of Supervisors of New York, who approved of the same, and reported that the revised quotas of January are correct, except that they allege an excessive enrollment.

It is respectfully submitted that it is unnecessary now to inquire into the basis of previous assignments, which have now no practical bearing, when current business requires all the time of the office.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

[Second indorsement.]

The demand of this committee appears to me unreasonable and impracticable, but the Provost-Marshal-General will put on it such force as he can, and in the meantime go on with the draft. Filling the Army cannot be delayed by calls on the office of the Provost-Marshal that will require months to fill, and which can serve no other purpose than delay.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S BUREAU,
Washington, D. C., February 5, 1865.

ORISON BLUNT, Esq.,
Chairman Committee Board of Supervisors
County of New York:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, from which I quote as follows:

We regret also the delay occasioned by our misapprehension of the opportunity extended to us to examine the records of your office. We now learn for the first time that such opportunity is extended and shall gladly avail ourselves thereof. We desire now to be allowed to copy from the records the enrollment of the remaining Congressional districts of the loyal States, the terms of service, the quotas of July, 1864, the excess or deficiencies, if any, and the quotas assigned January 24, 1865.

In reply to the paragraphs quoted from your letter I would respectfully state as follows to the first:

By reference to my letter of this morning I find the following:

I have within the last two days extended to you the opportunity to examine the records of this office, &c.

I regret to infer from your communication just received that the committee has understood this remark as having a more extended meaning than was intended. It was not supposed that the committee would understand me as saying that they had been offered an opportunity to examine all the records of the different branches, or all of any one branch of this office, or that they were now invited to do so. An opportunity has been afforded to examine into the records necessary to a proper understanding of the subject under consideration, to wit, the quota of New York County as assigned January 24, 1865.

I respectfully request that the committee will so understand my letter of this morning.

To the second. I have already made the committee as fully acquainted with the method of computing the quota as assigned on the 24th of January as it is in my power to do. The figures, statements, &c., asked for above will give the committee no additional means of forming a correct opinion as to the matter of computing the quotas referred to.

The request made in the second paragraph quoted from your letter of this date has been laid before the Secretary of War and indorsed by him as follows:

The demand of this committee appears to me unreasonable and impracticable, but the Provost-Marshal-General will put on it such force as he can, and in the meantime go on with the draft. Filling the Army cannot be delayed by calls on the office of the Provost-Marshal that will require months to fill, and which can serve no other purpose than delay.

It is at this time more impracticable to grant the request made by the committee and referred to above than it would have been to grant that made in your letter of yesterday, and which was answered by the President as follows:

This is too large a job for the officers to be encumbered with now in the midst of preparation for the approaching draft.

I am unable to inform you definitely at what time the information will be prepared.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 5, 1865—11 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. J. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General:

SIR: We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your second communication of this date. We regret to find that our request seems to have been entirely misunderstood both by the Secretary of War and by yourself. So far from being a "call on the office of the Provost-Marshal that will require months to fill, and which can serve no other purpose than delay," it will require no labor or attention on the part of your clerks, except an exhibit of the records, and we will engage—the number of figures to be copied being less than 4,000—to have the copy made in two hours by two persons.

From the tenor of your communication we are led to infer that you are under the impression that an opportunity has been afforded us to examine some of the records of your office. Although we have been detained for many hours in your office in momentary expectation of receiving the figures for which we had asked, the only opportunity we have had of examining records has been limited to a single page (of the Southern District of New York), and that for but a few moments.

We acknowledge that you have already made the committee as fully acquainted with the method of computing the quotas assigned on the 24th of January as it is in your power to do. It is hardly necessary, however, for us to suggest that in acquainting us with this method you assumed as a basis of the computation two numbers upon the correctness of which the justice of the results entirely depends. The first of those numbers is the sum of the enrollment of all the districts of the loyal States, and the second is the sum of the excess of credits in those districts on December 31, 1864, after satisfying all calls previous to December 19, 1864. We have no means of testing the correctness of these numbers, and can have none except from the figures which we have asked permission to copy. Unless the means of verifying their correctness be in our possession it will be impossible for us either to reply to the interrogatories propounded in your communication of yesterday or to demonstrate to our constituents the justice of the increased quotas now demanded.

If the means of satisfying our constituents be afforded us, we know that they will heartily respond to any just call which has been or may be made upon them, and we are entirely confident that recruits will then be obtained so rapidly by voluntary enlistment that the enforcement of the draft will be unnecessary.

Trusting that this explanation of our request may be satisfactory to the department, and hoping immediately to receive the permission to copy the figures desired.

We remain your obedient servants,

ORISON BLUNT,
WILLIAM M. TWEED,
JOHN FOX,
SMITH ELY, JR.,
ANDREAS WILLMANN,
Committee of the Board of Supervisors County of New York.

Order of the President.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington City, February 6, 1865.

Whereas, complaints are made in some localities respecting the assignments of quotas and credits allowed for the pending call of troops to fill up the armies—now in order to determine all controversies in respect thereto and to avoid any delay in filling up the armies,

It is ordered, That the Attorney-General, Brigadier-General Richard Delafield, and Col. C. W. Foster be, and they are hereby, constituted a board to examine into the proper quotas and credits of the respective States and districts, under the call of December 19, 1864, with directions that if any errors be found therein to make such corrections as the law and facts may require, and report their determination to the Provost-Marshal-General. The determination of said board to be final and conclusive, and the draft to be made in conformity therewith.

2. The Provost-Marshal-General is ordered to make the draft in the respective districts as speedily as the same can be done after the 15th of this month.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 9, 1865.*

In pursuance of the above order the Board met at 3 p. m. and the order of the President convening the Board was read.

The Provost-Marshal-General then presented a tabular statement showing the surplus credits, enrollment of every State and Congressional district in the loyal States, and the quotas assigned to each, respectively. Other miscellaneous data were also presented.

After an interview with the Provost-Marshal-General, in which he explained the general principles by which he was guided in giving credits and assigning quotas, the junior member of the Board was assigned the duty of making a general examination of the data presented by the Provost-Marshal-General with a view to ascertaining if the quotas had been correctly determined.

The Board then adjourned to 3 p. m. on the 10th instant.

FRIDAY, *February 10, 1865.*

The Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Colonel Foster reported that the assignments of quotas as made by the Provost-Marshal-General were as a general rule correct. Some exceptions were cited and explained.

After some discussion of the law, the facts, and the principle by which the Provost-Marshal-General has been guided in assigning

quotas, the Board adjourned to meet at 3 p. m. on the 13th instant, with the understanding that the senior member of the Board, Hon. James Speed, Attorney-General of the United States, president of the Board, would present a draft of a general report to be made to the Provost-Marshal-General as ordered by the President.

MONDAY, *February 13, 1865.*

The Board met pursuant to adjournment.

A draft of a report was presented by the president of the Board, read, and discussed. Upon further deliberation it was decided that the Board should itself determine the quota of every State and Congressional district under the call of December 19, 1864, as shown by their respective enrollments, and the number of men previously furnished by the several States and districts, respectively. It was agreed that Brigadier-General Delafield should make the calculations necessary to determine the quotas of the following States, viz, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, and Kansas; Colonel Foster to do the same for the following States, viz, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

The Board then adjourned to meet again at the call of the president of the Board.

FEBRUARY —, 1865.

The Board met pursuant to a summons from its president; all the members present as at previous sessions.

Sub-reports from General Delafield and Colonel Foster in relation to the quotas which they were, respectively, charged to calculate under the rule adopted by the Board, were received and approved by the Board.

The Board having prepared a tabular statement of quotas and a general report, it was ordered that the report and tabular statement, the same being duly signed by all the members of the Board, be placed in the hands of the Provost-Marshal-General, as directed by the order creating the Board.

The journal of proceedings and other records of the Board were ordered to remain in the hands of the recorder of the Board for such disposition as the Secretary of War shall direct.

There being no further business before the Board, it adjourned *sine die.*

JAMES SPEED,
Atty. Gen. of the United States and President of Board.
RICHD. DELAFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief Engineer, U. S. Army.
C. W. FOSTER,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

The undersigned, to whom was assigned the duty of applying the rule of apportioning the draft ordered on the 19th of December to the several enrollment districts and to ascertain the respective quotas, now reports:

First. The total enrollment of men liable to military duty on the 31st of December, 1864, 2,219,922, from which the draft is to be made.

Second. The number of men remaining to be furnished under the President's call for 300,000 men is 290,000.

Third. The total excess of years of service of men raised by all the States since the previous draft and up to the 31st of December, 1864, is 488,322. The years of service is the only basis that can be taken to arrive at the service rendered by the several districts, as some furnished men for one, others for two, and others for three years.

Fourth. Now, as we require 290,000 men and have an excess of 488,322 years of service over former calls, we are to apportion among the districts these two numbers, to do which the 290,000 men must be brought to the same denomination, or years of service of three-years' men, making 870,000 years to be added to the 488,322, producing 1,358,322 years of service to be distributed and apportioned among all the districts.

Fifth. Hence the application of the rule will be: as 2,219,922 (the total enrollment of men) is to 1,358,322 (years of service that have been and still remain to be furnished by all the districts) so is 11,443 men enrolled in a particular district (for example) to 6,998 years of such service for such district of 11,443 enrolled men.

Sixth. But this 6,998 years of service has to be decreased by its real or full excess (or part of 488,322) in that particular district, which, in the case taken as an example, is 2,096 years of service, leaving 4,092 years of service to be provided by the draft, or 1,634 men for one, two, or three years, according as the district may desire to pay bounty in anticipation of men for another year under any subsequent call or draft.

Seventh. We may simplify the labor of calculation by finding the following process:

The whole enrollment of the United States divided by the present call for 290,000 men, plus the excess already furnished by all the States over and above the last draft, and we have a decimal of 0.6118.

Eighth. Then multiply the enrollment of a district by this decimal, 0.6118, deduct the excess already furnished by such district, divide the residue by 3, and we get the quota of such district.

The application of these principles and rules has been made to the several States and districts thereof by me, and the following results deduced from the accompanying facts of enrollments and excesses received from the Provost-Marshal-General:

ILLINOIS.

District.	Total enrollment of men.	Excess raised by the district of years of service.	Quotas to be furnished by the district in men.
First	84,827	11,489	3,276
Second	16,969	5,256	1,798
Third	18,956	6,054	1,848
Fourth	21,789	4,276	3,114
Fifth	26,691	4,170	4,053
Sixth	17,196	4,679	1,951
Seventh	24,344	5,225	3,223
Eighth	28,540	4,634	4,775
Ninth	21,013	3,696	3,053
Tenth	23,544	3,558	3,615
Eleventh	20,925	7,781	1,673
Twelfth	13,730	3,745	1,552
Thirteenth	21,712	6,343	2,314
Total	290,218	70,889	35,555

INDIANA.

District.	Total enrollment of men.	Excess raised by the district of years of service.	Quotas to be furnished by the district in men.
First	17,321	5,844	1,584
Second	12,554	3,499	1,394
Third	14,255	4,160	1,541
Fourth	10,496	3,727	996
Fifth	12,197	3,509	1,318
Sixth	19,122	4,266	2,478
Seventh	18,763	3,125	2,785
Eighth	17,012	3,049	2,453
Ninth	19,817	3,655	2,823
Tenth	16,223	1,368	2,852
Eleventh	18,254	3,759	2,469
Total	176,114	39,961	22,595

DELAWARE.

	7,172	1,573	988

MARYLAND.

First	11,392	3,818	1,050
Second	12,308	2,388	1,714
Third	13,068	1,500	2,168
Fourth	11,436	1,742	1,751
Fifth	12,921	505	2,467
Total	61,140	9,953	9,150

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

	16,854	3,639	2,224

OHIO.

First	9,950	3,945	714
Second	10,500	2,137	1,429
Third	15,336	4,579	1,602
Fourth	12,650	2,857	1,627
Fifth	10,337	2,308	1,338
Sixth	11,881	3,352	1,306
Seventh	14,122	3,434	1,735
Eighth	9,640	2,708	1,063
Ninth	15,447	3,779	1,890
Tenth	10,965	2,784	1,308
Eleventh	10,707	3,067	1,160
Twelfth	12,749	3,379	1,474
Thirteenth	12,268	2,625	1,627
Fourteenth	9,387	2,328	1,139
Fifteenth	12,747	3,567	1,411
Sixteenth	12,782	2,995	1,608
Seventeenth	9,783	2,810	1,048
Eighteenth	12,075	3,678	1,237
Nineteenth	11,741	3,283	1,317
Total	225,017	59,566	26,033

MICHIGAN.

District.	Total enrollment of men.	Excess raised by the district of years of service.	Quotas to be furnished by the district in men.
First	18,702	6,262	1,7[illegible]
Second	14,362	3,381	1,[illegible]
Third	14,260	3,469	1,[illegible]
Fourth	10,234	2,471	1,[illegible]
Fifth	12,701	3,782	1,[illegible]
Sixth	12,067	1,414	1,[illegible]
Total	83,046	20,719	10,[illegible]

MINNESOTA.

	11,477	640	2,172
	10,511	1,893	1,512
	21,988	2,533	3,[illegible]

KANSAS.

Northern District	12,763	5,275	[illegible]
Southern District	9,766	4,855	[illegible]
Total	22,529	10,130	1,21[illegible]

WEST VIRGINIA.

First	14,200	3,908	1,[illegible]
Second	10,289	(a)	2,[illegible]
Third	5,908	400	[illegible]
Total	30,397	5,308	4,429

a Deficient 5.

WISCONSIN.

District.	Total enrollment of men.	Excess raised by the district of years of service.	Deficiency of the district in years of service.	Quotas to be furnished by the districts in men.
First	12,003	2,269	.....	1,[illegible]
Second	12,837	1,172	.....	2,[illegible]
Third	10,795	466	.....	2,[illegible]
Fourth	9,288	925	.....	1,[illegible]
Fifth	10,137	.....	379	2,[illegible]
Sixth	11,726	.....	683	2,[illegible]
Total	66,786	4,833	1,062	12,[illegible]

It will be observed that the Fifth and Sixth Districts had not furnished their respective quotas of drafts ordered previous to the 19th of December, 1864, the Fifth District being deficient by 379 years of service, or 126 men for the year draft, and the Sixth District 683 years

of service, or 228 men. After assigning to each of these districts their respective quotas of the whole number to be raised in proportion to the enrollment of their respective districts, these deficiencies were added thereto; that is, the quota for the Fifth District, independent of its deficiency, is 2,067, to which is added 126 men for its deficiency, making 2,193 men now to be furnished, and the quota for the Sixth District, independent of its deficiency, is 2,391, to which is added 228 men for its deficiency, making 2,619 men now to be furnished.

MISSOURI.

District.	Total enrollment of men.	Excess raised by the district of years of service.	Quotas to be furnished by the districts in men.
First	30,391	2,368	4,941
Second	14,676	2,425	1,998
Third	11,651	1,191	1,808
Fourth	6,436	7,896	.....
Fifth	9,623	3,738	653
Sixth	12,298	4,407	950
Seventh	11,922	3,197	1,249
Eighth	13,042	4,298	1,120
Ninth	13,687	4,214	1,268
Total	123,726	33,734	13,987

It will be observed that the Fourth District has furnished more than the quota that would be called for from a total enrollment of 6,436 men, and is therefore not now called upon for any men. The excess she has furnished over and above her quota in proportion to enrollment under the present call is apportioned to and deducted from the quotas of the other districts, thus giving the State credit for this excess of men. The following table will more clearly explain this apportionment:

MISSOURI—Continued.

District.	To be furnished on the general apportionment or ratio of 0.6118.	Already furnished over and above the ratio of 0.6118.	Now to be furnished after correcting for the previous excess.	Apportionment of the excess of the Fourth District to be deducted from the other districts.	Quota now to be furnished by the districts in men.
First	5,408.40	.....	5,408.40	467	4,941
Second	2,184.59	.....	2,184.59	187	1,998
Third	1,979.02	.....	1,979.02	171	1,808
Fourth	1,312.50	1,320.00	.....	.....	.....
Fifth	716.45	.....	716.45	63	653
Sixth	1,038.97	.....	1,038.97	89	950
Seventh	1,365.62	.....	1,365.62	117	1,249
Eighth	1,227.03	.....	1,227.03	107	1,120
Ninth	1,386.56	.....	1,386.56	119	1,268
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,987

KENTUCKY.

District.	Total enrollment of men.	Excess raised by the district in years of service.	Quotas to be furnished by the districts in men.
First	11,285	116	2,163
Second	13,679	3,003	1,671
Third	12,294	3,373	1,277
Fourth	12,402	2,319	1,615
Fifth	11,732	(a)	2,290
Sixth	7,820	1,740	950
Seventh	11,142	9,089	(b)
Eighth	10,194	6,132	.....
Ninth	11,728	5,665	468
Total	102,270	31,437	10,378

a Deficient on December 31, 1864. b In excess of all quotas.

It will be noticed that the Fifth District was deficient in furnishing her proportion of drafts previous to 19th of December, 1864, by 303 years of service, and that the Seventh District had furnished an excess of 2,274 years of service up to the same date. This latter excess has to be apportioned among and deducted from all the districts that the State may have credit therefor. In doing so it gives to the Eighth District eighty-six men, which is more than it is required to furnish under her enrollment and what it has already furnished. The following tabular statement will explain these irregularities:

KENTUCKY—Continued.

District.	To be furnished on the general ratio of 0.6118.	Already furnished above this ratio of 0.6118.	To be furnished to make good this ratio of 0.6118.	Deduct from all the districts a proportion of the excess furnished by the Seventh District.	To be furnished after making the preceding corrections.	Quota after all corrections.
First	2,262.71	.....	.....	94	2,262.71	2,163
Second	1,788.69	.....	.....	113	1,788.69	1,671
Third	1,382.82	.....	.....	102	1,382.82	1,277
Fourth	1,722.84	.....	.....	103	1,722.84	1,615
Fifth	2,392.00	.....	101	97	2,493.00	2,290
Sixth	1,028.09	.....	.....	66	1,028.09	950
Seventh	2,272.20	758	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eighth	34.86	.....	.....	86	34.86	.....
Ninth	503.39	.....	.....	97	503.39	468
Total	.....	.....	.....	758	.....	10,378

The Eighth District is thus in excess, and like the Seventh exempt from the draft, leaving twenty-seven men to be apportioned to the other districts to make up the State quota of 10,378:

First District	5
Second District	4
Third District	3
Fourth District	4
Fifth District	5
Sixth District	3
Ninth District	3
	27

RICHD. DELAFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief Engineer, U. S. Army.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 16, 1865.*

I have calculated and compared the quotas of the following-named States and the result is submitted in the paper herewith (marked A*) for the general action of the Board.

The States are as follows, viz: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

In all the States named, except Massachusetts, the quotas assigned by the Provost-Marshal-General differ but slightly from the results obtained by me. In the case of Massachusetts the quota of the State at large, as determined by the Provost-Marshal-General, is larger by only thirty-five men than the true quota; but there has been, by some clerical error, it is presumed, an incorrect distribution of the State's quota among the several districts.

I find that the true quota of the State of Massachusetts under the call of December 19, 1864, is 1,271. If, without regard to the quota of the State, the several districts are considered, it will be found that the First District has furnished an excess over and above the call of 1,097 men; Third District, 918 men; Fourth District, 952 men; total excess over and above the quota, 2,967 men.

The surplus credits in the following districts are not sufficient to clear them from the draft, and their quotas under the call, when considered in comparison with other districts in the country at large, and independent of the quota of the States, are as follows, viz:

	Men.
Second District	649
Fifth District	807
Sixth District	309
Seventh District	883
Eighth District	750
Ninth District	1,012
Tenth District	879
Total	4,238

And this number they would have had to furnish had it not been for the excess over and above the call in the First, Third, and Fourth Districts. Now, consider the excess in these last-named districts as a positive quantity and the sum of the quotas of the Second, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth as a negative quantity, and it is seen that the difference is exactly equal to the quota of the State, viz, 1,271. This number is, therefore, to be raised in the last-named districts, and their respective proportions of it are as follows, viz:

	Men.
Second District	195
Fifth District	242
Sixth District	93
Seventh District	100
Eighth District	225
Ninth District	303
Tenth District	113
Total	1,271

These numbers are determined by the following proportion: As the total quota of the deficient districts (4,238) is to the quota of the State (1,271) so is the actual quota of a deficient district (the Second, for example, its actual quota being 649) to its proportionate part of the State quota.

* Not found as an inclosure.

It will be observed that the terms of this proportion are derived from the enrollment of the State, the enrollments of the districts, and the surplus credits under former calls upon the State and upon the districts, respectively.

C. W. FOSTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 25, 1865.*

To be filed in the Provost-Marshal-General's Office.
By order of the Secretary of War:

C. W. FOSTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, February 6, 1865.

PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL:

These gentlemen distinctly say to me this morning that what they want is the means from your office of showing their people that the quota assigned to them is right. They think it will take but little time—two hours, they say. Please give them double the time and every facility you can.

Yours, truly,

A. LINCOLN.

FEBRUARY 6, 1865.

The Provost-Marshal brings this letter back to me and says he cannot give the facility required without detriment to the service, and thereupon he is excused from doing it.

A. LINCOLN.

MILITARY DEPT. OF MICH., ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Detroit, February 6, 1865.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I am directed by His Excellency the Governor of Michigan to present to your consideration the following statements:

Under the call of the President of December 19, 1864, 300,000 men are required to supply the deficiency under the call of July 18, 1864, and to provide for casualties. The entire quota of Michigan under the call of July 18, 1864, as originally assigned by the Provost-Marshal-General, was 18,282, which, after the enrollment had been amended, was reduced to 15,760. Up to and including the 31st of December, 1864, there had been enlisted in this State, and credited by the acting assistant provost-marshal-general since the call of July, the following number of men: For one year, 6,016; for two years, 50; for three years, 10,121; making a total of men absolutely enlisted and credited of 16,187.

This statement shows that instead of there being a deficiency in this State under the call of July 18, to be provided for under the additional call now pending, there was on the 31st of December an actual surplus standing to the credit of the State of 427, counting each man without regard to the term of his enlistment as a unit. In the calculations, based upon periods of service, made at the office of the Provost-Marshal-General, and which entirely accord with those made

by the acting assistant provost-marshal-general of this State, the proportion of men enlisted for three years entitled the State to a surplus credit on the call of July of 20,719 one-year's men to be credited to the present call.

On the 31st of December this department was officially notified that the quotas of the several Congressional districts of Michigan, under the call of December 19, 1864, after deducting credits, were as follows:

First District	449
Second District	1,404
Third District	1,794
Fourth District	459
Fifth District	
Sixth District	1,716
Total	5,822

On the 4th of February, however, a further notification was received from the acting assistant provost-marshal-general of the State, which placed the entire quota of the State of Michigan under the call of December, at 30,745 men, or 30,745 years of service, which, after deducting the credits to which they were entitled, placed the quota of the several Congressional districts as follows:

First District	1,726
Second District	1,801
Third District	1,918
Fourth District	1,268
Fifth District	1,329
Sixth District	1,986
Total, after deducting credits	10,026

A quota for Michigan of over 30,000 on a total call of 300,000, being more than one-tenth of the whole, it is apparent at a glance, involves an enormous error in calculation. The unquestioned fact that there was a surplus in Michigan under the call of July entirely excludes the State from any computations based upon the deficiencies under that call, and limits its liability, subject to the modifications produced by allowing the credits promised for long terms of service, to the requirements of the demand for 300,000 men. It is submitted that justice requires that a new and largely reduced quota shall be assigned to this State.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. ROBERTSON,
Adjutant-General of Michigan.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 6, 1865.*

Major-General POPE,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

The Secretary of War authorizes you to take the two regiments of enlisted rebel deserters at Rock Island and to appoint, provisionally, their officers, sending their names to the Adjutant-General for approval and commissions, with dates of your appointments. Colonel Caraher (I think this is the name), at Rock Island, who selected these men, is highly recommended for the command of one of the regiments. The officers appointed must be in the service now, or have been honorably discharged. So far as can be done, they should be men familiar with frontier life.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S BUREAU,
Washington, D. C., February 6, 1865.

The BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF NEW YORK:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a memorandum from the President by the hands of your sub-committee in reference to furnishing the information asked by you yesterday, and which was declined by my letter to you of last evening.

Since the receipt of the memorandum from the President I have called upon and conferred with him upon the subject, and am now directed by him to inform you that in answer to your application for figures, statements, &c., I have only to repeat my letter of last evening, to which I refer you.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S BUREAU,
Washington, D. C., February 6, 1865.

ORISON BLUNT, Esq.,
Chairman Committee Board of Supervisors
County of New York:

Your communication of this date* has been received, asking for an opportunity to examine the records of this office and obtain such information as will enable you to test the accuracy of "the sum of the enrollment of all the districts of the loyal States, and the sum of the excess of credits in those districts, on December 31, 1864, after satisfying all calls previous to December 19, 1864."

In your communication you allege that these two numbers are assumed, and then add that the correctness of the quota of New York depends upon the correctness of these assumed numbers.

In reply I have the honor to state that "the sum of the enrollment of all the districts of the loyal States to which quotas have been assigned and which was furnished you on the 3d instant, and which [was] correctly stated in the report of your sub-committee, and the sum of the excess of credits of these districts," which was also furnished you, are not assumed, but are the correct aggregates of the enrollment and excess of years of service.

I beg leave to inform the Board of Supervisors that, having furnished them with this information, I have no further time at my disposal to devote to this subject.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S BUREAU,
Washington, D. C., February 6, 1865.

HORACE GREELEY, Esq.,
Editor New York Tribune, New York City:

SIR: I beg leave to call your attention to an editorial headed "Mr. Fry's draft," of the Tribune of Saturday last, on the subject of the assignment of the quotas under the late call.

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*February 5, 11 p. m., p. 1133.

While I do not object to legitimate criticism or to any animadversion that the public journals may see proper to indulge in, so long as their tendency is not calculated to embarrass the Government in administering the law, yet I cannot believe that the article referred to came under your observation, or that it reflects your opinion upon the subject discussed.

The points made by the writer are that I have so interpreted the law and the proclamation of the President as to require the different localities to furnish in the aggregate more men than the President has called for, and that I have deprived such localities as are in excess under the last call of the benefit to which on that account they are entitled under the law.

To this I reply briefly as follows:

By reference to the act of Congress under which the call of December 19 was made (and here let me say that the data of that call is properly given in my letter of the 1st instant and correctly stated in the Tribune as being of the 20th of December), it will be observed that the "President of the United States may, at his discretion, at any time hereafter, call for any number of men as volunteers."

There is no question, then, that the President has authority to call for 300,000 men in addition to those furnished up to the date of the call if, in his opinion, that number of men is required, in which case the call would not be reduced by men previously furnished, but the amount of surplus which any locality had over its former quota would be considered in determining the number it ought to furnish under the call for 300,000, and such has been the rule adopted in the present instance.

The only difference between the Tribune and myself is, that while I maintain that the President has called for 300,000 men, the Tribune alleges that it is a call for one-third of that number, in the event that the surplus under the call of July 18 amounts to 200,000. The number of men required is to be determined by the President. It is my duty to apportion the required number equitably among the several districts in accordance with the law, and to obtain as nearly as practicable the required number of men. In the present instance the President has determined, as I understand him, that the Army requires a re-enforcement of 300,000 men, and has issued his proclamation accordingly.

When the call of July 18 was made it seems to have been known to the President that different States were in excess under previous calls, and that certain credits would be allowed for naval enlistments not previously authorized, all of which it was supposed would amount to about 200,000, and in order to obtain 300,000 men in addition to what had been previously furnished, the call was made for 500,000, with a provision (see the proclamation herewith*) that it was to be reduced by the 200,000 credits, or whatever their number should prove to be.

There would be no practical difference in the methods provided it were possible to determine correctly the claims presented for previous enlistments. There is perhaps no subject connected with the business of this Bureau that has occupied more time and attention than the examination of the multiplicity of applications for credit under the call of July 18, embracing every variety and phase of fraud, perjury, and corruption. Under the present system this will be avoided. No credits are permitted to reduce the call except for men put in service since the date of the call, and the Army will be strengthened by the

* Page 515.

number which, in the opinion of the President, it requires. Had the President seen fit, which he did not, to include the surplus in the call, and issued his proclamation for 500,000 (supposing 200,000 to be the amount of surplus) and directed that the call be reduced by deducting the surplus, as he did in his proclamation of July 18, the result would have been precisely the same; the country would have been required to furnish 300,000 new men, and the actual number required from each district after deducting its surplus would be the same that it is under the present assignment.

Whether the call is too large or too small is not for me to determine: it is sufficient that I have been directed to assign the quotas to obtain 300,000 men. I have done this, and in doing it I have required from each locality only its due proportion of the 300,000, after considering the amount of excess to which it was entitled on the 1st of February, 1865.

I do not see, and I think after reading the above you will not think, that there is any practical value in the points made in the article referred to, and I fear its effect will be to discourage the raising of men. This is a private letter and not intended for publication, but if the points I present strike you as correct I should feel gratified if you will give publicity to them.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

NEW YORK, *February 6, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General:

MY DEAR GENERAL: I have just learned that a petition has been circulated and generally signed by members of our State Legislature asking for your removal.

I desire in all suitable ways to testify to the injustice done you in such proceeding. I am sure it grows out of ignorance on the part of those engaged in it of the difficult duties you have to perform, and the diligence, integrity, and ability with which you have performed them.

The period I served as your assistant enables me to judge of your administration of the affairs of your Bureau, and now that I am no longer your subordinate I am free to defend it.

The State, and especially the city of New York, should in my judgment be the last to reproach you, for I believe most of your difficulties have arisen from a desire to satisfy the claims of the State and city authorities. The duties you were called to perform were without any precedent; the law which you were required to carry out was crude and undigested; there was no past experience to guide you. So far as I know, all questions of doubtful construction were left to the decision of the legal advisers of the War Department.

However much I may differ in opinion from these decisions, as I certainly do in many cases, I do not see how you can be blamed for conforming to them.

The original enrollment act, as I understand it, provided for an enrollment of all persons in the United States between certain ages. These enrollments were to stand for two years, and biennially a new enrollment was to be made. This enrollment was to be made by districts, and when men were to be raised for the service the quota to be

furnished by each district was to be determined by these enrollments; that is, as the number enrolled in any one district was to the whole number enrolled in the United States, should be its quota to the whole number of men to be raised.

It was not contemplated that this enrollment should be confined to men liable to duty, as is plainly shown by the other provisions of the act. True, in drafting the drafts were to be made from these rolls, but the draft was to be for one and a half the number required, and a board was constituted to determine who of those drafted were liable to service, clearly showing that it was expected that men not liable to duty, as well as those that were, should be included. It was merely a census of the men between the ages of twenty and forty-five, upon which the quotas of men for service were to be based, and from which the men to do service were to be obtained. Other methods of distributing quotas were suggested in Congress, such as the whole population, the male population, the number of voters, and various other data; enough for my purpose now that the method established by Congress was as I have stated it, and unless there should be more in one district than another laboring under physical infirmity, alienage, or other disqualifying qualities, then the law was agreeable. In pursuance of this provision of law enrollments were made, or at least ordered by you. I have reason to believe that enrolling officers and provost-marshals often neglected or mistook their instructions and left out of the enrollment the manifestly halt, blind, and lame, or the alien, under the impression that the only object of the enrollment was to get men from whom to draft, and losing sight of its being a basis of quotas. Be that as it may, after the first enrollment had been made under instructions exactly conformable to law, and an assignment of quotas thereon by calculations that have never been called in question, the Governor of this State in behalf of the inhabitants of this city and some other districts, earnestly protested against the quotas thus assigned and importuned you to remedy the great injustice, and assuring the President and Secretary of War as well as yourself that so glaring was the injustice done these districts that it would be impossible to enforce the draft. The Government—not you specially, as I understand it—yielded to these importunities and abandoned the enrollment for these districts and based their quota upon some other calculation or some corrected enrollment not provided for by law, and from this departure from the strict letter of the law has arisen, I think, nearly all the irregularities in your Bureau, for which, if my information is correct, you are not responsible—certainly not alone responsible—and for which the citizens of New York ought to be the last persons to complain.

I am not discussing the question of whether the method for ascertaining quotas fixed by Congress operated unfairly on New York or not, or whether the enrollment made under your orders was faithfully made. It may be that New York contained a greater proportion of aliens, or persons physically disqualified, than other portions of the country, and thus the legal method of assigning quotas was unfair toward this city. But for this Congress, not you, should be blamed. Or it may be that the enrolling officers were not faithful in the discharge of their duty. But they are appointed from the districts, and upon the recommendations of members of Congress or citizens of the district, and you can hardly be responsible for their shortcomings.

The law of February, 1864, provided for some amendments of the enrollments made under the original act, and I contend that there

could have been no legal alteration of the enrollment until this amendment of the law. This amendment authorized certain specified amendments to the enrollment already taken, to wit, the striking off the names of persons improperly enrolled, persons who had become forty-five since the enrollment, and persons in the service, and adding to the rolls persons omitted in the enrollment, persons becoming twenty years of age since the enrollment, and persons who had been discharged the service since the enrollment and who had served less than two years. I believe this is all the alterations authorized by the amendment. I think in your desire to meet the complaints of the different localities, as to the injustice of the original enrollment, you went further than the law contemplated. You allowed not only the additions and deductions provided, but you authorized the examination of and the striking from the rolls persons physically disqualified for service, when I think the law intended that such persons should be borne on the rolls, forming a basis for quotas, as I have before stated, and should only be examined and excused after draft. I can see no authority in law for excusing them before draft. It cannot be under the clause to strike off those improperly enrolled, for, in my view of the law, they were properly enrolled. I think more injustice is done by this departure from the law than in adhering to it, as the districts most industrious or most conveniently situated for getting their exempts examined and stricken from the rolls succeeded best in reducing their quotas. I know, however, this course was urged upon you, and yielded to, in hope to cure the complaint of imperfect enrollment. One great difficulty is, that as these alterations are constantly going on there is no stability in the quota. Two districts may have at one draft equal quotas assigned; one may fill its quota in full, and the other but half; at the next draft the district that filled its quota may find that it has a larger number assigned to it than the one that but half filled its quota on the former call. The district that was delinquent in getting recruits has been diligent in getting its disqualified inhabitants off of the rolls, and thus reducing its quota.

The amended act referred to, if I remember right, provided for crediting all prior enlistments in the Navy to the districts in which the naval recruits resided.

As all these recruits had gone to the principal ports to enlist, and in this State to the city of New York, where, I believe, was the only recruiting station for the State, and as the enlistment papers would show the enlistments to have been made in the city, it claimed all the credits. Of course this claim was eminently unjust, but as there was nothing before you to show where these men did reside, and claim had not been presented for their credit from other districts, you were justified in so crediting them. But when the real residence of these recruits was made to appear and they were claimed by the districts where they had their residence, it would have been a disregard of law and justice for you not to have taken the credits from the city of New York and given them to the district where the recruits actually resided. After all the corrections of this kind are made that can be made, New York City will be still favored more than other localities by naval enlistments, by securing credit for all such as do not have their residence shown and all foreigners enlisting in the city. In filling the last call for troops the city of New York made the most of naval enlistments. Persons wanting to enlist in the Navy had to come to the city to enlist, and it is a fact known to me that super-

visors of towns in the country have procured men for the Navy and come with them to the city, paying their expenses, and have been unable to have them mustered in unless to the credit of the city of New York. It is little cause that New York City has to complain of her credits for naval recruits. And yet this is one of the causes of complaint against you.

I did not intend, when I commenced, to enter so extensively into the causes of embarrassment under which you labored, but simply to bear testimony to the untiring effort you have made to discharge your duties, to avoid all cause of complaint and correct all injustice, and to say what I truly believe, that if you have committed any mistake it has been in yielding a literal enforcement of the law where the rule seemed to operate unjustly upon localities, for which, instead of receiving the thanks of those you have thus sought to serve, you are now loaded with reproaches.

You are at liberty to make any use you please of this communication, and to call upon me at any time for such facts as are within my knowledge in vindication of the administration of the affairs of your Bureau.

Yours, truly, A. S. DIVEN.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., February 6, 1865.

Maj. J. HAYDEN,
Actg. Asst. Prov. Mar. Gen., Philadelphia, Pa.:

MAJOR: You are directed to set aside until otherwise ordered from the quota of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Districts of Pennsylvania, which amounts in the aggregate to 11,486, the difference in the years of service of naval credits claimed by and allowed to those districts, amounting to 3,146, leaving deficiency to be furnished 8,340. The distribution of these credits will be made in such manner as you may deem advisable, conferring with the city authorities, and as soon as made report to this office the quotas of the several districts.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. E. SCOTT,
Captain, Veteran Reserve Corps.

STATE OF OHIO, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Columbus, February 6, 1865.

Brig. Gen. J. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: The system of local bounties, as you are well aware, is full of corrupting influences. For these, governments, National or State, are only indirectly responsible. You, of course, understand the serious injury they are working to and in the armies. They are reacting, through the civil agencies, upon the Government by corrupting its agents and destroying the confidence of the people. Of course, with that comes a feeling of indifference, and, following that, of actual opposition to calls for men, and drafts to fill them when money fails to do so. From all quarters of the State now cometh up the cry from honest and earnest men: "We are discouraged. We cannot fill our

quotas in the rural districts. The more wealthy, and especially the large cities, are bidding away all our disposable men by high bounties, of which the bounty brokers and the Government agents get the larger portion, while when we come to draft and the lot falls upon those opposed to the war, they get exempted through a system of corruption, and by supplementary drafts throw the burden on the few Union men left." Both these allegations are to some extent true. I do not know where the remedy is; I cannot suggest one, particularly as to the latter, and which I am satisfied exists to a serious extent and which is materially damaging the Government. It is one as to which it is almost impossible to get positive proof, for the safety of the Government agent is in the complicity in crime of the men with whom he deals. I have no such positive proofs, but upon careful gathering of information from some of the most reliable men in the State, I am satisfied:

First. That there is more or less corruption in at least one-half of the subordinate provost-marshalships of the State.

Second. That one of the causes of this is the low compensation paid to the men employed, which prevents the right kind of men from taking such positions, and increases the temptation to occupants to seek profit from other sources.

Third. I know the fact that some men of heretofore moderate means have retired from these positions with handsome competencies, while some remaining in them are manifesting outward tokens of worldly means not derived from salaries.

This matter has been one of frequent conference between Colonel Wilcox and myself. He is as painfully impressed with these truths as I am. In two or three cases I would have recommended changes, either in provost-marshals or surgeons, but I am at a loss to find men of undoubted character who are willing to take the positions. Colonel Wilcox is now investigating some cases through a detective, which is the only method of reaching them; but this class of testimony when acquired, though of a convincing character, will not be of such a legal nature as to convict of crime. I know this has been the result in one case, and I am satisfied two similar ones will be found.

Without any knowledge on my own part as to specific charges, I am clearly convinced that the public service and the interests of the community call for an immediate change in the Second District of the State. It should be done, in my judgment, before the next draft commences. I respectfully submit that it should not be the policy to hold this class of agents under the military rule of supersedure only on specific charges and court-martial investigations. They should rather be regarded as civil officers, who may be removed on a lesser grade of testimony, and when in the opinion of officers in whom you have confidence the public interest requires it. They possess too much power to conceal their acts, too much ability to cover up transgressions, to make the military rule safe, and great mischief is accomplished before you can reach them under it. The case in the Second District is in point. I have no doubt great wrongs have been done there; but independent of this the habits of the incumbent are bad. He has lost, if he ever possessed, the confidence of the honest and loyal people of the district; his continuance injures the cause of the Army and the Government. I do not say this in order to advance any other person, for I have no one to recommend, and should not know where to find one to fill the place without considerable inquiry; that is, one who would be willing to accept it.

I have a surgeon in my mind now as to whose acts I have much information, and as to whom I may make the same recommendation. An opportunity has occurred for further investigation of his case, and I hold it open for a few days, when I may trouble you with it.

Pardon this long communication. Its object is more of a confidential than a public character. I am sure your purpose is to subserve the public interest and to administer the law through honest agents. Mine is the same, and to that end I am prompted to advise with you. I do not want to injure any man by mere suspicions or trivial charges; but as we always have much information we cannot make public, so we have ofttimes convictions that we cannot support by legal evidence, upon which the public interest requires us to act.

Very truly, yours,

JNO. BROUGH.

HARRISBURG, PA., *February 6, 1865.*

MY DEAR FRY: My friends, the Governor and Mr. Secretary Slifer, are after me again; this time through the House of Commons, State Legislature.

I at first thought of addressing a letter of explanation to the Speaker of the House, but after consideration convinces me that, as a soldier, I must defend myself in a soldierlike way; that is, to wait until the Secretary of War shall see fit to require my explanation, and then to send it up through the proper channels.

Will you please do me the favor, in the meantime, to say to Mr. Stanton that I am perfectly prepared not only to vindicate myself, but to show that there is not the slightest foundation in fact for any of the allegations made?

I am not a bit afraid of these people doing me any permanent injury, but I am afraid that the persistency of their attacks will finally disgust Mr. Stanton and induce him to relieve me for the sake of peace (which, however, he won't get till he sends here a man who will be a tool of that clique). I don't want to be relieved, simply because I am most decidedly indisposed to give my enemies a triumph, and if Mr. Stanton will not remove me until I do something to warrant it I shall triumph over them to the end, I think.

For three years in Pennsylvania I have been fighting the same sort of cabals and rascally influences which you have now to fight in New York. I admit I rather enjoy a good fight when I know I am in the right, and therefore am unable to offer you the amount of sympathy due in your present troubles.

I congratulate you on your final flooring of Mr. Blunt (whom I have the misfortune to know personally).

I inclose you the record of proceedings of the House, which will amuse you if you have time to read it—especially the remarks of Mr. Searight.

Mr. Alleman has cause for indignation—I declined to give his brother a clerkship on the ground of incompetency.

I should like to have a good talk with you.

Mrs. Dodge is first rate, and desires to be remembered to you and Mrs. Fry.

With kind regards to her, I am, yours, sincerely,

RICHARD I. DODGE.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

Credits for substitutes in 1862.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
Harrisburg, Pa., February 1, 1865.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

SIR: In reply to the resolution of the House of Representatives of date January 30, 1865, requesting me to communicate what disposition has been made of the papers relating to the draft made by the United States Government in Pennsylvania in 1862, together with such facts in my possession in relation thereto as may be of both interest and value to parties who put substitutes into the service for three years pending said draft, I have the honor to report that the draft of 1862, although commonly called the State draft, was made under the provisions of an act of Congress, the State acting simply as an agent to designate to the General Government suitable persons to execute the law under regulations made by the United States authorities.

An assistant adjutant-general was appointed by the General Government, under whose immediate supervision the persons thus designated acted. For the sake of convenience this officer and his clerks occupied a room in this department, and reports from the several counties were made to him. Such of the papers as related to compensation were sent to Washington for adjustment and pay; those relating to the enrollment, draft, exemption, substitute, and personal service of the drafted men were left by the U. S. officers when the draft was consummated in the room which they had occupied. These papers appear to contain, among other things, the names of such drafted men as then put in substitutes for three years.

A large number of persons have recently called upon me for certified extracts from these records showing that they had been drafted and had furnished substitutes for three years, and stating that these certified extracts would exempt them from liability to the present draft. As the papers belong strictly to the United States and are not in my official charge, I have felt compelled to decline giving such certificates.

That justice might, however, be done to a large number of our citizens, I directed that the papers should be carefully gathered together and delivered to Maj. R. I. Dodge, the provost-marshal of the State. They were retained at his office for a day and then returned with the statement that Major Dodge declined having anything to do with them.

If it be true, and I believe it has been the case in former drafts, that the General Government will strike from the rolls the names of men who show that they have substitutes in service, I think it due to our people that they should have the benefit of these records.

This end I had hoped to reach by placing them in the hands of the provost-marshal of the State, that he might distribute them among the several boards of enrollment and then give the local boards, whose duty it is to correct the rolls, the proper evidence of the exemptions due the people of their respective districts.

Respectfully submitted.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

Credits for Substitutes in 1862—Assistant Provost-Marshal-General Dodge.

Mr. Alleman (Dauphin) offered the following resolution, which was twice read:

Whereas, by an official communication of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Maj. Richard I. Dodge, U. S. assistant provost-marshal-general of this State, persists in a disregard of his official duty to the people of this Commonwealth, whose interests are affected by the draft of 1862; Therefore,

Resolved, That the President of the United States be, and is hereby, respectfully requested to have inquiry made into the conduct of Maj. R. I. Dodge, and either compel him to discharge his duty properly, or else relieve him from the position of assistant provost-marshal-general and assign some competent and faithful officer in his place.

Mr. ALLEMAN (Dauphin). Mr. Speaker, I intend no personal reflection upon Major Dodge by this resolution, but I do intend, sir, that Major Dodge, as an officer of the U. S. Army, shall perform his duty. Important trusts of this Commonwealth are placed in his hands, and if he disregards those trusts it is our duty to investigate his conduct. This resolution looks no further than to an investigation by the President himself. I have no personal feeling in this matter, and I do not wish any personal feeling expressed against Major Dodge. He is a perfect gentleman, but if he disregards his official duty I have a right, as the representative of a constituency who have been injured by his acts, to have them investigated.

Mr. SEARIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I shall most cordially vote for this resolution. I think, sir, from a transaction that I had with Major Dodge last winter he disregarded his official duties and his obligations to the citizens of this Commonwealth. I had a resolution drawn up last winter reflecting upon the conduct of this gentleman. It was near the close of the session, and business was being urged through so rapidly that I had not an opportunity of offering it. I do say, not only as a member of this Legislature, but as a citizen of the glorious old Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, that I was treated, to say the least, in a very ungentlemanly manner by this man, Major Dodge, with reference to business that I had with his department.

At one time, sir, in the history of this rebellion, not very long ago, it was the practice, authorized by the General Government, to pay a certain sum to any citizen who would produce a volunteer that should be accepted. One of my constituents brought to this city—a distance of 400 miles—a number of recruits. Those recruits were accepted and were entitled to the bounty authorized by law. The papers were made out in due form and properly arranged in all respects. My constituent, after having made out his papers, came to me and said that he could not get the officer whose duty it was to pay them the money to do so. Some excuse was made for the delay, and he asked me to advance the money that was due him from the Government, as proved by the papers in his possession. I loaned him the money. He said that he could not remain here at an expense and was anxious to go to his home, a distance of nearly, if not quite, 400 miles. He gave me his own receipt, a form used by the Government officers and handed to him by this officer. After going through an ordeal, the like of which I do not wish to go through again in my natural life, going through all the military departments in this city, where men dressed in uniform were standing up with crossed bayonets and to whom I

had to make my obeisance and apologies before I could get admittance. I at last got to the august presence of this man, Major Dodge; and, sir, without looking at me, he asked me indignantly, after I laid before him my business, if I had a license? "A license! No, sir. What for?" "Why, to collect this claim—a license as claim agent." "Why, sir," said I to him, "I am no claim agent; I do not want to be a claim agent. I loaned to my constituent a sum of money which was coming to him from the Government, whose agent you are, and I have his receipt for it, and I want you to pay me that money." Now, what I complain of is that after being put through all this red tape, which was a monstrous outrage, I was at last told by this man that I could not receive this money because I had no license as a claim agent. I did not receive the money, and I had to write home to my constituent to come here—nearly 400 miles—and receive this money. Now, that was intolerable treatment, unofficial conduct, and I vote cheerfully and heartily for this resolution. I thank the gentleman from Dauphin (Mr. Alleman) for offering it, because it comes clothed, probably, with more force from that side of the house than if it were presented by this side.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
February 6, 1865.

GOVERNOR OF WISCONSIN,
Madison, Wis.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo asking authority to raise a regiment of engineers. In reply I am directed to inform you that there is no law under which your request can be granted.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, February 7, 1865.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of the Provost-Marshal-General in answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 6th instant in relation to preachers of the gospel. I have no information upon the subject referred to in the resolution except that contained in the report of the Provost-Marshal-General, and do not know of any privileges having been granted to preachers of one denomination of professing Christians that have been denied to other denominations.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
EDWIN M. STANTON.
Secretary of War.

[Inclosure.]

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S BUREAU,
Washington, D. C., February 7, 1865.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a resolution of the House of Representatives, dated February 6, 1865, wherein the

Secretary of War is "directed to inform this House whether any privileges have been granted to the preachers of any denomination of professing Christians which have been denied to others, and if so, what denomination these persons belonged to, and also their names and place of residence, with the reasons for making such distinction."

In reply I have the honor to state that I know of no instance in which boards of enrollment have exempted preachers of the gospel belonging to churches "whose religious tenets do not bring them within the scope of the act of February, 1864, for enrolling and calling out the national forces," nor do I know of any "privileges having been granted to the preachers of any denomination of professing Christians which have been denied to others."

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *February 7, 1865.*

J. B. FRY:

I am now distributing the quota of the State, 32,892, direct to subdistricts, on the basis of the figures of the adjutant-general's office of the State and of this office. The distribution will be completed in two or three days.

J. OAKES,
Lieutenant-Colonel, &c.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, February 7, 1865.

His Excellency Governor BRAMLETTE,
Frankfort, Ky.:

Your telegram of this date has been received and communicated to the President, and by his direction General Order, No. 5, has been revoked, because issued upon a subject under his consideration. The President directs me to say that measures which he thinks will prove entirely satisfactory to the State authorities and people of Kentucky are nearly matured, and he hopes, therefore, that on your part you will abstain from any action that may have a tendency to embarrass his efforts to maintain the peace and security of your State. Within two days at farthest the conclusions of the President upon the subjects referred to him by your letter and by the resolutions of the Legislature will be transmitted to you.*

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 16. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, February 8, 1865.*

Paragraph 158 (Article XVIII) of the Revised Army Regulations is hereby amended to read as follows:

Deserters shall make good the time lost by desertion, unless discharged by competent authority. Non-commissioned officers or soldiers who have absented themselves without authority from their companies, regiments, or posts of duty, shall also, in fulfillment of

*For other correspondence on this subject see Series I, Vol. XLIX, Part I, p. 667.

their contract of enlistment, make good the time lost by reason of their unauthorized absence, upon such absence being found by a court-martial.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 18. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, February 8, 1865.*

Hospital transports and hospital boats, after being properly assigned as such, will be exclusively under the control of the Medical Department, and will not be diverted from their special purposes by orders of local or department commanders, or of officers of other staff departments.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPRINGFIELD, *February 8, 1865.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Volunteers are coming in rapidly from all parts of the State. This morning Colonel Oakes informs me that the Government will not pay transportation because second lieutenants have not been mustered conditionally to enlist recruits before arrival here. I do hope you will remove this difficulty, as it is of the first importance to the State to go on collecting troops. Three thousand are now in camp; as many more waiting transportation. I call your attention to a communication from Assistant Adjutant-General McKeever, dated December 19, 1864, received to-day.

RICHARD J. OGLESBY.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, February 8, 1865.

Governor OGLESBY,
Springfield, Ill.:

Your telegram of this date is very gratifying. Colonel Oakes has been instructed as you desire. I have called for McKeever's communication and will see to it. Let me know if any Government officer obstructs or hinders you, or fails in his duty, and a prompt remedy will be administered.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *February 8, 1865.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Your dispatch is entirely satisfactory. Colonel Oakes is very cordial and accommodating; aids me in every way that he can.

R. J. OGLESBY,
Governor.

HARRISBURG, PA., *February 8, 1865.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The indications of success in recruiting the companies in lieu of draft are very encouraging in this State. I think we will succeed to the extent of the authority granted. Several companies arrived here yesterday, and I regret to again insist that there are not sufficient accommodations provided for the recruits that rendezvous here. Last night many were without shelter or blankets, and exposed to most inclement weather. I very earnestly entreat you to peremptorily order that provision be made at once for the citizens of the State who volunteer for military service. The night coming on promises to be very cold and wind high. Provision I hope will be made before dark. The U. S. authorities here knew men were coming, and could have been prepared. I will, if the men are permitted to leave the camp, get them places for shelter to-night in any of the public buildings where room can be had.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, February 8, 1865.

Governor CURTIN,
Harrisburg:

The Secretary of War directs me to acknowledge your telegram received this evening, and to inform you that he is gratified at the prospect of successful recruiting in your State, and to state that no efforts of his will be spared to enforce upon the officers having charge of the subject to provide suitable protection and accommodation for recruits. In case of their failure or neglect of duty, he requests you to make proper provision and report the officers in default, that they may be promptly punished. Peremptory orders have been issued to the officers at Harrisburg on the subject.

JAS. A. HARDIE,
Colonel and Inspector-General.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, February 8, 1865.

His Excellency Governor SMITH:

Complaint is made to me by Vermont that the assignment of her quota for the draft on the pending call is intrinsically unjust and also in bad faith of the Government's promise to fairly allow credits for men previously furnished. To illustrate, a supposed case is stated as follows:

Vermont and New Hampshire must between them furnish 6,000 men on the pending call, and being equals, each must furnish as many as the other in the long run. But the Government finds that on former calls Vermont furnished a surplus of 500 and New Hampshire a surplus of 1,500. These two surpluses making 2,000, and added to the 6,000, make 8,000 to be furnished by the two States, or 4,000 each, less by fair credits. Then subtract Vermont's surplus of 500 from her 4,000 leaves 3,500 as her quota on the pending call; and likewise subtract New Hampshire's surplus of 1,500 from her 4,000, leaves 2,500 as her quota on the pending call.

These 3,500 and 2,500 make precisely the 6,000 which the supposed case requires from the two States, and it is just equal for Vermont to furnish 1,000 more now than New Hampshire, because New Hampshire has heretofore furnished 1,000 more than Vermont, which equalizes the burden of the two in the long run. And this result so far from being bad faith to Vermont, is indispensable to keeping good faith with New Hampshire. By no other result can the 6,000 men be obtained from the two States and at the same time deal justly and keep faith with both; and we do but confuse ourselves in questioning the process by which the right result is reached.

The supposed case is perfect as an illustration. The pending call is not for 300,000 men subject to fair credits, but is for 300,000 remaining after all fair credits have been deducted, and it is impossible to concede what Vermont asks without coming out short of the 300,000 men, or making other localities pay for the partiality shown her.

This upon the case stated. If there be different reasons for making an allowance to Vermont, let them be presented and considered.

Yours, truly,

A. LINCOLN.

[FEBRUARY 8–MARCH 23, 1865.—For correspondence between the President, Governor Fletcher, and Generals Grant and Pope in relation to measures for the restoration of law and order in Missouri, see Series I, Vol. XLVIII, Part I.]

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
February 9, 1865.

The PRESIDENT:

SIR: In your letter of the 28th of January you ask my opinion on the legal points presented in the letter of Governor A. G. Curtin to you of date the 25th of January.

Governor Curtin's letter is in relation to the construction of the act of Congress approved 3d of March, 1863, commonly called the Enrollment Act. He insists—

First. That the words "period of service," since the commencement of the rebellion, as used in the twelfth section of the act, do not require the President, in assigning the quotas to the several States, to take into consideration the whole term of enlistment of the volunteer and militiaman, and,

Second. That that part of the act of the 3d of March, 1863, which makes the period of service an element in the calculation necessary to determine the number of men due from a State, district, county, or town has been repealed by the second section of the act amendatory of the enrollment act, approved 24th of February, 1864.

It will be more convenient to consider these questions in the reverse order, inasmuch as, if it shall be found that the repeal has been made as contended for, the first point made by the Governor need not be considered.

The great objects of the enrollment act are:

First. To declare who shall constitute the national forces; and,

Second. To organize a plan by which the national forces can be made available.

Subordinate to the purpose of raising and organizing the national forces, the plan adopted by Congress shows a desire that the draft upon the industrial population of the several States and the communities thereof should be equalized as nearly as practicable.

By the fourth section of the act of the 3d of March, 1863, the United States is divided into districts, of which the District of Columbia shall constitute one, each Territory of the United States shall constitute one or more, as the President shall direct, and each Congressional district of the respective States, as fixed by a law of the State next preceding the enrollment, shall constitute one. The eighth section provides that there shall be a board of enrollment in each district. By the ninth section it is provided that, if the Board of Enrollment shall deem it necessary, a district may be divided into two, and, with the assent of the Secretary of War, into any greater number of subdivisions.

By the twelfth section it is made the duty of the President, in assigning to the districts the number of men to be furnished therefrom, to take into consideration the number of volunteers and militia furnished by and from the several States in which said districts are situated, and the period of their service since the commencement of the present rebellion, and shall so make said assignment as to equalize the numbers among the districts of the several States, considering and allowing for the numbers already furnished as aforesaid, and the time of their service.

It is evident, from the face of this act, that the several States and districts had furnished a number of volunteers and militia, and for periods of service.

The first duty of the President was to have the national forces enrolled; his next duty was to ascertain what number of volunteers and militia had been furnished from the several States, and the periods of their service since the commencement of the present rebellion; and then, from what districts in the several States they came, that he might equalize the numbers among the districts of the several States, considering and allowing for the numbers already furnished as aforesaid, and the time of their service. Under the act of the 3d of March, 1863, it is plain that he had no right and power to cut up a district into counties, townships, precincts, or wards, in order to equalize the draft therein. The authority given in the ninth section to subdivide a district was for the purpose of facilitating or expediting the enrollment, and with no reference to equalization. It might and doubtless did happen in many districts, that one well-defined portion of a district, as a county, township, or ward, had furnished greatly more than the number due therefrom, whilst other parts of the same district, equally well defined, had furnished few or none, thereby making a draft upon the district necessary; and yet, under the act, it was not in the power of the President to make the draft otherwise than equal over the whole district. This was unjust and oppressive. In order to correct this flagrant hardship and injustice Congress, by the second section of the act of 24th of February, 1864, and which is an amendment of the act of 3d of March, 1863, declared that the quota of each ward of a city, town, township, precinct, or election district, or of a county, where the county is not divided into wards, towns, townships, precincts, or election districts, shall be, as nearly as possible, in proportion to the number of men resident therein liable to military service, taking into account, as far as practicable, the number which has been previously furnished therefrom.

It is earnestly insisted, and most ingeniously argued, that this second section of the amended act repeals so much of the twelfth section of the act of the 3d of March, 1863, as makes it the duty of the President to take into consideration the period of service of the volunteers and militia from the several States. The argument in favor of the repeal rests wholly upon the words of the amendatory act—"the number which has been previously furnished therefrom." It is insisted that "number," as here used, means an arithmetical count. I cannot so understand it.

The act of the 3d of March, 1863, had prescribed a mode by which the number of men due from the several States, and the districts of the several States, should be ascertained; and that mode required, not a simple count, but a consideration of the period of service of men previously furnished. Congress used the word number in the second section of the amendatory act, understanding that the mode of count prescribed in the original act would be preserved.

There are many evidences upon the face of the amendatory act which show that it was not the intention of Congress to change the mode of count prescribed in the original act.

The amended act does not undertake to say how the quota of a State or district is to be ascertained. In ascertaining what number is due from a State or district, the President must pursue the mode prescribed in the twelfth section of the original act—he must take into consideration the period of service; and yet, under the construction insisted upon, when he comes to equalize the draft, as authorized to do by the amended act, in the districts, he must be controlled by simple numbers. It cannot be that Congress intended one mode of count for the States and districts, and a different and wholly inconsistent one for the subdivisions of districts. Inextricable confusion would result.

From the language used in various parts of the amendatory act, it is evident that Congress did not intend to disturb the mode of count prescribed in the original act. For instance, in the eighth section of the amendatory act it is said that the town, ward, or township shall be credited by his services; and in the seventh section, "the period for which he shall have been enlisted," and "the period for which he shall have been drafted;" all going to show that time of service was held to be an element in the count.

Nor do I think that the argument in favor of the repeal is aided by the language of the first section of the act entitled "An act further to regulate and provide for the calling out the national forces," approved 4th of July, 1864. The act says, that "any such volunteer, or in case of draft, as hereinafter provided, any substitute, shall be credited to the town," &c. Congress meant that the credit should be given according to the mode of count prescribed in the act of 3d of March, 1863.

The whole purpose of the second section of the amendatory act was to enable the President to equalize the draft in the several districts: surely not to have one mode of count in ascertaining the quotas of the several States and districts, and another mode for equalizing the districts. Besides, it is hardly to be considered that Congress would thus incidentally strike from so important a statute a feature so prominent and equitable.

I am, therefore, of the opinion that the mode of ascertaining and assigning to States and districts their respective quotas, as prescribed

in the twelfth section of the act of the 3d of July, 1863, is not repealed, and that the same mode must be pursued in equalizing the draft among the subdivisions of each district.

Next comes the question, What is the mode of count prescribed in the twelfth section of the act of 3d of March, 1863?

It is very plain that Congress regarded that a consideration of the period of service would change the rule from a merely numerical one. Some credit was to be given for the period of service as well as for the man. Congress has fixed various periods of service, and States and districts, and fractions of districts, had furnished men for those periods of service. Now, how is the credit to be given?

Before proceeding to answer the question it may be proper to state that it is insisted that the words "period of time" and "time of service," as used in the twelfth section of the act of March 3, 1863, mean something different from term of service. It seems to me that the phrases mean one and the same thing. When the word term is used in reference to time, it is, according to the lexicographers, very nearly the synonym of period. The difference betwixt them, if any, is too uncertain and shadowy to believe that Congress meant by the use of one something different from what is understood by the other. But the words period and term both occur in after parts of the acts now under consideration. In the eighteenth section of the act of 1863 the term of service is spoken of and the term of re-enlistment, whilst in the seventh section of the amended act it is the period for which he shall have enlisted, and the period for which he shall have been drafted. Thus it will be perceived that, upon the very face of these acts, Congress used these words as meaning the same thing. It happens, too, in the act that neither word may be used and yet the same idea intended, as in the eighth section of the amended act, where the language is, "shall be credited by his services."

Regarding, then, "period of service" and "term of service" as meaning the same thing, any argument predicated upon a difference must be disregarded. And thus we are brought back to the question, How is the credit to be given? Must the credit be for the time of actual service, or the period of enlistment?

I think that Congress intended by the words "period of service" to give credit for the time of his enlistment. When a man enlists in the service of the Government for one, two, or three years his services are due to the Government for that period, and during that period his services are withdrawn from the industrial pursuits of life. The act speaks as though there was a certain and fixed period for the services of each man, and yet, if any period or time is taken other than the term of enlistment, by some system of averages or guesses, a rule must be fixed. To do so would violate the certainty contemplated by the act.

I am therefore of the opinion that the President must, under the act, give credit by the whole period or term for which the man enlisted.

Whether this is the rule which should have been adopted by Congress, whether it does not operate unequally, and whether it is exactly just or not, are questions that cannot now be considered. It is familiar to all that special cases of hardship will occur by the application of any general rule; nevertheless the law, as written, must be pursued and enforced.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES SPEED,
Attorney-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 9, 1865.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to submit a statement of the total force present and absent, number of regiments, &c., of the quartermaster volunteer organizations in Washington City and vicinity and Nashville, Tenn., on the 31st day of December, 1864:

	Washington and vicinity.			Nashville, Tenn.		
	First Brigade.	Second Brigade.	Total.	First Brigade.	Third Brigade.	Total.
Regiments	4	4	8	3	3	6
Companies	29	30	59			
Commissioned officers and men	2,281	2,687	4,968	2,568	1,796	4,364

Total force present and absent in Washington City and Nashville, Tenn., 9,352.

Reports of the Second Brigade at Nashville have not been received.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General and Brevet Maj. Gen., U. S. Army.

NEW YORK, *February 9, 1865.*

General FRY:

There is a greater change in New York in public sentiment with reference to the quota. You will be fully sustained in your action. I think the matter is becoming understood.

L. C. BAKER.

WASHINGTON, *February 10, 1865.*

The SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

In answer to the resolution of the Senate of the 8th instant, requesting information concerning recent conversations or communications with insurgents under Executive sanction, I transmit a report from the Secretary of State, to whom the resolution was referred.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

[Inclosure.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 10, 1865.

The PRESIDENT:

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred a resolution of the Senate of the 8th instant, requesting "the President of the United States, if, in his opinion, not incompatible with the public interests, to furnish to the Senate any information in his possession concerning recent conversations or communications with certain rebels, said to have taken place under Executive sanction, including communications with the rebel Jefferson Davis, and any correspondence relating

thereto," has the honor to report that the Senate may properly be referred to a special message of the President bearing upon the subject of the resolution, and transmitted to the House this day.* Appended to this report is a copy of an instruction which has been addressed to Charles Francis Adams, esq., envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States at London, and which is the only correspondence found in this Department touching the subject referred to in the resolution.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

No. 1258.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 7, 1865.

SIR: It is a truism that in times of peace there are always instigators of war. So soon as a war begins there are citizens who impatiently demand negotiations for peace. The advocates of war, after an agitation, longer or shorter, generally gain their fearful end, though the war declared is not unfrequently unnecessary and unwise. So peace agitators in time of war ultimately bring about an abandonment of the conflict, sometimes without securing the advantages which were originally expected from the conflict.

The agitators for war in time of peace, and for peace in time of war, are not necessarily, or perhaps ordinarily, unpatriotic in their purposes or motives. Results alone determine whether they are wise or unwise. The treaty of peace concluded at Guadalupe Hidalgo was secured by an irregular negotiator, under the ban of the Government. Some of the efforts which have been made to bring about negotiations with a view to end our civil war are known to the whole world, because they have employed foreign as well as domestic agents. Others, with whom you have had to deal confidentially, are known to yourself, although they have not publicly transpired. Other efforts have occurred here which are known only to the persons actually moving in them and to this Government. I am now to give for your information an account of an affair of the same general character, which recently received much attention here, and which, doubtless, will excite inquiry abroad.

A few days ago Francis P. Blair, esq., of Maryland, obtained from the President a simple leave to pass through our military lines, without definite views known to the Government. Mr. Blair visited Richmond, and on his return he showed to the President a letter which Jefferson Davis had written to Mr. Blair, in which Davis wrote that Mr. Blair was at liberty to say to President Lincoln that Davis was now, as he always had been, willing to send commissioners, if assured they would be received, or to receive any that should be sent; that he was not disposed to find obstacles in forms. He would send commissioners to confer with the President, with a view to a restoration of peace between the two countries, if he could be assured they would be received. The President thereupon, on the 18th of January, addressed a note to Mr. Blair, in which the President, after acknowledging that he had read the note of Mr. Davis, said that he was, is, and always should be willing to receive any agents that Mr. Davis or any other influential person now actually resisting the authority of the Government might send to confer informally with the President, with a view to the restoration of peace to the people of our one common country. Mr. Blair visited Richmond with this letter, and then

* See Series I, Vol. XLVI, Part II, p. 505.

again came back to Washington. On the 29th instant we were advised from the camp of Lieutenant-General Grant that Alexander H. Stephens, R. M. T. Hunter, and John A. Campbell were applying for leave to pass through the lines to Washington, as peace commissioners, to confer with the President. They were permitted by the lieutenant-general to come to his headquarters, to await there the decision of the President. Major Eckert was sent down to meet the party from Richmond at General Grant's headquarters. The major was directed to deliver to them a copy of the President's letter to Mr. Blair, with a note to be addressed to them, and signed by the major, in which they were directly informed that if they should be allowed to pass our lines they would be understood as coming for an informal conference, upon the basis of the aforenamed letter of the 18th of January to Mr. Blair. If they should express their assent to this condition in writing, then Major Eckert was directed to give them safe conduct to Fortress Monroe, where a person coming from the President would meet them. It being thought probable, from a report of their conversation with Lieutenant-General Grant, that the Richmond party would, in the manner prescribed, accept the condition mentioned, the Secretary of State was charged by the President with the duty of representing this Government in the expected informal conference. The Secretary arrived at Fortress Monroe in the night of the 1st day of February. Major Eckert met him in the morning of the 2d of February with the information that the persons who had come from Richmond had not accepted, in writing, the condition upon which he was allowed to give them conduct to Fortress Monroe. The major had given the same information by telegraph to the President, at Washington. On receiving this information the President prepared a telegram directing the Secretary to return to Washington. The Secretary was preparing, at the same moment, to so return, without waiting for instructions from the President; but at this juncture Lieutenant-General Grant telegraphed to the Secretary of War, as well as to the Secretary of State, that the party from Richmond had reconsidered and accepted the conditions tendered them through Major Eckert, and General Grant urgently advised the President to confer in person with the Richmond party. Under these circumstances the Secretary, by the President's direction, remained at Fortress Monroe, and the President joined him there on the night of the 2d of February. The Richmond party was brought down the James River in a U. S. steam transport during the day, and the transport was anchored in Hampton Roads.

On the morning of the 3d the President, attended by the Secretary, received Messrs. Stephens, Hunter, and Campbell on board the U. S. steam transport River Queen, in Hampton Roads. The conference was altogether informal. There was no attendance of secretaries, clerks, or other witnesses. Nothing was written or read. The conversation, although earnest and free, was calm, and courteous, and kind on both sides. The Richmond party approached the discussion rather indirectly, and at no time did they either make categorical demands or tender formal stipulations or absolute refusals. Nevertheless, during the conference, which lasted four hours, the several points at issue between the Government and the insurgents were distinctly raised and discussed fully, intelligently, and in an amicable spirit. What the insurgent party seemed chiefly to favor was a postponement of the question of separation, upon which the war is waged, and a mutual direction of efforts of the Government, as well as those of the insurgents, to some extrinsic policy or scheme for a

season, during which passions might be expected to subside, and the armies be reduced and trade and intercourse between the people of both sections resumed. It was suggested by them that through such postponement we might now have immediate peace, with some not very certain prospect of an ultimate satisfactory adjustment of political relations between this Government and the States, section, or people now engaged in conflict with it.

This suggestion, though deliberately considered, was, nevertheless, regarded by the President as one of armistice or truce, and he announced that we can agree to no cessation or suspension of hostilities, except on the basis of the disbandment of the insurgent forces and the restoration of the national authority throughout all the States in the Union. Collaterally, and in subordination to the proposition which was thus announced, the anti-slavery policy of the United States was reviewed in all its bearings, and the President announced that he must not be expected to depart from the positions he had heretofore assumed in his proclamation of emancipation and other documents, as these positions were reiterated in his last annual message. It was further declared by the President that the complete restoration of the national authority everywhere was an indispensable condition of any assent on our part to whatever form of peace might be proposed. The President assured the other party that, while he must adhere to these positions, he would be prepared, so far as power is lodged with the Executive, to exercise liberality. His power, however, is limited by the Constitution; and when peace should be made Congress must necessarily act in regard to appropriations of money and to the admission of representatives from the insurrectionary States. The Richmond party were then informed that Congress had on the 31st ultimo adopted by a constitutional majority a joint resolution submitting to the several States the proposition to abolish slavery throughout the Union, and that there is every reason to expect that it will be soon accepted by three-fourths of the States, so as to become a part of the national organic law.

The conference came to an end by mutual acquiescence, without producing an agreement of views upon the several matters discussed or any of them. Nevertheless, it is perhaps of some importance that we have been able to submit our opinions and views directly to prominent insurgents, and to hear them in answer in a courteous and not unfriendly manner.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

[FEBRUARY 10, 1865.—For Lincoln to House of Representatives relative to a conference held in Hampton Roads with Messrs. A. H. Stephens, R. M. T. Hunter, and J. A. Campbell, see Series I, Vol. XLVI, Part II, p. 505.]

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., February 10, 1865.

Maj. WILLIAM AUSTINE, U. S. Army,
Actg. Asst. Provost-Marshal-General, Brattleborough, Vt.:

MAJOR: In accordance with a suggestion of the President, [on] the application of His Excellency J. Gregory Smith, Governor of the State

of Vermont, you are directed to set apart from the quota of the several districts in the State of Vermont, under the present call, the following amounts, viz: From the First District, 266; Second District, 206; Third District, 164; making in all a reduction of 636 which you will not require the State of Vermont to furnish until further instructions. This will leave the amount to be furnished by the State of Vermont under the present call: From the First District, 499; Second District, 389; Third District, 308; total, 1,196.

These reduced quotas you will distribute to the sub-districts in accordance with the formula and instructions furnished you from this office.

You will confer with His Excellency the Governor and the adjutant-general of the State in making the apportionment to sub-districts.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
February 11, 1865.

GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

Your letter of 2d instant relative to citizens of Dauphin County raising a new regiment received. In reply, it is thought no useful result would be attained by commencing the regiment at this date, in view to the proximity of the approaching draft. The request, therefore, of the parties in Dauphin County is not granted.

JAS. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Wheeling, February 11, 1865.

Brig. Gen. JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: Every possible effort is being made in this State to fill the quota under the late call of the President for 300,000 men. Counties are paying large local bounties and recruits are beginning to come in rapidly, but without an extension of the time it will be impossible to furnish the men required by voluntary enlistments. The revised quota of the State was announced on the 24th of January. Under the first announcement the quota of the First District was four men, which number was enlisted and mustered in at once, and the people feeling that all had been done that was required under the call made no more efforts to recruit until since the last announcement was made, when they were informed that nearly 1,600, instead of 4, men were required. If the people had known on the 23d of December, when the first announcement of the quota was made, the number required from each county under the call, I have no doubt most of the counties would have filled their quota before the time for the draft. As it was, no assignment of quotas to counties was made by the provost-marshals of districts from which the larger portion of the men were to be furnished, because the first announcement was recalled and the people could have no idea what number would

be required. These circumstances are perhaps peculiar to this State alone, and for these reasons I would most respectfully but earnestly solicit an extension of the time to allow us to fill the quota of the State by voluntary enlistments, if possible.

The State of West Virginia has always been prompt to do her duty, and has never been behind in her account with the Government in respect to the number of troops required of her. May I not hope, therefore, that we may have the benefit of at least the time contemplated by the act of Congress to fill our quota? The real number required from the State was only known on the 25th of January, as before indicated, which operated as a new call upon one district at least, and, indeed, as to the whole State.

Very respectfully,

A. I. BOREMAN,
Governor.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, February 18, 1865.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point:

GENERAL: As the time is approaching for organizing the cavalry for the spring campaign, I forward the following items in regard to its condition and wants, collected by the Cavalry Bureau, to January 1, 1865:

Cavalrymen present for duty	105,434
Cavalrymen present and absent	160,237
Cavalry horses:	
Serviceable	77,847
Unserviceable	9,659
Purchased during the year	154,400

The number expended has been much greater than this, as the cavalry force has been less than the previous year, and, moreover, a considerable number of team and captured horses have been issued to the cavalry and also recuperated animals. The expenditure of cavalry horses during the year has probably been little less than 180,000. The waste or loss of cavalry equipments during the year is estimated as follows:

Carbines expended	93,394
Pistols expended	71,000
Sabers expended	90,000
Horse equipments	150,000

Expense of cavalry in horses, pay, forage, rations, clothing, ordnance, equipments, and transportation, $125,000,000.

One hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars is certainly a pretty large sum for keeping up our cavalry force for one year.

In regard to particular commands, there are in the Armies of the Potomac and the James about 10,000 mounted men, and in the Middle Divison, under General Sheridan, about 12,000, which can be kept efficient by issues from here, except in case of extraordinary casualties.

General Sherman has with him in the field about 6,500 men, which, since he left Atlanta, he has kept mounted by captures from the enemy.

In the Department of the Ohio (now Kentucky) there were issued to General Burbridge, for his Saltville expedition, 6,000 horses. On

his return 4,000 were reported lost or unserviceable. When Hood commenced his march against Nashville, General Thomas' immediate command had only about 5,000 effective cavalry, but between the 1st of October and 31st of December all horses purchased in the West were sent to his chief of cavalry, the issues amounting to 23,000, and including those sent to General Burbridge during the same period, 29,000 in three months to General Thomas' entire command.

As Generals Wilson and Burbridge have made requisitions since that period for 14,000 additional horses, it is presumed that about the same number were lost or disabled during that period of three months. As soon as General Thomas determined to make no farther advance during the winter, and General Canby was directed to assume active operations in the field, orders were given to resume issues to his (Canby's) command in preference to all others. In General Canby's entire division there were about 30,000 effective cavalrymen, of which only about one-half were mounted. As, however, his cavalry force was so disproportionate to his infantry, his requisitions are for only 6,000 horses, which will soon be filled.

Major-General Dodge has made a requisition for 1,000 horses, to be sent to Fort Leavenworth to remount some regiments to be sent against the Indians on the Overland Mail Route. Orders have been given to fill this as soon as General Canby receives his 6,000 horses. It is proper to remark that inspection reports for the end of December showed a cavalry force in the Department of Kansas of 4,581 men present for duty, and 4,386 serviceable horses. Major-General Thomas has made a requisition for 3,000 cavalry horses, to be sent to General Stoneman in East Tennessee. This requisition will be filled next after those of Generals Dodge and Canby.

No issues of cavalry horses have been made to the Department of Arkansas for several months, and about one half of the cavalry there are entirely dismounted.

In regard to the enormous surplus of cavalry in the Western and Southwestern armies as compared with infantry, I would remark that it has resulted, in a great measure, from the repeated requisitions of Generals Rosecrans, Banks, and others for increase of mounted forces, and their mounting infantry as cavalry. They were repeatedly informed that so large a cavalry force could not be supported, and experience has placed this question beyond a doubt.

Moreover, no general can command and efficiently employ in our broken and wooded country a body of cavalry of more than 10,000 or 12,000 men.

In regard to the Department of North Carolina, which is nearly destitute of cavalry, I would respectfully suggest that some regiments or a brigade be sent there from General Sheridan's command.

The mounted infantry and militia in Kentucky and Tennessee have destroyed a vast number of horses without rendering very efficient service in the field. The same remark is partly applicable to the mounted militia in Missouri. The terms of service of many of these will soon expire.

There was with General Thomas' army on the 1st of January about 19,000 mounted men, about 16,000 of which were near Eastport. A part of Knipe's division was then dismounted at Louisville; it has since been remounted and sent to General Canby. This will leave General Thomas about 15,000. General Wilson wants 10,000 additional remounts for the spring campaign.

It is certain that so large a number of remounts cannot be supplied o that army, even if we make no further issues to other cavalry roops supplied from the West. Neither will it be possible, in my pinion, for such a cavalry force to be subsisted in any operations gainst Selma or Montgomery. Like all extravagant undertakings, its ery magnitude will defeat it. The horses will starve, the equipments e lost, and the men left on foot along the road.

Moreover, I learn from the Quartermaster-General that he is now ome $180,000,000 in debt, and that unless more money is soon raised t will be very difficult to purchase supplies for the Army.

Under these circumstances I desire your instructions in regard to he number of cavalry to be fitted out for General Thomas' expedition, nd whether horses shall be furnished to him in preference to all other ommands in the West and Southwest, bearing in mind that it will ot be possible to furnish horses, forage, and transportation to anyhing like the whole cavalry force in those departments and divisions. t is also proper to determine when the purchase of remounts shall be esumed for Sheridan and the Armies of the Potomac and the James. Considering that the Quartermaster's Department cannot now supply orage to the animals we have on hand, I would not advise purchases o be commenced before the middle of March, and I doubt whether avigation will be sufficiently opened by that time to enable us to ring forward horses and supplies. The railroads of the North cannot do this.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

SPRINGFIELD, *February 13, 1865.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Please extend the time for volunteering until 1st of March. It akes so much time to get companies together and complete organizaion we cannot do better. We shall be able to raise more than ten egiments by volunteering, and if the present feeling continues in the State we shall fill our quota without drafting. Help us all you can. am sure we can get the men in the field much easier by this means han by drafting.

R. J. OGLESBY,
Governor.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *February 13, 1865.*

His Excellency A. LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

I am directed by the House to inform the Senate that the House has concurred in the following concurrent resolution, to wit:

Whereas, a few weeks more time would enable the State of Indiana to fill her quota by volunteers under the late call of the President of the United States; Therefore,

Be it resolved by the Senate of the State of Indiana (the House concurring), That the President of the United States be, and is hereby, requested, if not incompatible with the public welfare, to extend the time for filling the quota of the State of Indiana for the period of thirty days, or to grant such other extension of time as to His Excellency may seem expedient.

Second. That His Excellency Governor O. P. Morton be requested to forward the above resolution to the President of the United States by telegraph.

A. T. NIXON,
Chief Clerk.
By O. M. WILSON,
Assistant.

[O. P. MORTON,
Governor.]

PENNSYLVANIA EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, Pa., February 13, 1865.

The PRESIDENT:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose a copy of a resolution passed by the House of Representatives of this State on the 10th February instant.

My views on the subject were expressed to you fully in my letter of the 26th ultimo.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. G. CURTIN.

[Indorsement.]

FEBRUARY 27, 1865.

Respectfully referred by the President to the Honorable the Secretary of War.

JNO. G. NICOLAY,
Private Secretary.

[Inclosure.]

(Extract from the Journal.)

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Resolved, That the Executive of the State be requested to communicate with the national authorities and endeavor to effect a postponement of the draft for such period as may be consistent with the interests of the Government, to enable the quotas of the several districts to be properly understood and adjusted, and to give additional time to fill quotas by volunteers.

A. W. BENEDICT,
Clerk House of Representatives.

PROVIDENCE, *February 13, 1865.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

General Fry expressed to Mr. Jenckes and Colonel Bailey a willingness to have the time allowed for filling the quota extended, and requested me to apply to you. Please telegraph authority to delay the draft.

JAS. Y. SMITH,
Governor.

WHEELING, *February 13, 1865.*

General J. B. FRY:

Will the time be extended to allow us to fill the quota of this State by voluntary enlistments? Application made by letter on the 11th instant. Recruits are coming in rapidly.

A. I. BOREMAN,
Governor.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S BUREAU,
Washington, D. C., February 13, 1863.

Governor A. I. BOREMAN,
Wheeling, W. Va.:

So long as boards of enrollment are kept busy examining and mustering volunteers they will not be required to discontinue that duty to make the draft.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

CIRCULAR No. 6. WAR DEPT., ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 14, 1865.

The attention of commanders of draft rendezvous is called to paragraphs 982, 983, and 984, Revised General Regulations of 1863, in relation to reports of detachments of recruits en route to regiments. The requirements of sections 1 and 2 of paragraph 982 will be strictly complied with.

The "Special Reports" must be rendered promptly and regularly, and forwarded, for his remarks, through the commander of the rendezvous, who will be held to a strict accountability that the officers detailed for escort duty comply with the regulations in this respect. They should state the strength of their commands on leaving the rendezvous; the strength when, and the name and rank of the officer to whom, turned over, and by whose order; the date, place, and circumstances attending losses; what measures were adopted to prevent desertions and to capture deserters; whether the guard performed their duty properly; the name and rank of officers with whom men are left en route, &c.

Commanders of rendezvous will confirm statements that receipts have been taken and are on file, and also see that descriptive lists of all men left or lost en route are forwarded with these reports.

They will also use care and discretion in the selection of experienced officers to conduct detachments to the field, and furnish them with sufficient escort to provide, as far as possible, against loss of men by desertion.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S BUREAU,
Washington, D. C., February 14, 1865.

General JOHN ROBERTSON,
Adjutant-General State of Michigan, Detroit, Mich.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter to the Honorable the Secretary of War, dated the 6th instant, and in reply thereto I beg leave to say: The quota of the State of Michigan is her equitable proportion of the 300,000 men called for by the President on the 19th of December, taking into account her enrollment as it stood on the 31st day of December, the amount of men heretofore furnished and the periods of their enlistment.

A portion of the call of July 18 for 500,000 men was filled by credits allowed to the different States and districts, for men previously furnished, and not heretofore credited, and thus less than 500,000 were put in service under the July call, and hence it is that the December

call is said to be a call to make up deficiencies. But as that call was filled, either by men or lawful credits, there is no actual deficiency in the accounts of any State or district, and the December call of 300,000 has been apportioned to all the districts in proportion to their enrollment and the amount of service heretofore furnished.

In the assignment of the present quota the State of Michigan has received credit for 20,719 years of service, which she had as excess under the July call. But as that call is for 300,000 men in addition to all men heretofore furnished, that excess is not deducted from the quota, except to the extent that it exceeds the average amount of excess furnished by the other States. If all the States had furnished the same amount of excess (in proportion to their enrollment) then the quotas of all the States would have been in exact proportion to their respective enrollments; but if none of the States had been in excess, then the quota of the State of Michigan would have been to that extent diminished. But as all the States have more or less excess, and as the call was to obtain additional men, the excess was added to the call and distributed to the States according to the enrollment, and then the specific amount of excess which each State had was deducted from its quota. The approximate quotas assigned in December was made up from incomplete data, and have been revised and corrected, which accounts for the difference alluded to in your communication.

A commission has been appointed by the President to examine and report upon the correctness of the quotas of all the States and districts, and the principles upon which they are assigned, and the amounts of credits allowed to each.

Until I have been advised by the report of the committee that error has intervened in the assignment of the quotas of the State of Michigan I am at a loss to discover that any injustice has been done to the State.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

[FEBRUARY 14, 1865.]

Brig. Gen. J. B. FRY:

DEAR SIR: Inclosed I send you the memorial of the Missouri State Convention, now in session at Saint Louis, on the subject of a draft in that State. I hope you will examine it. We cannot stand a draft in that State. General Ewing is here and assures me that a draft will be injurious and almost ruinous.

Your friend,

J. B. HENDERSON.

[Inclosure.]

Mr. PRESIDENT: The special committee appointed to memorialize the President of the United States concerning our quota and the coming draft beg leave to make the following report:

We have had the matters referred to us under careful consideration and find that, notwithstanding corrections are being constantly made in our enrollments, and that our quotas are assigned from the latest corrected returns, and not from any original enrollment, still our enrollments, which were largely in excess of our available arms-bearing population when first made, have never been fully corrected.

and we are constrained to believe that a correct enrollment will show a total much less than the numbers apparent on our present rolls. We therefore recommend the adoption of the accompanying memorials to the President of the United States and the assistant provost-marshal for Missouri.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. WILLIAMS,
W. S. HOLLAND,
E. SMITH,
Committee.

SMALL HALL, MERCANTILE LIBRARY,
Saint Louis, Mo., January 31, 1865.

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

The constitutional convention now in session in Saint Louis, on behalf of the people of Missouri, beg leave respectfully to represent that, after a very patient and careful investigation into the number of soldiers we have furnished the Government and the probable arms-bearing population of the State at the present time, we think we are justified in submitting for your consideration the following facts:

At the Presidential election in 1860 this State gave a total vote of 165,518, which has been diminished by rebels going South, by the bushwhackers, by the Union men murdered at their homes, by the soldiers who have died in the service, by all the disloyal who have gone to other States to escape militia duty in this, and by all the Union men who have been compelled to seek refuge in other States because they could not safely live here.

Notwithstanding all these heavy drains on our population we have furnished up to December 31, 1864, to the Government 83,466 men. But these heavy drains have rapidly reduced our population, as is clearly shown by the election returns of the last Presidential election, at which we only polled 103,302 votes, or 62,216 less than at the beginning of this war.

Our present enrollment represents this State as having, subject to military duty, 158,915, to which add the number of soldiers now in the U. S. service, about 38,000, which foots up 196,915, or 31,397 more than we had voters at the outbreak of this rebellion, notwithstanding we have sustained a loss of 62,216 voters. Or, again, take the vote of November 8, 1864, which was 103,302; subtract from this our soldiers' vote, which cannot be arrived at precisely, but we put it at the low estimate of 16,000, which leaves our civil voting strength at 87,302, or 71,613 less than our enrollment. These figures, which imply that we have almost twice as many fighting men as voters, clearly demonstrate, as we think, that our present enrollment is largely in excess of our real arms-bearing population. This excess is attributable to the fact that at the time of our first enrollment many thousands of rebels in the rebel army and in the brush were enrolled because their families were here, and many thousands of Union men and rebels have changed their homes since, which changes have not yet been noted on our enrollments, owing to the difficulty of getting corrections made.

While we are proud to say that, so far as our loyal people are concerned, there is not in this Government a more Union-loving people, or a people who are more willing to give the last man and the last

dollar, if necessary, to sustain the Government; yet we wish to call your attention to the peculiar and suffering condition of the people of this State.

You will bear in mind that at the beginning of the second year of this war almost, if not quite, half our people were disloyal; and the men who have been cheerfully given to fill up the Union armies have been taken almost exclusively from the Union element, the disloyal going either to the rebel army, into the brush, to other States to avoid militia duty, or remaining at home, protected by the Federal arms, and fearing nothing from rebels or bushwhackers. Our Union men have not only cheerfully gone into the Federal armies; they have also done all the efficient militia service in the State, which has at times required active service in the field of every able-bodied Union man in the State. And with all the Federal forces we have had, assisted by the militia of the State, and at times by thousands of Union citizens not subject to military duty, we have not been able to afford that protection to Union men which would make them secure in their persons and property, in consequence of which thousands of them have left their homes and gone to seek that security and safety in other States which we are unable to afford them in this. From many counties the Union men have gone into the service, until the few left among the many rebels have no adequate power to protect themselves.

If the draft could take largely from the disloyal population, which has furnished very few men, we could fill our present quota and then feel stronger and more secure than we do now. But most of the rebels drafted either furnish loyal substitutes or run off to evade the service, and hence nearly all the men furnished are from the Union ranks.

We need every loyal man within our borders for home protection, they being the only portion of our population worth anything for militia service or home defense.

Every loyal Missourian is a soldier, and they, knowing our country, the people, and our wants, are worth a great deal more for our protection from guerrillas than any soldiers from abroad can be. We do not require any special favors to keep our loyalty alive, but in view of the past sufferings of the loyal people of Missouri, she being a weaker and more afflicted sister in the great family of States, we almost feel that we have a right to expect to be treated with a little more tenderness and favor than some of our stronger sisters.

In conclusion, while we feel that our own safety requires the complete organization and co-operation of every Union man in the State at home, still we will not ask to be excused from a draft if, in your judgment, the good of the nation requires it. We do, however, most respectfully ask that the draft may be suspended until we can have a complete and thorough re-enrollment of the State made wherever it is necessary. And we would further ask, if not inconsistent with the public good, that Missouri soldiers may be assigned to the duty of protecting her borders.

SMALL HALL, MERCANTILE LIBRARY,
Saint Louis, January 30, 1865.

Col. E. B. ALEXANDER,
Provost-Marshal-General of Missouri:

The constitutional convention now assembled in the city of Saint Louis, knowing that in a great many counties in this State the original enrollments included numbers of men then in the rebel army and

in the brush, as well as every class and condition of the physically disabled, and that great numbers have left the State since they were enrolled, and that, owing to the great distance of many counties from the headquarters of the boards of enrollment and the consequent trouble and expense to individuals of getting their names stricken from the rolls, persons who are clearly entitled to exemption if drafted cannot be expected to be at the trouble and expense of going to the Board for examination; and the corrections of the rolls, being the business of everybody, have, to a great extent, been neglected by everybody; therefore, that this important matter may not be left to chance, we have to ask that, if within your power, you will send to every county in the State, where it has not been done, an enrolling board, who can pass not only on the non-residence and alienage of parties, but also on their physical disabilities.

ALBANY, *February 14, 1865.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Governor Fenton asks for fifteen days grace before draft. I hope that his request will find favor in your eyes.

THURLOW WEED.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
February 15, 1865.

GOVERNOR OF MAINE,
Augusta, Me.:

Referring to your telegram of 4th instant, you are authorized by the Secretary of War to raise one regiment of volunteer infantry under the late call for general service wherever required.

Period of service will be for one, two, or three years, as the recruit may elect.

The said regiment must be completed and mustered into service within a reasonable time, otherwise the companies which fail to organize will be consolidated so as to form complete company organizations.

Recruitment, organization, and musters must conform to existing regulations.

It is to be understood that this authority does not postpone or interfere with the draft.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Trenton, February 15, 1865.

The PRESIDENT:

DEAR SIR: I ask on behalf of the people that the execution of the draft ordered to commence this day be delayed. Arrangements could not be made by the sub-districts to obtain recruits until their respective quotas were assigned. The quotas were published about two weeks since, and although the city, county, and township authorities in this State have made extraordinary exertions to obtain men, they have failed to fill the quotas because the time given was too short. Men are now being recruited rapidly, and I think they can be obtained sooner without than with a draft.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOEL PARKER.

CIRCULAR } WAR DEPT., ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 7. } *Washington, February 16, 1865.*

The following, the substance of circulars from this Department pertaining to the credit of recruits or re-enlisted men on the quota of the States and Territories, is published for the guidance of all concerned:

The superintendent of the general recruiting service and superintendents of regimental recruiting service will render to the Governors and assistant provost-marshals-general of States and Territories consolidated tri-monthly reports for credits of the men enlisted and re-enlisted by officers of their respective commands, giving their names, by whom enlisted, and for what service, regiment, or corps, and the district or county, with sub-district or town, or city and ward, where they may wish to be credited. In States having more than one assistant provost-marshal-general these reports will be rendered to the assistant provost-marshal of the division in which the man is to be credited.

Recruiting officers will particularly indorse on the margin of each enlistment paper the place where the man is to be credited.

The same requirements will be observed in rendering reports for credit of enlistments within the District of Columbia.

Copies of the above-mentioned reports, consolidated, will be forwarded by each superintendent to this office.

Commanding officers of regiments and batteries will render reports, as herein prescribed for superintendents, of men enlisted or re-enlisted within their commands, at the expiration of each month, to the superintendent of the recruiting service of their regiment, to be consolidated by them with the reports of their recruiting officers.

The recruiting of men in one State to be credited to another, except as provided by the act of July 4, 1864, for recruiting in States in rebellion, is forbidden.

Men enlisting or re-enlisting for the Regular Army in the loyal States or Territories, in the District of Columbia, or in territory coming within the jurisdiction of the Provost-Marshal-General, not the seat of active operations, will not be credited outside the State, Territory, or district, within which they enlist.

The enlistment of men as substitutes in the Regular Army is forbidden.

Officers are strictly forbidden to give any copies of enlistment papers or certificates of enlistment, showing places of credit, to enlisted men or to any person not authorized by this office to receive them.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S BUREAU,
Washington, D. C., February 16, 1865.

Maj. R. M. LITTLER,
Actg. Asst. Provost-Marshal-General, Augusta, Me.:

Gross frauds having been perpetrated on the Government and individuals by forged certificates of naval enlistments as evidence of credit, you are instructed to forward to this office the number of men credited to each of the districts in your jurisdiction on account of enlistments in the Navy since the 19th of December, 1864, that its accuracy may be tested by the records of the Navy Department; and you will hereafter allow no credits for naval enlistments, except those

reported to you in accordance with Circular No. 52, 1864, Adjutant-General's Office, as stated in my letter of 13th instant.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

(Operator will send similar dispatch to the following acting assistant provost-marshals-general: Captain Silvey, New Hampshire; Major Austine, Vermont; Major Clarke, Massachusetts; Lieutenant-Colonel Neide, Rhode Island; Major Gilbert, Connecticut; Brigadier-General Hinks, New York City; Lieutenant-Colonel Townsend, Albany; Major Haddock, Elmira; Colonel Ely, New Jersey; Major Hayden, Philadelphia; Major Dodge, Harrisburg; Colonel Browne, Maryland; Colonel Wilcox, Ohio; Brigadier-General Pitcher, Indiana; Lieutenant-Colonel Oakes, Illinois; Colonel Alexander, Missouri.)

OFFICE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA,
February 16, 1865.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: It is believed that from drafting in all the districts of Philadelphia the average number of daily recruits would not exceed 125 men. The undersigned, in behalf of the city of Philadelphia, respectfully solicits the Government to delay drafting in any of its districts so long at least as the aggregate enlistments of the city shall average that number daily, believing that the public interests will thus be better subserved than by forced additions to the Army.

I am, very respectfully,

ALEXANDER HENRY,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

We concur in the foregoing.

JNO. ASHHURST,
JNO. R. McCURDY,
AMOS R. LITTLE,
J. G. ROSENGARTEN,
Commissioners of the City Bounty Fund.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.
E. D. SAUNDERS.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 22. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 17, 1865.

The following report of the Board appointed by the President of the United States to examine and correct the quotas of the several States and districts, under the call for volunteers of December 19, 1864, is published for the information of all concerned:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 16, 1865.*

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: The Board, convened by the following order,* have respectfully to report as follows:

The call for 300,000 men, made by the President on the 19th of December, 1864, requires that that number shall be raised. But the law requires that the num-

*For the President's order, here omitted, see February 6, p. 1134.

ber of men previously furnished by different localities, and the periods of their service, shall be considered so as to equalize the draft.

The number of men liable to military duty is to be determined by the enrollment lists.

The number of men which had been furnished by the various localities, and their periods of service, were ascertained, and previous accounts having been adjusted, the excesses, where they existed, were carried forward under the last draft.

The amount of service furnished is determined by multiplying the number of men raised by the number of years for which they enlisted.

Having thus ascertained the number of men enrolled on the 31st day of December, 1864, the number of men furnished up to that date, the localities from which they come, and the periods of their service, it is proposed to distribute the call for 300,000 men among the several districts and parts of districts, according to the number enrolled in each and the number of men furnished, and the periods of service previously rendered by each.

The rule by which this is accomplished is as follows:

Take the whole number of years of service furnished by the districts of the United States from the commencement of the rebellion to the 31st of December, 1864. From that sum deduct the whole number of men furnished from all the districts of the United States up to that date. The remainder will be the excess of years of service furnished by all the districts. Multiply the call of December 19, 1864, by 3, to have the number of years of service upon that call, and to this add the excess as ascertained above. Then, as the number of men enrolled from the whole United States, up to the 31st of December, 1864, is to the period of service as above ascertained, so is the number of men enrolled in a given district to the number of years of service it is required to furnish, including its pro rata share of the excess. From this sum deduct the actual excess the district furnished; the remainder is the number of years of service which the district is required to furnish under the call of December 19, 1864, which, divided by 3, gives the number of men required from the district.

As this call is for 300,000 men, that number cannot be reduced by men going in for a period longer than one year. Inequalities produced by men going in under this call for longer periods than one year must be equalized on future calls.

It will be perceived that though the aggregate of the excess furnished is added to the whole call, the excess of each district is afterward subtracted from its quota. Thus the number of men called for is neither increased nor diminished, but equality produced, considering the number of men and the periods of their service. Localities which have heretofore furnished a greater amount of service have, in proportion to their enrollment, a less amount to furnish under this, and *e converso*.

Men having heretofore enlisted for one, two, and three years, it was necessary to take one of those periods as the basis of the calculation. As three years embraced both the other periods, it makes the calculation more simple to adopt that. The same result would be arrived at by adopting either one or two years as the basis, but the process of calculation would be more complicated.

Such we find to be the rule adopted by the Provost-Marshal-General. The rule is in conformity with the requirements of the laws of Congress, and is just and equitable.

We have carefully examined and proved the work done under this rule by the Provost-Marshal-General, and find that it has been done with fairness.

We file in the Provost-Marshal-General's Office our calculations of the quota of each and every district indorsed by us as correct.*

JAMES SPEED,
Attorney-General of the United States.
RICHARD DELAFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief Engineer, U. S. Army.
C. W. FOSTER,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Approved February 17, 1865.

A. LINCOLN.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*See p. 1135 *et seq.*

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND, HOUSE OF DELEGATES,
Annapolis, Md., [February 17, 1865.]

Ordered, That a committee of three be appointed by the Chair to wait on the Secretary of War and urge a postponement of the draft in Maryland, in order to give the State a reasonable time to fill her quota by volunteering under the provisions of the State bounty law. Also to request that the Maryland regiments whose terms of service expire in the summer and fall of 1865 be allowed a veteran furlough for the purpose of recruiting and filling up their ranks, provided their absence from the field would not be prejudicial to the service.

The foregoing is a true copy of an order which passed the House of Delegates February 17, 1865.

N. R. COLE,
Chief Clerk House of Delegates, Maryland.

E. F. Anderson, of Washington County; George Slothower, of Baltimore County; Moses Shaw, of Carroll County, committee.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Madison, February 17, 1865.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of joint resolution of the Legislature of Wisconsin requesting that the draft in this State be postponed until the 1st day of April next, for the purpose of allowing towns, cities, and villages to fill their quotas by volunteering, this day approved by me. I would respectfully request that such postponement be granted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES T. LEWIS,
Governor of Wisconsin.

[Inclosure.]

JOINT RESOLUTION.

Resolved by the Senate (the Assembly concurring), That the Governor be, and is hereby, requested to make an application to have the draft postponed in this State until the 1st day of April next, for the purpose of allowing towns, cities, and villages to fill their quota by volunteering.

WM. W. FIELD,
Speaker of the Assembly.
WYMAN SPOONER,
President of the Senate.

Approved February 17, 1865.

JAMES T. LEWIS,
Governor of Wisconsin.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
February 17, 1865.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS,
Springfield, Ill.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, asking permission to organize six companies of drafted

men for the Fifty-eighth Illinois Volunteers, and that the organization be completed at Camp Butler, Ill. In reply I am directed to inform you that all like applications have hitherto been refused. The regulations look to the assignment of all drafted men to complete companies of old regiments which have still maintained their regimental organizations by distributing them to vacancies therein. No departure from the existing regulations can be made in this case.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPRINGFIELD, *February 18, 1865.*
(Received 4.15 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

There will be an excess of several companies over the ten regiments. Will you give authority to assign them to old regiments in the field? About fifty companies may be used in this way. I do not want recruiting to stop in the State.

R. J. OGLESBY,
Governor.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Providence, February 18, 1865.

The PRESIDENT,
Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I desire to call your attention to the inclosed report of my private secretary, Colonel Bailey, in relation to the quota assigned to Rhode Island under your last call dated December 19, 1864. Permit me to state further in relation to this matter that the system as explained in your letter to His Excellency Governor Smith, of Vermont, upon this subject appears to be entirely just to all the States. The Provost-Marshal-General has not carried out the system as therein explained, but has multiplied the call by 3 and then added the excess of all the States. This excess is not over 500,000 years of service, which, upon the system which you give as the one to be followed, would make the number on which quotas should be assigned 800,000, while the Provost-Marshal-General, by multiplying the call by 3 and then adding this excess, makes the number 1,400,000. You will at once see that injustice; and on your own plan, if we had an excess sufficient to meet the call for 800,000, we should be out of the draft, while as it is now we have to have excess enough to meet a call for 1,400,000.

To prove that the Provost-Marshal-General, by multiplying by 3 and then dividing the quotas by 3 after they have been reduced by the excess of a State, changes the proportion which each State furnishes, although it does not alter the number of men obtained by the call, allow me to take the case assumed by you in your letter to the Governor of Vermont. In that case you state that 6,000 men are required of Vermont and New Hampshire. Vermont was 500 in excess and New Hampshire 1,500. You therefore add both of these to the 6,000, making 8,000 as the basis of the call; the quotas are then:

Vermont	4,000
Deduct excess	500
Number actually required	3,500

New Hampshire quota	4,000
Deduct excess	1,500
Number actually required	2,500

Both States now furnish in all since the last call 4,000, which is fair and just; but now by applying the system adopted the quota of each State will be seen to be different, although the same number is obtained from both together as before.

The 6,000 required is multiplied by 3, giving 18,000; to this is added the excess of both, 2,000, making 20,000, and the gross quotas are then assigned:

Vermont	10,000
Deduct excess	500
Divide by 3	3)9,500
Number actually required	3,166⅔
New Hampshire	10,000
Deduct excess	1,500
Divide by 3	3)8,500
Number actually required	2,833⅓

While by your own statement Vermont should furnish 3,500 and New Hampshire but 2,500. I would also bring to your attention the fact that the State with the largest excess has by this operation had its quota increased, while that with the least is diminished.

Requesting that this communication may be referred to the Board which you have appointed to examine this subject, that our quota may be assigned on the principle that you yourself have indorsed, and that you will give me the earliest possible notice of the result of that examination,

I am, sir, with the greatest respect, your most obedient servant,

JAMES Y. SMITH,
Governor of Rhode Island.

[Indorsement.]

MARCH 1, 1865.

Respectfully referred by the President to the Honorable the Secretary of War.

JNO. G. NICOLAY,
Private Secretary.

[Inclosure.]

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Providence, February 13, 1865.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

On the 6th instant I dispatched my private secretary, Col. Charles E. Bailey, to Washington for the purpose of bringing to notice of the War Department the injustice of the quota assigned to Rhode Island under the last call of the President of the United States for 300,000 men, issued December 19, 1864.

I present herewith the report of that officer for your information.

JAMES Y. SMITH.

[Sub-inclosure.]

REPORT.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Providence, February 13, 1865.

His Excellency JAMES Y. SMITH,
Governor of Rhode Island, Providence, R. I.:

GOVERNOR: I have the honor to report that in accordance with Your Excellency's instructions I proceeded to Washington on the evening of the 6th instant for the purpose of obtaining from the War Department a reduction of the quota which was assigned to the State of Rhode Island under the recent call of the President for 300,000 men, issued December 19, 1864, or procuring an extension of the time allowed for filling the same.

On my arrival at Washington I called upon Provost-Marshal-General Fry, accompanied by Hon. Thomas A. Jenckes, member of Congress from Rhode Island, who extended every attention and assistance in forwarding the wishes of Your Excellency.

I stated to General Fry the points which you directed me to bring to his attention, and he expressed an entire willingness to have the time allowed the State to fill its quota extended, and requested that Your Excellency make the application to the Secretary of War. On the subject of the abatement of the quota of the State I was referred to Capt. George E. Scott, of the Veteran Reserve Corps, in charge of the Enrollment Bureau, who afforded every facility for the examination of the plan upon which the quota now required from the State was obtained. I was informed by Captain Scott that the system adopted by the Provost-Marshal-General's department in assigning quotas to the several States and districts under the recent call of the President was as follows:

The number of men called for by the President (300,000) was multiplied by 3 to reduce it to a one-year's basis, giving 900,000; to this sum was added the total excess years of service in all the States, which was stated to be nearly 500,000, making an aggregate of 1,400,000. On the basis of a call for this number of men the quotas were then assigned to the different States, in proportion to their enrollment, giving what is termed the "gross quota," which is to be reduced by deducting any excess years of service the State may have furnished over all previous calls, and the remainder is divided by 3 to give the actual number of men required under the call. If there is no excess the whole "gross quota" is to be divided by 3.

The following are the official figures of Rhode Island as given me by Captain Scott:

Enrollment	18,419
Gross quota	11,275
Excess years of service over all previous calls	6,996

I then stated the following facts to sustain the claim of Rhode Island for abatement of quota:

First. It is a self-evident proposition that if the total excess in all the States is but 500,000, and Rhode Island's share of this excess is sufficient to meet a call for 800,000, which is the fact, this State should not be required to furnish any additional men until the other States have furnished 300,000, and thus brought themselves to an equal footing with our State.

Second. By the method adopted by the Provost-Marshal-General in computing quotas under the present call no State or district would be out of the draft unless it had an excess equal to its quota on a call for 1,400,000 men.

Third. A State or district which has furnished no excess on previous calls could avoid the present draft by furnishing one-third the number of men or years of service required of those States or districts which have furnished their quotas in advance of the call. To substantiate these facts I presented the following statement, which shows the great injustice and inequality in the practical working of the system pursued in assigning quotas. In this statement three districts are assumed to have the same enrollment, but to have furnished their quotas under previous calls, with a different excess in each case of actual men or years of service. The application of the system to the given districts was admitted at the department to be correct and in accordance with the plan adopted.

STATEMENT.

DISTRICT A.

Enrollment	18,000
Gross quota	10,500

This district has furnished in excess over all previous calls 3,500 three-years' men, which by formula issued January 25 is to be multiplied by 3 to give the number of years of service, which is 10,500. District A is therefore out of the draft, but has no excess after satisfying this call.

DISTRICT B.

Enrollment	18,000
Gross quota	10,500

This district has furnished in excess over all previous calls 10,500 actual men to serve for one year. District B is therefore out of the draft, but has no excess after satisfying this call.

DISTRICT C.

Enrollment	18,000
Gross quota	10,500

This district has furnished no excess beyond previous calls; this quota is therefore, by the formula, to be divided by 3, giving as the actual number of men required 3,500, which, if furnished, relieves District C also from the draft.

It will be seen by the above statement that District A has to furnish three times as many years of service, and District B three times as many actual men, in advance of the call, as would have been required of them if, like District C, they had furnished no excess on previous calls.

The injustice of this system is thus made apparent, as well as the fact that the call falls most heavily upon such States as have anticipated the necessities of the Government and used every effort to place men in the service in advance of the requisitions of the President. Another marked peculiarity in the system is the fact that if Rhode Island had furnished the 1,459 men now assigned as our quota, the State would still be deficient 973 men, as will be shown below.

The quota assigned is obtained as follows:

Gross quota	11,275
Excess deducted	6,896
Quota to be divided by 8	8)4,379
Actual number required	1,459

Now, if these 1,459 men had been furnished in advance of the call, the excess would be just so much larger, and the same operation would then be performed.

Gross quota	11,275
New excess deducted	8,355
Quota to be divided by 8	8)2,920
Actual number still required	973

I also suggested that if the call had been considered as for 800,000 men, and the quotas assigned, as on all previous calls, in proportion to the enrollment, the 300,000 men actually required would be obtained, as the total excess of credits is but 500,000; yet the burden would fall upon the deficient districts, and the excess of Rhode Island would be found sufficient to satisfy the call, as our quota would be 6,698, while our admitted excess is 6,896. The legality of making the call on this plan, and that it would fulfill all the requirements of the President's proclamation, was admitted at the department; but deeming the system pursued to be equally just and legal, it was adopted, though the incorrectness of such a conclusion, it is thought, is shown in the two statements above given, which were left in the department for the consideration of a board which I was informed had been instituted for the purpose of investigating the system adopted by the Provost-Marshal-General in assigning quotas under the present call. The report of this Board cannot, it is thought, sustain the decision on which Rhode Island is required to furnish more men on that call, and will, it is hoped, result in the withdrawal of the quota assigned.

Upon other matters which you instructed me to bring to the notice of the department I respectfully report—upon the requisite formalities being complied with the action requested by Your Excellency will undoubtedly be promptly taken.

With great respect, Governor, I have the honor to be, Your Excellency's obedient servant,

CHARLES E. BAILEY,
Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
February 18, 1865.

GOVERNOR OF WISCONSIN,
Madison, Wis.:

You hereby have authority to raise four additional regiments of volunteer infantry on same condition relative to recruitment, organization, musters, &c., as recent ones. Regiments not completed within a reasonable time will be consolidated so as to form complete organizations.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, February 19, 1865.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

I send you a telegram from General Hooker and the commandant of Camp Douglas about enlisting rebel prisoners. Please let me know whether you think any more rebel prisoners should be enlisted on this side.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CINCINNATI, *February 18, 1865.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Have just received the following telegram, which I respectfully forward for your information:

CHICAGO, ILL., *February 18, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER:

If desirable and the Government will decide now before the parole-rolls are made, two regiments can be raised within ten days for Government service from among the prisoners of war at this camp, who will refuse exchange and be ready for active service in the field as soon as they can be officered and equipped, in my opinion with less danger of desertion than from conscripts and men who enlist for bounties.

B. J. SWEET,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 19, 1865.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

I would most decidedly oppose enlisting prisoners of war with bounties. The most determined men against us would be the first to enlist for the sake of the money and would return with it to their friends. I would make no special objection to trying the experiment of one or two regiments raised without bounty, but even this would be risky. The men who want to enlist are those whom really it is most desirable to exchange first. If they want to enter our service in good faith, they can return under the President's amnesty proclamation and my order, and become loyal citizens and help fight on the side of peace.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, February 19, 1865.

Governor OGLESBY,
Springfield, Ill.:

I have directed authority to be given to assign your new companies to old regiments in your State. Your energy and success in raising troops is highly gratifying to this Department, and every facility will be afforded you. Last night we received the gratifying intelligence of

the occupation of Columbia, S. C., by General Sherman and the probable evacuation of Charleston. Push on the recruits and the rebellion must soon be conquered.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
February 19, 1865.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS,
Springfield, Ill.:

This is authority from the Secretary of War to assign the new companies referred to in your telegram of yesterday to old infantry regiments in the field, Your Excellency to select the reduced regiments to which the assignments are to be made. Colonel Oakes has been instructed.

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PHILADELPHIA, *February 19, 1865.*

PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL:

Is it expedient to begin the draft in Philadelphia on Washington's birthday, as now ordered? Recruiting is now daily increasing in activity, and its results will be larger and more speedy than from draft. The public interests will assuredly be promoted by postponement.

ALEX. HENRY,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 20, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. J. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have been appointed by the Union League of Louisville, Ky., to ask of you a postponement of the draft in that place, and assign the reasons why such postponement is deemed advisable. I am satisfied that it is the wish of the people generally in that city that it should be put off, say, twenty or thirty days.

The quota fixed for Jefferson County (embracing Louisville) is 1,835. If that number of men were drafted now there are good grounds to fear that near half that number would make their escape to Canada or through our lines to the South.

It is notorious that we have a considerable proportion of rebel sympathizers in the population of our city. The most of such will not be forced into our Army, but will rather flee to the rebel army and take with them, to some extent, the sympathies of their friends, and will thus add strength to our enemies. Such a result is, of course, to be deprecated and avoided, and I am advised that the Government would be disposed to delay enforcing the draft if it shall appear that by granting time the quota can be filled without a draft.

The following statement of reasons for believing that the quota of Louisville can be mainly if not entirely filled by volunteers within thirty days is respectfully submitted:

The Legislature of Kentucky has just passed an act authorizing the general council of Louisville to issue and sell its bonds to the amount

of $200,000. The general council has taken prompt action under that authority, and the mayor of the city, by advertisement of the 16th instant, offers a bounty of $300 over and above the Government bounty for each recruit. Such inducements were never offered before in Louisville, and it is confidently believed that they will reach and command a new source of supply. I refer to the men who have served one term of enlistment and have been discharged. There are an abundance of these men in and around Louisville who of course are not liable to the draft and who would not volunteer for ordinary pecuniary inducements, because labor at home is high (as well as provisions), and their families at home could not be supported upon a soldier's monthly pay alone; but give them a bounty of $500 or $600 and many will go at once into the Army.

There have been from twelve to fifteen Kentucky regiments discharged at and near Louisville in the last three months. Many of these men have lingered there fearing to go to their homes on account of guerrillas. They have been slow to re-enter the service because money inducements such as were offered and given in other States were not offered to them. They will now much prefer going into the service as volunteers to hiring themselves as substitutes, the idea of which is more or less odious to every man, since they can obtain a liberal bounty and leave money at home for their families.

Furthermore, not only the Union League, the council, and mayor of the city, but the whole population of the city are active and zealous to fill the quota without a draft. The city authorities have acted with great promptness since obtaining the needed power from the Legislature.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. M. STOUT.

I join in this application as representative in Congress.

R. MALLORY.

GRAND STATE COUNCIL CHAMBER
UNION LEAGUE OF AMERICA FOR KENTUCKY,
Louisville, February 9, 1865.

Col. A. M. STOUT:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: I have just received your letter of the 4th instant. In the absence of the secretary of Council No. 2, it will be sufficient for me to state that I was present at the meeting of the council and know that you were appointed a committee to represent the views of the League to the War Department. Although I do not think it possible to do anything toward making the subdivision desired before the present draft, I wish you would call the attention of the Department to the matter and have it made at the earliest moment. There is another view of the case which engages our attention at the present time. The quota which has been assigned to this county is 1,835. To obtain this number by drafting, taking past drafts as precedents, will take every able-bodied man in the city. In fact, it is the opinion of the Board of Enrollment that the quota cannot be filled by drafting. I am taking into account the large number that escape from the drafts entirely either on the ground of disability or running away both to Canada and the Southern Army to evade the draft. The city government has done the best that could be done under the circumstances to comply with the demands of the Government. • The Legislature only passed the bill authorizing them to appropriate money for the purpose last Monday, the 6th instant. They meet to-night,

and will doubtless make a large appropriation for the purpose. We can raise the men if the Department will give us a little more time.

Let them postpone the draft in this State for but one month and I am fully satisfied that the men will be raised without a draft.

I think in view of the fact, which no one at all familiar with the subject will deny, that every draft in Kentucky puts more men into the rebel than into the Union Army, I believe it would be wise policy on the part of the Government to give us some little respite. I wish, if possible, you would visit the Provost-Marshal-General or Secretary of War and present these views and endeavor to get the draft postponed for at least one month.

Yours, fraternally,

O. F. MINER,
Grand Secretary State Council.

I fully concur in the above views, and think it would be to the advantage of the Government to allow the postponement asked.

H. T. MARTIN,
President of the Union League.

CONCORD, N. H., *February 20, 1865.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The war news is glorious.* Let us have $200,000 and I will see that our whole quota of 2,072 men is filled by the 10th of March. We want the money to pay bounties with for men to fill our quota. I will do all in my power to prevent New Hampshire from being behind any New England State.

J. A. GILMORE,
Governor.

Confidential.] WAR DEPT., PROV. MAR. GEN.'S BUREAU,
Washington, D. C., February 20, 1865.

Maj. J. HAYDEN,
Actg. Asst. Provost-Marshal-General, Philadelphia, Pa.:

If you deem it best let the drawing in Philadelphia take place on the 23d instead of the 22d, but do not announce any postponement or change in the arrangements.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

SAINT ALBANS, VT., *February 20, 1865.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

The news from Sherman is glorious.* The quota from this State is nearly full and recruiting progressing vigorously. Shall probably more than fill our quota with good reliable men. If you want anything more of Vermont you have only to call. She is always ready to respond.

J. G. SMITH.

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* See Stanton to Governors of States, Series I, Vol. XLVII, Part II, p. 499.

[FEBRUARY 21, 1865.—For Bramlette to Stanton in relation to raising five regiments to serve in Kentucky, see Series I, Vol. XLIX, Part I, p. 753.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, February 21, 1865.

Governor FLETCHER,
Saint Louis:

The morning papers of this city contain a telegram from Saint Louis stating that General Ewing had made arrangements for raising thirteen regiments of cavalry in Missouri, and that it would dispense with a draft. This is a mistake. No such arrangement, nor any arrangement of any kind in respect to raising troops, has been made here with General Ewing. The subject is under consideration, and it is believed the existing law will not permit the arrangement you desire. You will be notified by this Department what arrangement, if any, can be made.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, February 21, 1865.

Hon. BENJAMIN F. LOAN,
House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your note of the 15th instant I am directed to say:

First. That this Department is not advised of any authority for continuing in service, beyond its present term, the special organization known as the Missouri State Militia.

Second. The third section of the act passed February 13, 1862, prohibits in express terms the raising of troops for service exclusively within a particular State, or upon any terms or conditions confining their service to the limits of a State, except certain specified troops therein mentioned, in the States of Missouri and Maryland.

Third. It has been the practice of the Provost-Marshal-General's Office to allow credits on quotas of States for periods of time not less than six months. But as there is no authority now to receive troops for less than a year, no credits for less service than that period can now be given.

Fourth. This Department has not been offered the service of any military force, in lieu of the soldiers to be raised by draft, other than U. S. volunteers who enlist prior to the draft, and in the absence of any offer the authority to accept it is merely an abstract question not requiring decision.

Fifth. It is not designed to suspend the draft in Missouri, and the authority to suspend or modify in any case will be determined when the practical occasion is presented.

Sixth. The Department is restrained by act of Congress from giving any assurance that the soldiers raised in Missouri by the draft will be permitted to serve within the State so long as any U. S. troops are required there. It cannot give assurance but that Missouri troops will serve in any particular place. They will be employed at such points as the good of the service may most urgently require.

Seventh. It is impossible for the Department to decide beforehand under what circumstances, if any, troops raised in Missouri would be mounted while serving within the State. If any exigency should arise requiring them to be mounted or dismounted, it will be acted upon in accordance with the facts existing at the time by the proper military authority in the State.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy for Hons. Samuel Knox and William A. Hall, House of Representatives.)

SAINT LOUIS, *February 22, 1865.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

The morning papers here had the same dispatch you refer to as being in the Washington papers. The joy among our people knew no bounds. The papers were profuse in expressions of gratitude to yourself. I yet hope we may be saved by the means I have suggested. I can raise the men as I proposed and for service anywhere in General Pope's military division, as at present organized.

THOS. C. FLETCHER,
Governor.

WILLARD'S HOTEL,
Washington City, February 23, 1865.

Brigadier-General FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General of the United States:

SIR: I desire to have furnished from your office for the use of the State of Illinois the following information:

First. The quota assigned to each State under the late call for 300,000 men.

Second. The enrollment of each State upon which said quota has been assigned.

Third. The excess of each State allowed under the rule of distribution adopted by your office.

Fourth. An explanation of the method adopted to arrive at the excess allowed Illinois; in other words, what was the excess allowed to Illinois, and how was that excess made up?

Fifth. What is the total number of men furnished by each State and the period they have served up to December 31, 1864?

Sixth. What is the total number of men furnished by each State and the period for which they enlisted?

It is desirable to have this information at the earliest convenient moment, since it will be impossible for me to submit in writing, as required by you at our interview this morning, the views entertained and the objects sought by the State authorities until this information is furnished.

Very respectfully,

I. N. HAYNIE,
Adjutant-General of Illinois.

[First indorsement.]

FEBRUARY 23, 1865.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War for his orders.

This whole subject has been laid before and adjusted by the Board appointed by the President, and the report of the Board adopted by the President. Shall the information herein called for be given?

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

[Second indorsement.]

The Provost-Marshal-General is instructed that the writers of the within letter have no right to the information asked for, and to give it to them would be highly prejudicial to the public service.

Second. That the quotas and credits of the pending draft have been adjudicated by a board specially appointed by the President for that purpose and their adjudication approved by the President, and the subject cannot again be opened for re-examination.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S BUREAU,
Washington, D. C., February 23, 1865.

General I. N. HAYNIE,
Adjutant-General State of Illinois,
Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date asking [repeats questions one to six propounded in next, *ante*], and in reply would state that your communication was submitted to the Honorable Secretary of War, who replies as follows.*

I inclose report of the Board appointed by the President of the United States to examine and correct the quotas of the several States and districts under the call for volunteers of December 19, 1864.†

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 24, 1865.*

Brigadier-General FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General of the United States:

SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 23d instant in reply to my note of the same date asking for certain information. In your reply you state that my communication had been submitted to the Secretary of War, who replied as follows:

The Provost-Marshal-General is instructed that the writers of the within letter have no right to the information asked for, and to give it to them would be highly prejudicial to the public service.

A strange and most surprising misapprehension most certainly existed in the mind of the Honorable Secretary of War when this was written, otherwise he never could have penned such a reply to a communication respectfully addressed to you officially by myself as adju-

* See second indorsement next, *ante*. † See General Orders, No. 22, p. 1177.

tant-general of the State of Illinois asking information "for the use of the State." Believing that the Honorable Secretary of War has misapprehended my application, I pass this strange paragraph without further comment, otherwise I should feel constrained to view the expressions used by him as unworthy of his high position and great character, and as unjust to the State whose agent, duly accredited to him by the Executive of Illinois, I have the honor to be. I trust, however, that I shall be understood to decline to yield the point made by the Honorable Secretary of War, and to maintain most respectfully and yet most earnestly that my application was and is proper to be granted. As the agent of the State of Illinois, responsible to her State authorities and her citizens for the manner in which I may discharge my trust in protecting the rights of her people and vindicating her untarnished fame, I will be pardoned, I am sure, by you for maintaining that Illinois as a State (required under the act of Congress to furnish the quota assigned her, and entitled by law to full credits for all the men furnished, taking into account the period of their service, since the beginning of the war) has the right to be informed upon the points respectfully submitted by me. The enrollment of all the States is in obedience to public law. Quotas are assigned and credits made up and given in pursuance and by the mandate of the same law. No public agent has the power to disregard the clear rules of the statute, and that it has been complied with and conformed to the people (who are to be affected unjustly by a non-compliance) have the right to know; and I beg leave to observe that I cannot comprehend how the public interests are to be injured in the case in question by the public agents informing their principals—the people—what are the elements of the calculation upon which they assign the quotas under the President's last call to the several States; and especially does it so impress me in this instance, because as a lawyer I have been taught, and find the principle recognized and maintained by all the tribunals of the land, that "secrecy is a badge of fraud."

In conclusion, general, allow me to assure you that Illinois, through her State authorities and her people, desires to co-operate cordially and fully with the Federal authorities in suppressing the rebellion against the Government; and she does not seek the information asked so much to escape the burden of this quota as to vindicate her honor and fair fame.

Hitherto she has stood forth the equal of any State in this Union, if not peerless among them all, in this contest. To allow anything to occur now to tarnish her past or future history is what her State authorities cannot submit to without first exhausting every effort in their power honorably to arrest it.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully and truly, your friend,

I. N. HAYNIE,
Adjutant-General of Illinois.

A memorial to the President of the United States relative to volunteering, the assignment of quotas, and the allowing of credits.

Your memorialists represent that, in their opinion, there should be a determined and persistent effort upon the part of the United States Government to fill up the ranks of its Army to the end that each military department of the country may have a number of men amply

sufficient to fully and completely perform the work required of it; that no proposition for peace should be made or entertained by the Government of the United States other than full submission upon the part of that great armed mob which now is, and for four years last past has been, seeking and attempting the destruction of this the best human Government, its Constitution, and laws.

That it is the deliberate sense of the sovereign State of Wisconsin that, if need be, all the resources of the Government should be promptly directed to the end of restoring peace to this now distracted country at the earliest practicable moment upon the basis indicated above; that for such purpose all interest and each locality should be required to bear in equal proportions the burdens and hardships imposed upon the country by this unhallowed crusade against the lives and liberty of the people.

While we do not wish to give utterance to any one sentiment which will impede the work of enlisting, which is now progressing rapidly, thereby indicating in a manner not to be misunderstood not only the willingness but determination of the people everywhere to stand by the present administration in its efforts to restore peace and preserve to unborn millions the glorious institutions of civil and religious liberty, we are compelled to say that, in the opinion of your memorialists, that great injustice has been imposed upon certain States, Congressional districts, and sub-districts of the country, and that such is especially the case in the State of Wisconsin; that the quota of said State is much too large when considered in the light of proportion to the whole number of men called for, and of her enrolled militia when compared with the aggregate militia of all the States required to make up the complement of 300,000 men. The attention of the Provost-Marshal-General has been repeatedly called to this matter of manifest injustice to the State of Wisconsin, in requiring of her an undue proportion of men by the Executive and adjutant-general of said State. He has also been requested by said officials to furnish them with explanations of the plan upon which he assigns quotas to the several States and districts and allows them credits, if said plan is susceptible of explanation, that the same might be made public and the people of said State made to see and know that no injustice is done them. To all of which he has turned a deaf ear; to such inquiries he has preserved a profound silence.

Your memorialists are thereby impressed more thoroughly there is not only a wrong in fact, but that he is conscious of such wrong.

Your memorialists are of opinion General Fry has a new arithmetic, the principles of which he alone understands; that by its practical application, when he subtracts the credits which a district is entitled to from the quota required from such districts, that such quota is thereby enlarged.

Your memorialists are of opinion that good faith toward this people should be kept upon the part of a Government depending upon the fidelity of the people for its life; that to that end competency is an indispensable requisite for official station; that no man, however pure, should be retained in office when it is clearly apparent he is unfit therefor.

Your memorialists being fully satisfied the public welfare requires a change should be had in that respect, do respectfully, though earnestly, ask that Hon. James B. Fry be removed from his present position; that the same be given to some person competent to dis-

charge the duties thereof, and who will have some regard for equality and right.

WM. W. FIELD,
Speaker of the Assembly.
WYMAN SPOONER,
President of the Senate.

Approved February 24, 1865.

JAMES T. LEWIS,
Governor of Wisconsin.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, February 25, 1865.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the resolution of the Senate of the 28th ultimo, calling for a statement of the "number of soldiers and sailors, stating each separately, the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia have furnished the Army and Navy under all the calls heretofore made, setting forth the number demanded, and the number furnished under each call, and the time for which the same were enlisted."

Having submitted the subject to the consideration of the President, I am directed by him not to communicate the information called for, on the ground that its publication at the present time would be detrimental to the public interests.

So much of this information as relates to each particular State is to be found on the records of that State, and is subject to its use and reference, settlements having been made from time to time with the authorities of the States and satisfactory adjustments arrived at.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., *February 25, 1865.*

Brigadier-General FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General:

SIR: Since the application I had the honor of submitting to you the other day asking for certain information was denied, and since the subject-matter is regarded by me as of the most grave and important character, and as stated by you at our personal interview will only be passed [upon] when submitted in writing, I herewith have the honor most respectfully to lay before you for your early consideration and decision the following calculations, statements, and propositions. In doing so allow me to assure you that I have no other desire in this matter than to arrive at equal and exact justice with reference to the interests of a State whose people and authorities I have the honor to act for, and who since the beginning of the present war have manifested no other disposition than to do their whole duty toward the Federal Government.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully and truly,

I. N. HAYNIE,
Adjutant-General of Illinois.

Calculations of excess due Illinois.

Number of three-years' men furnished by Illinois to July 1, 1864	181,178
Since the beginning of the war reduced to one year	3
To July 1, number of years since beginning of war	543,534
Number of men furnished from July 1 to December 31, 1864, 17,340, equal to years service of	22,521
Total years service from beginning of war to December 31, 1864	566,055
From this deduct number of men required by all calls from State to July 18, 1864	197,360
Leaving surplus by this calculation of	368,695

to meet call of December 21, 1864.

ANOTHER METHOD.

Gross quotas of three-years' men assigned to Illinois up to July 18, 1864	145,303
Multiplied by	3
Total years of quotas required	435,909
Add call of July 18, 1864, for	52,057
Aggregate required by all calls	487,966
Total years credited to State to December 31, 1864	566,055
Deduct all quotas required	487,966
Excess of years to credit of the State	78,089
To meet call of December 21, 1864	32,887
Balance to credit of the State after all calls	45,202

REASONS SHOWING INJUSTICE OF QUOTA.

Up to December 21, 1864, our total calls for men was 197,360; up to December 31 our total credits for men was 198,711; leaving of men to be deducted from the quota assigned under call of December 21, 1864, 1,345.

In February, 1865, the quota is assigned after all credits are deducted of 32,887. This is required out of a State population of 1,700,000; yet Ohio, with a population of 2,400,000, is required to furnish only 26,000 men under this call. So that, with 700,000 less population than Ohio, Illinois is required to furnish nearly 7,000 more men.

Under the call of July 18, 1864, we all know the draft was enforced against Iowa. She was then behind in her quotas. Except in a few sub-districts the draft was not enforced in Illinois, for she, including all calls upon her, was only behind as a State then in men 13,440, with a surplus of 35,875 three-years' men to answer a call for 52,057 one-year's men. Yet now under this call for troops Iowa is exempt from draft, has no quota upon her enrollment and population, whilst Illinois has 32,887 required from her.

Call.	Date.	Number called for.	Quota.	Number to every 100 called.
First	Oct. 18, 1863	300,000	27,930	9.31
Second	Feb. 1, 1864	500,000	46,309	9.26
Third	Mar. 4, 1864	200,000	18,564	9.28
Fourth	July 18, 1864	500,000	52,057	10.41
Fifth	Dec. 21, 1864	300,000	32,887	10.96
Total		1,800,000	177,747	9.87

Now, whilst it is admitted by the War Department that the State of Illinois had 78,079 men to her credit on December 21, 1864, the date of last call, they insist that we have had the full benefit of it, and that still there is due from the State 32,887 men after we receive that credit. Thus, after exhausting all our credits we pay almost 11 men of every 100 called out (300,000), whilst under former calls, before any deduction was made for credit, the highest amount under any quota was 10.41 men to every 100 called for. With these figures I fail to comprehend how we are now (with 78,079 years due us) in a worse condition than ever before, when we were without credits or before credits were given. In other words, we now are called on to furnish a greater per centum of men on this call, after all credits are allowed, than ever before, when no credits had been allowed.

The average per cent. is 9.87 to every 100 men called; this would give Illinois 29,610 as her full quota. How is it then that this is exceeded by 3,277, when it is confessed we are entitled to the credit of 78,089 years to begin with? Again, Ohio has a net quota assigned her of 26,000 men upon a population of 2,400,000. The same ratio would give to Illinois only 18,416 as her net quota upon a population of 1,700,000 if her credits are equal to those of Ohio. Illinois then has an excess of 78,079 men or years; this ratio would give Ohio 110,229 as her excess if her net quota was in proportion to Illinois' net quota. But this, instead of giving Ohio 26,000 as her quota, would give her 46,437 or 20,473 more than it is. Yet we find that Illinois with her 1,700,000 population is required to furnish 32,887 men and extinguish 78,079 years of credit admitted to be due her, thus making her aggregate quota under this call 110,976 men for one year. At this ratio the grand aggregate quota of Ohio should be 156,666 men, to wit, 26,000 net quota and 130,666 of an excess over all previous calls. These figures are of course not understood to be exactly accurate for want of accurate data, but the calculations are made to demonstrate that there exists a necessity which justifies and requires the State authorities to ask the information solicited and thereby be enabled to detect error if any exists.

I have been advised by General Fry that the State enrollment can be and should be corrected at any and at all times by the provost-marshals, and intimation was clear that if any one refused he would be removed. So that is remediable by the people if they will attend to it. But the State authorities can have no remedy or relief from an injustice or error in computing and assigning quotas, or in making up and allowing credits or excesses unless they can have access to data not now in their possession. It is proper to infer that no injustice is intended Illinois. Yet errors may exist, and if the information desired be not furnished the State authorities and they be thereby enabled to affirm the correctness of the quota assigned, her people will believe they have been wronged by the quota fixed upon her, detracting to some extent from her fair fame and requiring of her more men than is demanded from other States in proportion to their population, enrollment, men previously furnished, and periods of service rendered. It is proper for me to add that I have heard it stated that the rule adopted by the Provost-Marshal is to add all the excesses of the States to the 300,000 men called for, then distribute this aggregate to the States upon their enrollment, after which the excess of each State is deducted from its aggregate quota and the balance is its net quota.

The Provost-Marshal-General, at the interview with him on the 23d of February, informed me, however, that in getting at the excess of Illinois he did not go behind the settlement of July 1, 1864, made with the State authorities of Illinois; in which settlement, as I understand it, the period of service was not estimated, but men furnished for three years were simply offset against so many other men required from the State, leaving out of this calculation (and not making it one of the elements thereof) the period of service. What we want, therefore, is the means of testing the correctness of the elements used in making up the excesses of the several States and of Illinois, and which, under the rule referred to, swell the aggregate quota of the Union in proportion as the excess of a State is increased or diminished. When we can see that this is correct, or point out any error, the State can have no just cause of complaint if her citizens do not then correct the enrollment of their own districts, and thus have complete justice.

It is therefore respectfully submitted and proposed that, as the aggregate excesses of the different counties in Illinois from which no quotas are required amounts to 6,742 men, and as errors are believed to exist improperly increasing the net quota of Illinois more than a like number above what is deemed just under the President's late call:

First. That the State will, as rapidly as possible, put into the field by volunteering under this call, 20,000 men. In case volunteers are not furnished in a reasonably short period, then that remainder to be drafted for.

Second. That in the meantime the enrollment of the districts be made correct, either by an enrollment *de novo*, or by such corrections as justice requires, over the State.

Third. That the information asked by the State authorities in my note of February 23, 1865, be given, the same not to be made public by them without permission of the Secretary of War.

Fourth. As soon as the correct enrollment and quota of the State can be ascertained, then if the latter amounts to more than 20,000 men let it be furnished or drafted for, but if it amounts to less the overplus to be carried to the credit of the State on any future calls.

This, it is believed, will secure justice and cordial co-operation from all parties.

Very respectfully,

I. N. HAYNIE,
Adjutant-General of Illinois.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, February 26, 1865.

Governor FENTON,
Albany:

Your inquiry* in respect to the National Guard of New York has been submitted to General Grant, and his answer will be communicated to you when received.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

*See Series I, Vol. XLVI, Part II, p. 705.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, February 25, 1865.

Major-General PALMER,
Louisville, Ky.:

The telegram of Governor Bramlette, indorsed by you,* in regard to raising more troops for Kentucky has been under consideration. Before this Department can act it should have the approval of the commanding general of the division, and if you will refer to your instructions I think you will find that on that and other questions you are directed to consult him and to be governed by his directions upon whatever relates to the proper defense of your department. You will also observe that you are instructed, upon reaching your command, to ascertain the number and description of your troops and their location. You will please make out and forward to this Department a detailed report on this subject so that it can be understood what troops are now in Kentucky and how they are employed. To this you will please give your immediate attention. The Department will then have sufficient knowledge to enable it to make the necessary orders. You will communicate this to Governor Bramlette.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, February 25, 1865.

Governor BRAMLETTE,
Frankfort:

I have telegraphed General Palmer fully on the subject of your joint dispatch and directed him to show it to you as an answer to both. Your note of the 20th has just been received and I have written you by mail.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

[FEBRUARY 25 and MARCH 2, 1865.—For correspondence between Stanton and Curtin in relation to the organization of Pennsylvania troops for border defense, see Series I, Vol. XLVI, Part II, pp. 712, 795.]

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Wheeling, February 25, 1865.

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

SIR: As requested on the face thereof, I transmit herewith a copy of resolutions adopted by the Legislature of West Virginia on the 8th day of the present month, requesting the "President of the United States to exempt from draft such of the State troops as may actually be employed by the Governor in the defense of the border counties while in actual service, and to cause a credit to be given to this State upon her quota under the late call for 300,000 men for the full number of troops so employed."

I inclose also a statement made by the adjutant-general of the State, showing the number of troops so employed by the State and

*See Series I, Vol. XLIX, Part I, p. 758.

their terms of service. If the request is granted, rolls of the companies will be furnished.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, Your Excellency's obedient servant,

A. I. BOREMAN.

[Indorsement.]

MARCH 9, 1865.

Respectfully referred by the President to the Honorable the Secretary of War.

JNO. G. NICOLAY,
Private Secretary.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

JOINT RESOLUTION requesting the exemption of certain State troops from draft.

Whereas, the people of West Virginia have at all times responded with alacrity to the calls of the President of the United States for troops to aid in the suppression of the rebellion; and

Whereas, it has been necessary to a great extent that such troops should be employed elsewhere than in this State, in consequence of which our border counties have been in many cases left entirely unprotected; and

Whereas, in order to protect such counties as much as possible, the Governor of this State has been compelled at great expense to employ State troops for that purpose; and

Whereas, the late call of the President of the United States for three hundred thousand additional volunteers will require nearly or quite all able-bodied men in the counties on or near the border, and thereby deprive such counties of all protection whatever: Therefore,

Resolved by the Legislature of West Virginia, That His Excellency the President of the United States is hereby requested to exempt from draft such of the State troops as may actually be employed by the Governor in the defense of the border counties while in actual service, and to cause a credit to be given to this State upon her quota under the late call for three hundred thousand men for the full number of troops so employed.

Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution to the President of the United States and request his compliance therewith.

Adopted February 8, 1865.

CLERK'S OFFICE, HOUSE OF DELEGATES,
Wheeling, February 18, 1865.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a faithful transcript from the records in this office.

GRANVILLE D. HALL,
Clerk House of Delegates and Keeper of the Rolls.

OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE, *Wheeling, W. Va.*

I hereby certify that under the laws of this State the clerk of the House of Delegates is custodian of the records of the Legislature and authorized to attest copies thereof, and that the signature to the certificate foregoing is genuine.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State at Wheeling this the 25th day of February, 1865.

J. EDGAR BOYERS,
Secretary of the State.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA, ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Wheeling, February 21, 1865.

The following is a statement of independent companies of scouts in the service of the State, number of men in each, and term of service:

Commanding officers.	Number of men.	Term of service.	Commanding officers.	Number of men.	Term of service.
		Months.			*Months.*
Capt. B. L. Stephenson	46	18	Capt. N. J. Lambert	50	12
Capt. J. Ball	33	18	Capt. S. Snider	30	12
Capt. W. T. Wiant	35	12	Capt. J. R. Ramsay	30	12
Capt. William Gandee	25	12	Capt. William Logsdon	36	16
Capt. Hiram Chapman	30	12	Capt. J. M. Woods	25	12
Capt. John Boggs	75	18	Capt. G. F. Taylor	50	12
Capt. Isaac Brown	31	12	Capt. William Turner	50	12
Capt. John Johnson	50	12	Capt. S. Mullens	43	12
Capt. Samuel Young	32	12	Capt. M. T. Haller	25	12
Capt. A. J. Waterson	13	18	Capt. William Mallow	25	12
Capt. H. S. Burns	20	12	Capt. G. L. Kennedy	75	12
Capt. John Bond	26	12			
Capt. J C. Wilkinson	30	12	Total	865	.....

F. P. PEIRPOINT,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
February 26, 1865.

GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS,
Boston:

Referring to request by indorsement of Adjutant-General Schouler of 20th instant, you are hereby authorized to raise one new regiment of volunteer infantry and thirty detached companies; the companies to be assigned by you to old regiments now reduced in number of companies. Recruiting, organization, and musters to conform to existing regulations. New regiment may rendezvous at Readville.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

[FEBRUARY 26, 1865.—For correspondence between Stanton, Grant, and Fenton in relation to the proposition of the latter to furnish troops from the National Guard of New York for 100 days for garrison duty in captured Southern cities, see Series I, Vol. XLVI, Part II, pp. 705, 716.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, February 27, 1865.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a report from the Provost-Marshal-General, in answer to the resolution of the House

of Representatives of the 20th instant, inquiring "the number of troops furnished by the State of California to the General Government under the various calls, and whether the draft has been enforced in that State as in other States; and if not, the reason for its non-enforcement."

By direction of the President the draft has not been enforced in the Pacific States because, for military reasons, it was not deemed expedient to withdraw persons capable of military service from the States on the Pacific Coast beyond the number specified in the report of the Provost-Marshal-General.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

[Inclosure.]

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S BUREAU,
Washington, D. C., February 26, 1865.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a resolution of the House of Representatives, dated February 20, 1865, wherein the Secretary of War is directed, "if not incompatible with the public service, to communicate to this House what is the number of troops furnished by the State of California to the General Government under the various calls, and whether the draft has been enforced in that State as in other States; and if not, the reason for its non-enforcement."

In reply to the two branches of this inquiry I have the honor to report as follows:

First. The number of troops furnished to the General Government by the State of California from the beginning of the present war to date is 7,451.

Second. The draft has not been enforced in California. My instructions have not required me to draft as yet in that State. The enrollment commenced in California in September, 1863, is not in proper condition for drafting at this time.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

CIRCULAR No. 9. WAR DEPT., ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 27, 1865.

Commanding officers of draft rendezvous are not authorized to grant leaves of absence to officers or furloughs to enlisted men. This practice, which has heretofore prevailed at some rendezvous, is irregular, and will be discontinued.

No leaves or furloughs will be given except by authority from this office.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., February 27, 1865.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Comdg. Mil. Div. of the Mississippi, Hilton Head, S. C.:

GENERAL: By direction of the Secretary of War the following instructions in regard to the appointment of officers of U. S. colored troops are respectfully furnished for your information and guidance:

First. All authority heretofore given commanding generals of armies, departments, or to other officers to appoint officers to U. S. colored troops will cease from the date of the receipt of these instructions, except for new regiments to be raised or for regiments now in process of organization.

Second. When a new regiment or organization is completed, a roster of the officers appointed thereto, showing date of appointment and muster in each case, will be forwarded to the Adjutant-General's Office for the action of the President, by whom all appointments and promotions in such organizations will thenceforward be made.

Third. Regimental or other commanders of old organizations will forward their recommendations for appointments and promotions through the proper commanding generals, who are requested to indorse their opinions thereupon, and at the same time nominate meritorious non-commissioned officers and soldiers of white regiments for appointment as second lieutenants to fill the vacancies likely to be caused by the promotions recommended. Recommendations of this character must state in each case the strength of the command to which the party is nominated for appointment. In the case of a company officer the letter of the company must be given, and when a junior officer is recommended for promotion in preference to a senior of the same grade, the causes disqualifying the senior officer must be clearly stated.

Commanding generals of armies, departments, or corps are authorized to convene examining boards when in their opinion it shall be necessary and expedient to determine the qualifications of candidates for promotion in the line of appointment as second lieutenants.

Field officers for old organizations will be appointed as prescribed by Circular No. 49, of 1864, from this office, a copy of which is herewith.*

Fourth. No provisions herein contained will be construed as doing away with existing regulations governing the subject of musters.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, &c.,
C. W. FOSTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, February 28, 1865.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR: I have the honer to transmit herewith a report of the Provost-Marshal-General, in answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 25th instant, inquiring "whether rebel prisoners have been enlisted into our service, have received bounties, and have been credited to quotas of one or more States; and if so, how many

*See June 28, 1864, p. 459.

have been so enlisted and credited, and when and to what States; and also whether any of said persons so credited are still under guard at Rock Island or elsewhere."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

[Inclosure.]

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S BUREAU,
Washington, D. C., February 27, 1865.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a resolution of the House of Representatives dated February 25, 1865, wherein the Secretary of War is "directed to inform this House whether rebel prisoners have been enlisted into our service, have received bounties, and have been credited to quotas of one or more States; and if so, how many have been so enlisted and credited, and when and to what States; and also whether any of said persons so credited are still under guard at Rock Island or elsewhere," referred to me for report.

In reply I have the honor to state as follows: The Third Maryland Cavalry, raised under authority from the War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, May 28, 1863, had enlisted for it at Fort Delaware 461 rebel prisoners. These men were credited to the State of Maryland. The First Connecticut Cavalry had enlisted for it at Fort Delaware, and credited to the State of Connecticut, in May, 1863, eighty-two rebel prisoners.

All enlistments of said prisoners were stopped by telegram of August 21, 1863, from the Secretary of War; but subsequently authority was issued by the Secretary of War to enlist 120 rebel prisoners for the Third Maryland Cavalry. The foregoing men have been paid U. S. bounty.

Immediately on the completion of the Third Maryland Cavalry it was sent to New Orleans, and has since been serving in the Department of the South [Gulf].

There have been enlisted at Point Lookout, Md., for the First U. S. Volunteers, 1,105 rebel prisoners; for the Second U. S. Volunteers, 379 rebel prisoners.

These enlistments were made under directions from the President. Recruitment for the Second Regiment was stopped, by order of the Secretary of War, in September last. The rebels enlisted at Point Lookout were never credited to any State. Credits and payments of bounties to them were forbidden by the orders of the War Department. By direction of General Grant they were sent to the Department of the Northwest, and have since been serving there.

Under special instructions from the President, 1,750 men, held as rebel prisoners of war at Rock Island, Ill., were, during September and October, 1864, mustered into the military service of the United States and credited to Pennsylvania (with the exception of twelve credited to Ohio). They have been paid no bounty by the United States, but were paid local bounties by the places to which they were credited. They were kept under guard, as other recruits are, until organized and sent to the field. On Major-General Pope's application they were ordered to the Department of the Missouri for service in the West.

No other rebel prisoners than those herein stated are known to have been enlisted into the service.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 29. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE, *Washington, February 28, 1865.*

The following acts and joint resolution of Congress are published for the information of all concerned:

I. PUBLIC—No. 87.

AN ACT to increase the efficiency of the Medical Corps of the Army.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the medical director of an army in the field consisting of two or more army corps, and the medical director of a military department in which there are United States general hospitals containing four thousand beds or upward, shall have the rank, pay, and emoluments of a colonel of cavalry; and the medical director of an army corps in the field, or of a department in which there are United States general hospitals containing less than four thousand beds, shall have the rank, pay, and emoluments of a lieutenant-colonel of cavalry. But this increased rank and pay shall only continue to medical officers while discharging such special duties; and the assignments from time to time to such duty shall be at least two-thirds of them made from among the surgeons and assistant surgeons of volunteers.

Approved February 25, 1865.

II. PUBLIC—No. 86.

AN ACT to prevent officers of the Army and Navy, and other persons engaged in the military and naval service of the United States, from interfering in elections in the States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall not be lawful for any military or naval officer of the United States, or other person engaged in the civil, military, or naval service of the United States, to order, bring, keep, or have under his authority or control any troops or armed men at the place where any general or special election is held in any State of the United States of America, unless it shall be necessary to repel the armed enemies of the United States, or to keep the peace at the polls. And that it shall not be lawful for any officer of the Army or Navy of the United States to prescribe or fix, or attempt to prescribe or fix, by proclamation, order, or otherwise, the qualifications of voters in any State of the United States of America, or in any manner to interfere with the freedom of any election in any State, or with the exercise of the free right of suffrage in any State of the United States. Any officer of the Army or Navy of the United States, or other person engaged in the civil, military, or naval service of the United States, who violates this section of this act, shall, for every such offense, be liable to indictment as for a misdemeanor, in any court of the United States having jurisdiction to hear, try, and determine cases of misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall pay a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, and suffer imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than three months, nor more than five years, at the discretion of the court trying the same; and any person convicted as aforesaid shall, moreover, be disqualified from holding any office of honor, profit, or trust under the Government of the United States: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent any officers, soldiers, sailors, or marines from exercising the right of suffrage in any election district to which he may belong, if otherwise qualified, according to the laws of the State in which he shall offer to vote.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That any officer or person in the military or naval service of the United States who shall order or advise, or who shall directly or indirectly, by force, threat, menace, intimidation, or otherwise, prevent, or attempt to prevent, any qualified voter of any State of the United States of America from freely exercising the right of suffrage at any general or special election in any State of the United States, or who shall in like manner compel, or attempt to compel, any officer of an election in any such State to receive a vote

from a person not legally qualified to vote, or who shall impose or attempt to impose any rules or regulations for conducting such election different from those prescribed by law, or interfere in any manner with any officer of said election in the discharge of his duties, shall for any such offense be liable to indictment as for a misdemeanor in any court of the United States having jurisdiction to hear, try, and determine cases of misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall pay a fine of not exceeding five thousand dollars, and suffer imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding five years, at the discretion of the court trying the same; and any person convicted as aforesaid shall, moreover, be disqualified from holding any office of honor, profit, or trust under the Government of the United States.

Approved February 25, 1865.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HARRISBURG, *February 28, 1865.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

General Russell has telegraphed Provost-Marshal-General Fry asking extension of time for recruiting. Volunteering is now progressing so actively that I think it would be bad policy to arrest it. I trust you may see the propriety of authorizing an extension of time.

A. G. CURTIN.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
March 1, 1865.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

Time for raising new organizations hereby extended to March 15, but this authority does not postpone or interfere with draft. Mustering officers will continue to muster.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S BUREAU,
Washington, D. C., March 1, 1865.

Brig. Gen. E. W. HINKS,
Actg. Asst. Provost-Marshal-General, New York City:

Let the draft commence the 15th instant in all the districts in your division in which it has not already been ordered.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

(Operator will send similar dispatch to the following acting assistant provost-marshals-general: Lieutenant-Colonel Townsend, Albany; Major Haddock, Elmira.)

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, D. C., March 2, 1865.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker House of Representatives:

SIR: I transmit herewith the report of the Secretary of War, which, with my permission, has been delayed until the present time to enable the lieutenant-general to furnish his report.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

[Inclosure.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, March 1, 1865.

Mr. PRESIDENT: I have the honor herewith to submit the annual reports of the several bureaus of this Department. They were designed to accompany my annual report, which, by your permission, has been delayed until the lieutenant-general should furnish his summary of the military operations of the past year. His report has not yet been received, as the activity of the campaign in progress demands his unceasing attention. But the accompanying documents are now submitted in order that, so far as can be done without injury to the service, they may be printed with the public documents of the present session of Congress.

The military events of the past year have been officially published by this Department from time to time as they transpired, and are fully known in every branch of this Government and throughout the civilized world. They constitute a series of successful marches, sieges, and battles, attesting the endurance and courage of the soldiers of the United States and the gallantry and military skill of their commanders unrivaled in the history of nations.

The campaign of the Army of the Potomac and the operations on the James River, the Appomattox, and around Richmond and Petersburg; the masterly operations of our army in Georgia, resulting in the capture of Atlanta, Savannah, and other important military posts in that State; the reduction of the forts in the harbor of Mobile; the hard-fought battles at Franklin and around Nashville, resulting in the rout of the rebel army in Tennessee; the succession of brilliant victories won by the Army of the Shenandoah; the successful storming of Fort Fisher; the capture of Wilmington, Columbia, and Charleston, and other achievements of less note, all contributing to the triumph of the Union cause and the suppression of the rebellion, will be more appropriately detailed upon the coming in of the report of the lieutenant-general.

That the administrative operations of the several bureaus of this Department have not failed to contribute to the success of our armies is shown by the official reports of their respective chiefs.

The Adjutant-General reports the difficulties springing from a sudden and vast increase of business measurably overcome in his Bureau, clerks instructed, and work systematized. Credit is justly due to both the officers and clerks for their fidelity.*

Despite superior advantages for recruiting volunteers, greater success has been reached in the regular service than was anticipated. There are two depots for collection of recruits for the Army at large—one for infantry, at Fort Columbus, N. Y., and one for mounted service, at Carlisle, Pa. There are also fourteen depots for particular regiments established in different sections of the country. Sick and wounded officers have generally been employed on recruiting service, and when recovered they have been sent to replace others in the field who require relief.

Twenty-one depots are established in the principal States for collecting and forwarding to regiments volunteers and substitutes and also drafted men. The Veteran Reserve Corps has been of much service in guarding these depots and escorting detachments to their

* For report of the Adjutant-General see p. 807.

regiments. There are also six special depots for recruits enlisted in rebel States by agents from loyal States.

Boards of examination have been kept up to inquire into causes of absence from duty and alleged offenses by officers. The effect has been to diminish the number of cases published and referred to the boards to 364 for eleven months, whereas before their organization from 100 to 200 were reported monthly for absence without leave alone.

The status of chaplains seems to be misunderstood. From the wording of the act of April 9, 1864, section 1, it is thought by some chaplains that a new rank between the grades of major and captain is intended for them. This is supposed to be an error growing out of the use of the term "surgeon" in the act instead of "medical officer." The former assimilated rank of chaplains, in reference to allowance of quarters and pay proper, was "captain," and such should now be their rank.

Over 200 flags, captured from the rebels, have been received, properly labeled, and deposited for safe-keeping.

Medals of honor have been awarded in numerous instances to privates and non-commissioned officers for gallant services. The plan of awarding gold and silver medals to officers instead of brevets, to a certain extent, is commended to notice. It should not supersede the conferring of brevet, especially in cases where such rank might be exercised in high commands.

The work of preparing official reports of battles, &c., for printing, in compliance with the resolution of Congress of May 19, 1864, is progressing as rapidly as possible, and all officers from whom such reports are due have been called upon for them.

The Paymaster-General reports that the entire Army is paid to August 31, 1864, or in process of pay as rapidly as the Treasury can supply funds.*

He calls attention to the defective organization of his Bureau, and strongly urges that the Paymaster-General have the rank of brigadier-general; that there be two assistant paymaster-generals with the rank of colonel, and ten deputy paymaster-generals, in addition to the two now provided by law, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He also recommends the adoption of a provision of law to the effect that any paymaster or additional paymaster selected by the Secretary of War to take charge of a geographical pay district shall have the temporary rank of lieutenant-colonel during such charge.

He also reports that the clerical force of his Bureau is efficient, and that no increase is believed to be at present required.

The Chief of Ordnance reports that the fiscal affairs of that Bureau show—†

Balance July 1, 1864	$3,122,979.11
Appropriations	42,015,000.00
Miscellaneous receipts	141,023.01
Total means	45,279,002.12
Expenditures during the year	38,502,822.99
In Treasury and public depositories June 30, 1864	1,797,387.16
Amount of appropriations remaining in Treasury same date	4,978,791.97
	45,279,002.12

* For report of the Paymaster-General see p. 869.
† For report of the Chief of Ordnance see p. 799.

The estimates for the next fiscal year are based on expenditures for a similar period last year, taking into consideration remaining balances and supplies on hand.

The supplies produced during the past fiscal year include 1,75[illegible] pieces of ordnance, 2,361 artillery carriages and caissons, 802,525 small-arms, 794,055 sets of accouterments and harness, 1,674,244 projectiles for cannon, 12,740,146 pounds of bullets and lead, 8,409,4[illegible] pounds of gunpowder, 169,490,029 cartridges for small-arms. These are complete articles, in addition to large quantities of the same kind of supplies partially made up at the arsenals.

The ordnance supplies furnished to the military service during the fiscal year include 1,141 pieces of ordnance, 1,896 artillery carriages and caissons, 455,910 small-arms, 502,044 sets of accouterments and harness, 1,913,753 projectiles for cannon, 7,624,685 pounds of bullets and lead, 464,549 rounds of artillery ammunition, 152,067 sets of horse equipments, 112,087,553 cartridges for small-arms, 7,544,044 pounds of gunpowder. These supplies were in addition to large quantities of parts provided for repairs in the field.

The capacity of the arsenals for the manufacture of munitions of war has been increased during the year, and that increase is still going on, so far as the means appropriated will admit. Supplies manufactured at the arsenals are of better quality and less cost than similar articles obtained by contract or purchase.

The National Armory at Springfield, Mass., can turn out 300,000 of the best quality of rifle muskets annually.

Possession has been taken of Rock Island, Ill., in pursuance of an act of Congress, and the requisite buildings for an arsenal there are in progress.

There is on hand a stock of three-quarters of a million of first-class rifle small-arms, exclusive of the arms in the hands of the troops, since increased to a million and a quarter.

The introduction of breech-loading arms for the military service generally is recommended.

The selection of a site for a general depository of gunpowder and the erection of suitable magazines thereon is recommended. In that connection the construction of a Government powder mill of sufficient capacity to make standard and proof powder and gun cotton is also recommended.

The procurement of a suitable ground for the proof and experimental firing of ordnance and small-arms is urgently advised as a most essential want of the military service.

A heavy 20-inch gun has been successfully cast and finished, and is ready for trial. The object of the trial is to demonstrate whether the destructive effects of such a gun, warranted by theory, will be practically realized, and to settle the question of the largest effective caliber for sea-coast cannon.

The armies in the field have been amply supplied with good and effective arms, equipments, and ammunition, and the armament of our fortifications has been kept in good order and strengthened during the year.

The Chief Engineer reports that the operations of his bureau for the last year embrace special efforts to prepare the coast defenses to receive the heavier and most suitable artillery for combating iron-clad vessels, the construction of field-works and lines with the armies in the field; the preparation and service of pontoon bridge equipage,

and the reduction of the enemy's works on Morris Island, at Fort Morgan and Fort Gaines, by siege operations.*

Much information in campaign maps and other forms has been prepared and disseminated, the survey of the lakes has been satisfactorily continued, and progress made in the repairs and preservation of harbor works for which appropriations were made at the last session of Congress.

The expenditures of this year, including the maintenance of the Military Academy, amounted to $6,345,191.74.

A board of engineers ordered by the War Department in January, 1864, to examine the system of our sea-coast defenses, has performed its duties, recommending the modifications made necessary in them by the introduction of increased calibers and rifled guns, and to enable them to combat effectively iron-clad hostile fleets. Earth, as a material for parapets and ramparts, is now (as it has been from the earliest employment of battering artillery) found to be the best as well as the most economical resisting mass to oppose an enemy's fire, both on the land and sea fronts. This material is uniformly adhered to wherever the locality permits.

Nine officers of engineers, out of a total number of eighty-six, have been lost during the year by death; all of them have given their lives to the service of the country.

During the year twenty-seven cadets completed the course of studies and practice in the Military Academy and were commissioned in the Army. The smallness of this number grows out of resignations which occurred in this class in the beginning of the rebellion. The classes at this time have the usual strength corresponding to Congressional representation.

The Commissary-General of Subsistence reports that the supplies of subsistence stores have been mostly purchased in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, and Saint Louis.† Beef-cattle were furnished by contracts of short duration at most convenient places, and driven from the places of purchase to the field. Most of the stores were purchased by advertising, accepting the lowest bids offered for suitable articles at cash prices. Attempts have in some cases been made by individuals and associations to monopolize and control the prices of articles required by the Subsistence Bureau, thereby creating much difficulty.

The armies have been supplied with good and wholesome food, and large numbers of prisoners and suffering Union families have been furnished with subsistence. Generally the contractors and others have faithfully complied with their obligations. Officers employed in this branch of the service, with but few exceptions, have performed their duties with promptness in the field and at depots.

During the year ending June 30, 1864, 52,482 quarterly or monthly accounts have been examined and referred to the Treasury Department.

The report of the Quartermaster-General contains a statement of the operations and expenditures of the Bureau under his control during the fiscal year.‡

The clerical force authorized by law is, in his opinion, still insufficient to make that prompt examination of accounts and reports of

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* For report of the Chief of Engineers see p. 793.

† For report of the Commissary-General of Subsistence see p. 782.

‡ For report of the Quartermaster-General see p. 874.

disbursing officers desirable, and indeed necessary, to secure rigid accountability for the expenditure of the public money and property.

An extension of the increase of compensation granted by the last Congress to clerks of the lowest grades, so as to include those of higher grades, is recommended by the Quartermaster-General in view of the increased cost of living in Washington.

The Quartermaster-General gives an account of the measures adopted under the orders of the Secretary of War for equipping, supplying, and moving the large army which, concentrating last November on the banks of the Tennessee, fought under General Grant the battle of Chattanooga and opened the way for the victorious campaign of the army under General Sherman, resulting in the capture of Atlanta, and the operations which are now in progress in the State of Georgia. The vast efforts made, the wonderful resources in men and material developed, the manner in which the steam-boat and railroad interests, the agricultural and mechanical products of the Valley of the Mississippi, were laid under contribution in feeding, supplying, and moving a vast army in an advance of over 300 miles from its secondary and 450 miles from its primitive base, are described. The record is one creditable to the people who have developed such vast resources and placed them so patriotically at the disposal of the Government, and also to the officers, their agents in this great work.

The report gives tables of the quantities of the principal military supplies, fuel, forage, clothing, and materials purchased, transported, and used during the year. It also contains statements of the steamboats employed upon the Western rivers and of the steamers and other vessels upon the ocean engaged in the transportation of troops and supplies.

In this service it is believed many abuses have been reformed and great economies have been effected during the past year. The indications derived from Congressional examination and reports have been followed up with advantage to the service.

The Army has been well supplied with all the essentials of military equipment, and with fuel, forage, and all necessaries.

The losses by capture, and destruction of trains, by the burning of transports by incendiaries employed by the rebels, have been great, but the movements of the armies have seldom been delayed by them.

The most severe losses of material during the year have been the destruction of a portion of the train of the army at Chattanooga in the fall of 1863, and the consequent destruction of animals there and in East Tennessee; the destruction of steamers on the Mississippi and Ohio by incendiaries; the loss of the trains during the Red River expedition; and to these may be added the destruction of a train of 200 wagons near Fort Smith, in Arkansas, since the close of the fiscal year.

As the rebel armies are beaten back they burn all important railroad bridges, tear up the railroad tracks, destroy the water stations, carry off the machinery and rolling-stock, and do all that is in their power to render the railroads useless to our armies.

The armies are obliged to follow generally the natural lines of transport and communication, and the lines by which the enemy retires. All the railroads north of the Potomac and of the Tennessee and Cumberland, and within the territory which our armies have penetrated, have been alternately in the hands of the rebels and of our own troops. When abandoned by the enemy their immediate reconstruction and operation becomes a military necessity.

Col. (now Bvt. Brig. Gen.) D. C. McCallum has been placed as military director in charge of this work. He has organized an efficient construction corps, provided rolling-stock, for which it was necessary to make onerous demands upon the manufacturers of the loyal States. The report of Colonel McCallum is a record of the expenditure of over eleven millions of the appropriations of the Quartermaster's Department.* It gives information upon the means and the cost of supplying an army by railroad, and the manner of repairing and reconstructing railroads in a hostile country, which is of great interest to soldiers and engineers. The results are remarkable triumphs of military and engineering skill, creditable to the system under which they have been accomplished, to the officers and men engaged in the work, and to the country which has displayed such energy and such resources in defending and asserting its integrity. Already 1,000 miles of railroad have been operated by this department, in connection with the movements of the armies.

The mobility of the armies has increased. The opinion held by some officers of rank in the earlier history of the rebellion, that an army could not be maintained except within reach of a navigable river or railroad, has been dispersed by such marches as those of General Sherman from Vicksburg, east of Meridian, and back to Vicksburg, from Memphis to Knoxville and back to Decatur, at a time when railroads were not in operation; that of General Burnside from Cincinnati and Louisville, throughout Southeast Kentucky, to Knoxville; and that of Lieutenant-General Grant from Washington to Petersburg, and the march of General Sherman from Atlanta toward the coast.

The organization of this Bureau has been much improved by the law of the 4th of July last. The grades of rank and authority being now in proportion to the duties and responsibilities, the officers work with greater success. The present organization is fully detailed in the report of the Quartermaster-General, and no further changes are thought necessary.

The agreement made by the War Department with a convention of railroad companies, held in this city early in the war, has remained in force. The railroads have continued to do the work of the Government at the prices then established, except as modified by the internal revenue laws, though below those then charged to private citizens, which have since been considerably increased.

To a few railroads, subject to depredations by the enemy, from their being in districts where the Department has not been able to give them entire protection and safety, some advance in rates has been granted.

The telegraph has continued to be a most efficient and valuable aid to military operations. Six thousand five hundred miles of military telegraph has been in operation, of which 3,000 miles have been constructed during the year. About 1,000 persons have been employed in this work. The efficiency and fidelity of the officers and operatives of the military telegraph deserve special recognition.

Full reports are given of the quantities of clothing, camp and garrison equipage furnished to the armies during the year. No difficulty has been found in procuring ample supplies of good quality from domestic manufacturers, with the exception of tents and blankets. In a portion of these imported materials have been used, as the

* For McCallum's report see p. 945.

domestic manufactories have not yet been able to supply all that were needed. Some frauds have been committed, the authors of which it is believed will be brought to justice by measures now in progress. Some have already been convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary.

The vast supplies of forage needed for our armies have been furnished generally with regularity. The difficulty of transporting so bulky an article as hay has caused some irregularity in its supply to armies in hostile districts, and it is remarked, in this connection, that the armies in actual movement draw less heavily upon the means of the department than those which rest long inactive in districts exhausted of supplies, and therefore drawing every necessary from the distant loyal territory.

The trains of the Army are reported to be in good condition, thoroughly organized, movable, perfect in material and equipment, and well supplied with animals and the means of repair.

The purchase of horses for the cavalry was, during the fiscal year, under the direction of a branch of the Quartermaster-General's Office organized especially for that purpose, in connection with the Cavalry Bureau. Since the reorganization of this office under the law of July 4, 1864, the purchase of all horses and mules for cavalry, artillery, and the trains has been placed under the charge of a single division of the Quartermaster-General's Office. It is believed that this has resulted in advantage to the service by securing more direct and speedy responsibility, and a better and more uniform inspection.

The supply of animals has been at the rate of about 500 per day, which is also about the average rate of their destruction. The cavalry of the Army of the Potomac was twice remounted during the first eight months of the present year.

The production of the country seems to be able to bear the immense drain upon its horses and mules, and the stock, judging from the current prices, gives no signs of exhaustion or diminution.

The quartermasters' trains of our armies average one wagon to every twenty-four men in the field; and an army in the field, well equipped with artillery, cavalry, and trains, requires one horse or mule, on the average, to every two men. The number of horses and mules is nearly equal.

The ground appropriated for a cemetery near the Soldiers' Home, in the District, having been filled, a national military cemetery has been established at Arlington, on the south bank of the Potomac, in which several thousand interments have already been made. The names of the soldiers here buried are registered. Those who fell repelling the rebel attack on the capital last July have been buried on the battle-field north of Fort Stevens. It is recommended that Congress provide for the erection of a monument to them.

For the better protection of the depots of the Quartermaster's Bureau from rebel raids, the Quartermaster-General was directed to cause the persons employed in his department, at the principal and exposed depots, to be organized into military companies and regiments for internal guard duty and for local defense.

This organization at Washington, Nashville, and Louisville has brought into service, as an aid to the regular troops, a force of several thousand men. They have, both in this District and in Tennessee, been called upon several times during the past year to take the place of regular troops on guard and in the trenches, and have done

good service at Washington, Nashville, and Johnsonville, all of which depots have been threatened or attacked by the rebel armies.

The Quartermaster-General states that the views expressed in his report of 1862, in regard to the aid to be expected and derived from the colored population, have been confirmed by two years' experience. These persons have been extensively employed in the labors of the Quartermaster-General's Bureau, where each one so employed released a white soldier from labor and restored him to his place in line of battle. Their extensive enlistment has created a demand, however, beyond the supply. Application being made to the Quartermaster-General for such labor with the armies before Richmond, which he was unable to provide, he endeavored to procure colored men from the departments of the Atlantic and Gulf Coast, where it was publicly reported that they were suffering for want of employment. None could be obtained from those departments, however. The commander of one of them reported that they were all wanted for labor necessary to the success of military operations, or for other public service, and that not a man, woman, or child could be spared.

The Quartermaster-General makes honorable mention of the labors and services of some of the officers of his Bureau, who have been engaged in the most important operations, and have most contributed to the general success of our armies.

Reference is made to the danger of interruption of our military communications with the States on the Pacific Coast by war, and the difficulty of supplying armies and defending these portions of the Republic, when the only military communication not exposed to a hostile fleet is a wagon road across the continent, is mentioned. The early completion of the Pacific Railroad is called for as a military precaution, deserving attention and the fostering care of the Government.

It appears from the report of the Surgeon-General that the funds derived from all sources, and available for the expenses of the Medical Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, were $12,263,988.08.*

Disbursements	$11,025,791.33
Balance remaining in the Treasury June 30, 1864	914,135.10
Balance in hands of disbursing officers	324,061.65
	12,263,988.08

One hundred and eighty-two hospitals, with a capacity of 84,472 beds, were in operation at the date of the last annual report. During the summer campaign it was found necessary to establish additional ones and increase the capacity of those nearest the scenes of active operations, giving 190 hospitals, with a capacity of 120,521 beds on June 30, 1864. During the year the health of the entire Army was better than is usual with troops engaged so constantly on active duty and in arduous campaigns. No destructive epidemics prevailed in any section, and the number of sick and wounded, although large, has been comparatively small in the proportion it bore to the whole Army. At the close of the year the number of sick and wounded, both with their commands and in general hospitals, was less than 16 per cent. of the strength of the Army. The number sick with their respective commands was 4 per cent., and in general hospitals 5.3 per cent. of the strength. Of the 6.46 per cent. wounded, nearly 1 per cent. were with their respective commands; the rest in general hospitals.

* For report of the Surgeon-General see p. 790.

The establishment of medical depots within reach of armies in the field and their prompt supply upon the field of battle; the transportation of sick and wounded by ambulance, railroad, and hospital transports; the sufficiency and successful administration of the best system of general hospitals; the sanitary precautions as well as the minor details of this department, tending to the greater comfort of the sick and wounded as well as to the health and efficiency of the troops, have during the year undergone the severest possible test, and in no instance have the movements of successful generals been impeded or delayed from any cause within the control of the Medical Department.

House bill No. 543, Thirty-eighth Congress, having passed the House of Representatives, was not reached in the Senate, and awaits final action. The proposed and well-deserved promotion of meritorious medical officers cannot fail to increase their efficiency by placing them upon equal footing with those of other staff corps in regard to local rank, and it is respectfully submitted that the faithful performance of arduous duties by officers of the medical staff should be recognized and rewarded by brevets equally with the other branches of the service.

The Army Medical Museum continues to increase in value, and is already one of the most instructive pathological collections in the world. A descriptive catalogue is in course of preparation, an examination of which will, it is thought, fully establish the importance of this institution in connection with the surgical and medical history of the war.

From the report of the Provost-Marshal-General* will be seen—

First. The efforts made during the year to perfect the enrollment of the national forces, the lists on the 1st of November last containing the names of 2,784,226.

Second. The results of the drafts made in 1863 and 1864, given in tabular form, from which it appears that on the 31st day of July last there was no material deficiency in the United States on the quotas of troops required, such localities as were behind having been drafted for the amounts due from them. The draft made under the call of July 18, 1864, was in progress at the date of the Provost-Marshal-General's report. This draft came on during the heat of the late Presidential campaign, and resistance to it was threatened in many places, and in some actually organized. The Provost-Marshal-General justly claims special credit for the officers acting under him for the firmness and fairness with which they executed the law of Congress and the orders of the Government in making this draft, and for the success which attended their efforts.

Third. The results of the volunteer recruiting service, under the different calls for troops dated February 1, March 14, and July 18, 1864, are given. In reference to the re-enlistment of veteran volunteers during the fall of 1863, the Provost-Marshal-General says:

> Over 136,000 tried soldiers, who would otherwise, ere this, have been discharged, were secured for three years longer. Organizations which would have been lost to the service were preserved and recruited, and capable and experienced officers were retained in command. The force thus organized and retained has performed an essential part in the great campaign of 1864, and its importance to the country cannot be overestimated.

I concur in the foregoing remarks, and know of no operation connected with the recruitment of the Army which has resulted in more advantage to the service than the one referred to.

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*See p. 925.

The results of the recruitment under the act of July 4, 1864, for recruiting in rebel States, are reported as unfavorable.

Fourth. Commutation money received up to November 1, 1864, from drafted men, while permitted by law to secure exemption by payment of $300 each, is appropriated by act of Congress "for the expenses of draft and for the procuration of substitutes." A large part of it has been used, and the remainder is required for other purposes.

Fifth. The Provost-Marshal-General reports activity on the part of his officers in the arrest of deserters and stragglers, 39,392 having been arrested between October 1, 1863, and October 1, 1864, the total number arrested, from the establishment of the Bureau to October 1, 1864, being 60,760.

Sixth. The Provost-Marshal-General reports the Veteran Reserve Corps as consisting, October 1, 1864, of 764 officers and 28,738 men; its discipline and instruction good, and that the entire corps is doing duty which would otherwise have to be performed by an equal number of able-bodied troops detached from the armies in the field; and that it is yet inadequate in numbers to fill the demands made upon it.

Seventh. The medical statistics of the drafts, presented in series of tables, are referred to by the Provost-Marshal-General as worthy of special attention.

Eighth. The total disbursements on account of enrollment and draft, including all the expenses of the Bureau for the year ending October 31, 1864, are given at $4,016,728.55. The amount expended during the year ending September 30, 1864, from the appropriation for collecting, organizing, and drilling volunteers, is given at $4,199,071.17. Amount expended from same fund during preceding year, $7,789,237.40. Amount expended during the year ending September 30, 1864, for pay of advance bounty to volunteers, $14,658,203.

No appropriation of money is asked for any branch of this Bureau during the ensuing year.

As will appear from the accompanying report of the Judge-Advocate-General,* the business of this Bureau has continued steadily to increase. Its important duties are believed to be faithfully performed, while, as was anticipated, the new organization given to the office by the act of last session is found to have added much to the efficiency of its operations. A digest of the opinions of the Judge-Advocate-General upon current questions of military law, which has been published and distributed throughout the Army, will, while affording valuable instruction to inexperienced officers, contribute to produce that uniformity of decision and action so much to be desired in the administration of military justice.

The general exchange of prisoners effected under the instructions of this Department by Lieutenant-General Grant is in course of diligent execution, and it is hoped that all of our prisoners who are in the hands of the rebels will soon be returned. A furlough of thirty days is extended to them as they are returned to the camp at Annapolis.

To the chiefs of bureaus and their subordinates the thanks of this Department are due for their unwearied industry, vigilance, and general fidelity in the discharge of their respective duties.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

* Next, *post.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., March 2, 1865.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: In compliance with your directions the following report of the transactions of this Bureau is respectfully presented:

On the 2d of November, 1863, in a report then called for, a general summary of the business dispatched by this office during the preceding fourteen months was given in substance as follows:

Number of records of general courts-martial and military commissions reviewed	17,357
Number of reports made as to the regularity of proceedings on applications for restoration to the service, the pardon of offenders, the remission or commutation of sentences, and upon miscellaneous questions referred to this office	2,490

The following tabular statement shows the operations of the office since the date of that report, a period of sixteen months:

Number of records of general courts-martial and military commissions reviewed	33,956
Number of reports made as to the regularity of proceedings on applications for restoration to the service, the pardon of offenders, the remission or commutation of sentences, and upon miscellaneous questions referred to this office	9,340

As will appear from the foregoing statistics, the business of this Bureau has rapidly increased during the past year. The various officers on duty here have performed their labors with faithfulness and ability, while the new organization given to the office under the act of last session has, as was anticipated, added much to the efficiency of its operations. A digest of the opinions of the Judge-Advocate-General upon current questions of military law, which has been published and distributed throughout the Army, will, while affording valuable instruction to inexperienced officers, contribute to produce that uniformity of decision and action so much to be desired in the administration of military justice.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. HOLT,
Judge-Advocate-General.

HDQRS. COUNTY COMMITTEE ON VOLUNTEERING,
City Hall Park, Broadway, Corner Chambers Street,
New York, March 2, 1865.

H. F. BROWNSON,
Asst. Adjt. Gen. and Asst. to Actg. Asst. Prov. Mar. Gen.:

SIR: Your note of yesterday's date in relation to the progress of recruiting in this county was received last evening. In reply I have the honor to state I very much regret that, in your judgment, "the present rate of enlistment will not fill the quotas of the city districts within the time required, and unless recruiting increases and men are put in the service more rapidly the draft will be commenced." We commenced paying the increased bounty of $600 for three-years' men, $400 for two-years' men, and $300 for one-year's men on the 13th day of February, immediately upon being authorized by the Legislature to raise the means necessary to pay large numbers of men. From that date up to and including the 28th, being fourteen days

(exclusive of Sundays), we have paid the bounty to the very large number of 1,459 men, or an average of over 104 men per day, as follows:

Date.	Army recruits.	Naval recruits.	Substitutes in anticipation of draft.	Total.
February 13	48	1	1	50
February 14	80	1	2	83
February 15	76	7	.....	83
February 16	96	19	7	122
February 17	71	17	6	94
February 18	79	12	3	94
February 20	122	18	8	148
February 21	93	27	10	130
February 22	94	7	7	108
February 23	82	8	10	100
February 24	110	21	6	137
February 25	59	10	6	75
February 27	97	17	11	125
February 28	90	10	10	110
Total for fourteen days	1,197	175	87	1,459

The number raised the first seven days was 674, being an average of about 96 per day; the number raised the second seven days was 785, being an average of about 112 per day, an increase in the average of the last seven days of 16 per day. This statement does not include substitutes in anticipation of the draft enlisted elsewhere than at our office in the Park, in regard to whom we are not advised, but of which there must have been quite a number. This average is the largest we have ever reached since we commenced the business of raising volunteers in November, 1863. From the 20th of November, 1863, to the 17th of March, 1864, inclusive, under the call for 500,000 men, the whole number of newly enlisted men paid the bounty was 7,995, being an average of a little over 81 men per day.

From the 18th of March to the 31st of May, 1864, under the call for 200,000 men, the whole number of newly enlisted men paid bounty was 5,426 in sixty-four days, being an average of a little less than 85 men per day. Of these enlistments nearly one-half were for the Navy, which are now very much restricted. The number for the Army was an average of less than 50 men per day. From the 7th of July to the 30th of September, 1864, under the call for 500,000 men, the whole number of newly enlisted men paid bounty was 759 in sixty-eight days, being an average of little over 11 men per day. From the 20th of November, 1863, to the 30th of September, 1864, we paid bounty on 230 days, and during that whole period there were only twenty-seven days in which the gross number of newly enlisted men paid bounty reached 100, while the average for the whole 230 days was but a little over 61 men per day. It will also be found on investigation that the average enlistments for the Army under the existing call have been nearly double that of the most favorable period of enlistments during the past two years; and considering the adverse circumstances under which we have labored up to this time, we are certain you must credit us with having used all due diligence in the matter. We would also beg to call your attention to the fact that nearly all the men enlisted by us now are for three-years' service; that the whole number of

1,459 enlisted from the 13th to the 28th of February represents about 3,647 years of service. The increase in the number of men raised during the last seven of the fourteen days preceding the 28th of February, as compared with the seven days preceding them, leads us to believe that there will be a corresponding increase in the future, more especially as we understood yesterday that the U. S. authorities have directed that all the recruits for the Regular Army enlisted here should be credited to this county. In conclusion permit me to suggest that if there is any means not adopted by us by which, in your judgment, the number of men raised can be increased, we will gladly accept it upon its being made known to us.

Respectfully asking your consideration of these facts, I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. BLUNT,
Chairman New York County Committee on Volunteering.

STATE OF OHIO, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Columbus, March 2, 1865.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington City, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose you a certified copy of a joint resolution of the General Assembly of this State, requesting information in regard to the quotas in the State under the pending call for troops, and also the suspension of the draft. I will thank you to furnish me at as early a day as practicable with such reply as you may consider proper and pertinent to the inquiries to be transmitted to the General Assembly.

Very respectfully,

JNO. BROUGH.

[Inclosure.]

Whereas, the last assignment of quotas for the draft now pending has provoked among the people of some districts in this State a feeling and belief that the same is erroneous and unjust, for the reason that although the general quota of the State last assigned differs only about one hundred from the State quota assigned in last December, yet in some districts in the State the quotas thereof have been more than doubled by the new assignment, while in a few districts large deductions have been made; as, for instance, the quota of the First District has been reduced more than one thousand four hundred from the first assignment, the said district at the time of the first assignment having, as stated in a published order of the Provost-Marshal-General, an excess of but a little over one thousand two hundred years of service, while the quota of the Fifteenth District has been increased nine hundred and forty-nine, with an excess of credits of three thousand three hundred and forty-nine years of service, and similar changes have been made in other districts; and

Whereas, it is represented that all efforts on the part of the people of those districts in which the quotas have been increased to obtain a satisfactory explanation of this great change from the authorities have proved fruitless: Therefore,

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the Governor be requested to procure at once from the Secretary of War, and report to the General Assembly, the reasons for this change,

and, if wrong has been done, endeavor to procure a reassignment of quotas, and a suspension of the draft until the same be done.

JOHN JOHNSTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
CHARLES ANDERSON,
President of the Senate.

FEBRUARY 24, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Columbus, Ohio, March 1, 1865.

It is hereby certified that the foregoing is correctly copied from the original roll on file in this office.

WM. HENRY SMITH,
Secretary of State.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, March 3, 1865.

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

SIR: I have considered the joint resolution entitled "A resolution to encourage enlistments and to promote the efficiency of the military service," referred to me for my opinion upon the point whether the proposed measure would materially encourage enlistments and promote the efficiency of the military service.

The resolution proposes to give freedom to the wife and children of persons who have enlisted or may enlist in the military or naval service of the United States.

I have the honor to report:

First. That, in my opinion, giving freedom to the wife and children of persons who have been or may be mustered into the military or naval service of the United States would be a strong inducement to enlist in that service, and would therefore greatly encourage enlistments.

Second. That the liberation of the wife and children from slavery and placing them under the protection of law as free persons would relieve persons enlisting from great anxiety in respect to the condition of those whom they love and desire to protect, and would afford a strong inducement to encounter cheerfully every species of toil and danger to secure them the boon of freedom, and therefore that such measure would promote the efficiency of the service.

Third. For the foregoing reasons the joint resolution is, in my opinion, of great value to the military service and may be regarded as a military measure of the highest importance by adding to the numerical and efficient strength of the Army.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
March 3, 1865.

Lieut. Col. JAMES OAKES,
Superintendent, &c., Springfield, Ill.:

In a telegram from Governor, to which my telegram of February 19 was a reply, he stated that above the ten regiments authorized

there would probably be a surplus of some fifty companies. Said companies were accepted and he was authorized to assign them to old regiments of infantry. In addition to said surplus fifty companies of infantry are hereby authorized by the Secretary of War, and therefore the Governor has now authority for 100 companies. Should he desire to raise more, please request him to notify me. Let recruiting go on, and make requisition if necessary by telegram for any additional supplies that may be required, so that no delay will result in getting the companies to the front.

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy by mail for Governor.)

OFFICE ACTG. ASST. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL, AND SUPT. VOL. RECRUITING SERV., S. DIV. OF NEW YORK,
New York, March 8, 1865.

ORISON BLUNT, Esq.,
Chairman County Volunteering Committee, New York:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 2d instant, in reply to a note of Captain Brownson, assistant adjutant-general, written by my direction, in relation to the progress of recruiting in this county, and have perused with interest the elaborate array of statistics which it contains, exhibiting the comparative progress of recruiting in the city and county of New York under the present and previous calls for troops; but its examination has not changed or modified my convictions that "the present rate of recruiting will not fill the quotas of the city districts within the time required." It will be borne in mind that very great deficiency as compared with other districts in this division exists in all the city districts, and that these deficiencies exist entirely for the reason that New York has been less actively or less successfully engaged in actual recruiting than the suburban districts. The draft has already commenced in all districts surrounding the city, and to further postpone its operations here, unless there is a prospect of the quotas being immediately filled by voluntary enlistments, would be an obvious injustice to those districts in which the application of the provisions of the law is now being made. Furthermore, it will be remembered that the previous quotas of the city districts have been filled to a very great extent with credits resulting from enlistments in the Navy not made since the assignment of quotas under the enrollment law, and not contained in your exhibit of the progress of recruiting under those calls. Hence the comparison made in your communication has no application to the results in filling the quotas, which now must be done by actual enlistments. It was hoped that the postponement of the draft in this city would produce on the part of its citizens some effort commensurate with the amount of labor to be done to secure the filling of the quotas by voluntary enlistments, thereby speedily re-enforcing our victorious armies with some 16,000 volunteers, and thus removing the necessity for a recourse to the operations of a draft on the part of the Government. To secure this result every means of co-operation and assistance consistent with the interests of the service has, whenever suggested, been willingly adopted by the Provost-Marshal-General and by this office; but after trial it seems that these

hopes are not well founded, for while yourself and a few persons have labored faithfully and efficiently to produce the desired result, the expectation of a general interest being aroused and an active effort being made on the part of the whole community has not been realized, and instead of any indication being apparent that the quotas will be speedily filled, there is presented the conclusive evidence of your own figures that at the present rate of recruiting the quota will not be filled until the 1st of August next. I know of no means by which the number of men raised can be increased, except the people who have the greatest interest at issue shall, by their efforts, give recruiting such an impetus as they only can create. Every consideration of patriotism and interest appeals to them to put their hands to the work. The beneficent and liberal provisions of the State law by which every person who secures a substitute before the draft will receive $600, $400, or $300 bounty for three, two, or one year's service of such substitute, respectively, while a drafted man can receive but $250 either for himself or his substitute, ought, of itself, to make every able-bodied person who is liable to draft an active recruiting agent, while the large bounty paid by the State, in addition to the Government bounty, ought to induce all those who are not liable to the draft to enter or re-enter the service and assist in the grand concluding campaign of the war. In reply, however, to your concluding remarks, I would suggest that means be adopted to give the greatest possible publicity to the necessity of immediately raising men more rapidly, and to the liberal provisions of the State and Government made for volunteers and substitutes, and that the people of the city be appealed to through the public press and, if practicable, through public meetings to devote one week to their country and their own personal interests in labor to secure the filling of the quotas of their districts, and thereby relieve themselves from the evils of a draft. To this end every facility will be extended from this department. Mustering officers and surgeons shall be provided in abundance; and that a fair test may be made, I think I may promise that no draft shall take place during the next ten days.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. W. HINKS,

Brig. Gen., A. A. P. M. G., and Supt. Vol. Recruiting Service.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, March 3, 1865.

His Excellency ANDREW JOHNSON,
Vice-President Elect:

SIR: This Department has accepted your resignation as brigadier-general and Military Governor of Tennessee. Permit me on this occasion to render to you the thanks of this Department for your patriotic and able services during the eventful period through which you have exercised the high trusts committed to your charge. In one of the darkest hours of the great struggle for national existence against rebellious foes the Government called you from the Senate and from the comparatively safe and easy duties of civil life to place you in the front of the enemy and in a position of personal toil and danger, perhaps more hazardous than was encountered by any other citizen or military officer of the United States. With patriotic

promptness you assumed the post, and maintained it under circumstances of unparalleled trials, until recent events have brought safety and deliverance to your State, and to the integrity of that constitutional Union for which you so long and so gallantly periled all that is dear to man on earth. That you may be spared to enjoy the new honors and perform the high duties to which you have been called by the people of the United States is the sincere wish of one who in every official and personal relation has found you worthy of the confidence of the Government and the honor and esteem of your fellow-citizens.

Your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF ILLINOIS,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Springfield, March 4, 1865.

Brig. Gen. JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General, Washington City, D. C.:

GENERAL: While in Washington City lately I understood you to say that the enrollment lists of the several districts were open at all times for correction; that citizens were invited to examine and point out errors in the same, and that district provost-marshals were authorized to amend and correct said lists whenever errors were pointed out to them, and would be required so to do. I have the honor respectfully to inquire whether I understood and construe your remarks correctly. I am well aware that no change can be made by correcting enrollment lists in the quotas assigned for the present draft, but I desire that in the event of another call for troops to have said enrollment as near correct as possible.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

I. N. HAYNIE,
Adjutant-General.

INDIANAPOLIS, *March 7, 1865.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Eleven regiments authorized are full. Men enough for one or two more regiments are offered. Will you accept them?

O. P. MORTON,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., March 7, 1865.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR OF INDIANA,
Indianapolis, Ind.:

Your telegram containing the gratifying intelligence of your eleven regiments being raised just received. You are authorized to raise five more regiments, if you can do so.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 31. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, March 8, 1865.*

The following acts of Congress are published for the information of all concerned:

I. PUBLIC—No. 57.

AN ACT to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the measure of allowance for pay for an officer's servant is the pay of a private soldier as fixed by law at the time; that no non-commissioned officer shall be detailed or employed to act as a servant, nor shall any private soldier be so detailed or employed except with his own consent; that for each soldier employed as a servant by any officer there shall be deducted from the monthly pay of such officer the full monthly pay and allowances of the soldier so employed; and that, including any soldier or soldiers so employed, no officer shall be allowed for any greater number of servants than is now provided by law, nor be allowed for any servant not actually and in fact in his employ.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That non-commissioned officers and privates in the volunteer service shall receive the same amount of clothing as non-commissioned officers and privates of the same arm of the Regular Army.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That if a soldier discharged for wounds received in battle die before receiving the bounty provided by the act of March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, entitled "An act to amend an act to authorize the employment of volunteers, and so forth," the bounty due shall be paid to the following persons, and in the order following, and to no other person, to wit: First, to the widow of such deceased soldier, if there be one; second, if there be no widow, then to the children of such deceased soldier, share and share alike; third, if such soldier left neither a widow, or child, or children, then and in that case such bounty shall be paid to the following persons, provided they be residents of the United States, to wit: First, to his father; or if he shall not be living, or has abandoned the support of his family, then to the mother of such soldier; and if there be neither father nor mother as aforesaid, then such bounty shall be paid to the brothers and sisters of the deceased soldier, resident as aforesaid.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That every non-commissioned officer, private, or other person, who has been, or shall hereafter be, discharged from the Army of the United States by reason of wounds received in battle, on skirmish, on picket, or in action, or in the line of duty, shall be entitled to receive the same bounty as if he had served out his full term; and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That all persons of color who were enlisted and mustered into the military service of the United States in South Carolina, by and under the direction of Major-General Hunter and Brigadier-General Saxton, in pursuance of the authority from the Secretary of War, dated August twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, "that the persons so received into service, and their officers, to be entitled to and receive the same pay and rations as are allowed by law to other volunteers in the service"—and in every case where it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of War that any regiment of colored troops has been mustered into the service of the United States, under any assurance by the President or the Secretary of War, that the non-commissioned officers and privates of such regiment should be paid the same as other troops of the same arm of the service—shall, from the date of their enlistment, receive the same pay and allowances as are allowed by law to other volunteers in the military service; and the Secretary of War shall make all necessary regulations to cause payment to be made in accordance herewith.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the President is hereby authorized to enlist or organize, out of troops already in the service, six regiments of volunteer engineers, to be organized in accordance with existing laws, to have the same pay and allowances of engineer troops of the Regular Army, and to be subjected to the Rules and Articles of War.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the President is hereby authorized to enlist two additional companies to be added to the regiment of volunteer engineers raised under the provisions of an act approved May twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled "An act to organize a regiment of veteran volunteers," and said regiment shall be considered one of the regiments authorized in the preceding section of this act.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever a regiment in the Regular Army is reduced below the minimum number, no officer shall be appointed in such a regiment beyond those necessary for the command of such reduced number.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That officers by brevet in the Regular Army shall receive the same pay and allowance as brevet officers of the same grade or rank in the volunteer service, and no more.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the true construction of the sixth section of the "Act respecting the organization of the Army, and for other purposes," approved August twenty-third, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and of all laws relating in any way to the allowance of double rations to officers, authorizes such allowance to the following officers and to no others whatever: To the General-in-Chief commanding the Armies of the United States; to each general officer commanding in chief a separate army actually in the field; to each general officer commanding a geographical division embracing one or more military departments, and to each officer commanding a military geographical department; and that any general order or regulation or usage allowing double rations to a chief of staff or any other officer than those above mentioned is illegal and void.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the bounty of one hundred dollars provided by present laws to be paid to the heirs of volunteers killed in battle shall be extended to the widow if living, or, if she be dead, to the children, of any volunteer who shall have been or may be killed in the service, whether he shall have enlisted for two years or for a less period of time.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That in case any officer of the military or naval service who may be hereafter dismissed by authority of the President shall make an application in writing for a trial, setting forth under oath that he has been wrongfully and unjustly dismissed, the President shall, as soon as the necessities of the public service may permit, convene a court-martial to try such officer on the charges on which he was dismissed. And if such court-martial shall not award dismissal or death as the punishment of such officer, the order of dismissal shall be void. And if the court-martial aforesaid shall not be convened for the trial of such officer within six months from the presentation of his application for trial, the sentence of dismissal shall be void.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That where any revised enrollment in any Congressional or draft district has been obtained or made prior to any actual drawing of names from the enrollment lists, the quota of such district may be adjusted and apportioned to such revised enrollment, instead of being applied to or based upon the enrollment as it may have stood before the revision.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That hereafter all persons mustered into the military or naval service, whether as volunteers, substitutes, representatives, or otherwise, shall be credited to the State, and to the ward, township, precinct, or other enrollment sub-district where such persons belong by actual residence (if such persons have an actual residence within the United States), and where such persons were or shall be enrolled (if liable to enrollment); and it is hereby made the duty of the Provost-Marshal-General to make such rules and give such instructions to the several provost-marshals, boards of enrollment, and mustering officers as shall be necessary for the faithful enforcement of the provisions of this section, to the end that fair and just credit shall be given to every section of the country: *Provided*, That in any call for troops hereafter no county, town, township, ward, precinct, or election district shall have credit, except for men actually furnished on said call or the preceding call by said county, town, township, ward, precinct, or election district, and mustered into the military or naval service on the quota thereof.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That in computing quotas hereafter, credit shall be given to the several States, districts, and sub-districts for all men furnished from them, respectively, and not heretofore credited, during the present rebellion, for any period of service of not less than three months, calculating the number of days for which such service was furnished, and reducing the same to years: *Provided*, That such credits shall not be applied to the call for additional troops made by the President on the twenty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That persons who have been, or may hereafter be, drafted, under the provisions of the several acts to which this is an amendment, for the term of one year, and who have actually furnished, or may actually furnish, acceptable substitutes (not liable to draft) for the term of three years, shall be exempt from military duty during the time for which such substitutes shall not be liable to draft, not exceeding the time for which such substitutes shall have been mustered into the service, anything in the act of February twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That any recruiting agent, substitute broker, or other person who, for pay or profit, shall enlist, or cause to be enlisted, as a volunteer or substitute, any insane person, or convict, or person under indictment for a felony, or who is held to bail to answer for a felony, or person in a condition of intoxication, or a deserter from the military or naval service, or any minor between the ages of sixteen and eighteen years, without the consent of his parents or guardian, or any minor under the age of sixteen years, knowing him, in either case before mentioned, to be such, or who shall defraud or illegally deprive any volunteer or substitute of any portion of the State, local, or United States bounty to which he may be entitled, shall, upon conviction in any court of competent jurisdiction, be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars nor less than two hundred dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding two years and not less than three months, or both, in the discretion of the court aforesaid.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That any officer who shall muster into the military or naval service of the United States any deserter from said service, or insane person, or person in a condition of intoxication, or any minor between the ages of sixteen and eighteen years, without the consent of his parents or guardian, or any minor under the age of sixteen years, knowing him to be such, shall, upon conviction by any court-martial, be dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That in every case where a substitute is furnished to take the place of an enrolled or drafted man, and it is shown by evidence that shall be satisfactory to the Secretary of War that such substitute was, at the time of his enlistment, known by the party furnishing him to be non compos mentis, or in a condition of intoxication, or under conviction or indictment for any offense of the grade of felony at the common law, or to have been guilty of a previous act of desertion unsatisfied by pardon or punishment, or, by reason of any existing infirmity or ailment, physically incapable of performing the ordinary duties of a soldier in actual service in the ranks, or minor between the ages of sixteen and eighteen years, without the consent of his parent or guardian, or a minor under the age of sixteen years, it shall be the duty of the Provost-Marshal-General, on advice of the fact, to report the same to the provost-marshal of the proper district; and if such person so enlisted and incapable shall have been, since the passage of this act, mustered into the service as a substitute for a person liable to draft and not actually drafted, the name of the person so liable who furnished such substitute shall be again placed on the list, and he shall be subject to draft thereafter as though no such substitute had been furnished by him; and if such substitute so enlisted and incapable as aforesaid shall have been, since the passage of this act, mustered into the service as a substitute for a person actually drafted, then it shall be the duty of the Provost-Marshal-General to direct the provost-marshal of the district immediately to notify the person who furnished such substitute that he is held to service in the place of such substitute, and he shall stand in the same relation and be subject to the same liability as before the furnishing of such substitute.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That in case any substitute shall desert from the Army, and it shall appear by evidence satisfactory to the Secretary of War that the party furnishing such substitute shall have, in any way, directly or indirectly, aided or abetted such desertion, or to have been privy to any intention on the part of such substitute to desert, then such person shall be immediately placed in the Army, and shall serve for the period for which he was liable to draft, such service to commence at the date of the desertion of the substitute.

SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That, in addition to the other lawful penalties of the crime of desertion from the military or naval service, all persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States, who shall not return to said service, or report themselves to a provost-marshal, within sixty days after the proclamation hereinafter mentioned, shall be deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship and their rights to become citizens; and such deserters shall be forever incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States, or of exercising any rights of citizens thereof; and all persons who shall hereafter desert the military or naval service, and all persons who, being duly enrolled, shall depart the jurisdiction of the district in which he is enrolled, or go beyond the limits of the United States, with intent to avoid any draft into the military or naval service, duly ordered, shall be liable to the penalties of this section. And the President is hereby authorized and required forthwith, on the passage of this act, to issue his proclamation setting forth the provisions of this section, in which proclamation the President is requested to notify all deserters returning within sixty days as aforesaid that they shall be pardoned on condition of returning to their regiments and

companies, or to such other organizations as they may be assigned to, until they shall have served for a period of time equal to their original term of enlistment.

SEC. [22.] *And be it further enacted*, That the third section of the act entitled "An act [further] to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," approved July fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

SEC. [23.] *And be it further enacted*, That any person or persons enrolled in any sub-district may, after notice of a draft, and before the same shall have taken place, cause to be mustered into the service of the United States such number of recruits, not subject to draft, as they may deem expedient, which recruits shall stand to the credit of the persons thus causing them to be mustered in, and shall be taken as substitutes for such persons, or so many of them as may be drafted, to the extent of the number of such recruits, and in the order designated by the principals, at the time such recruits are thus as aforesaid mustered in.

SEC. [24.] *And be it further enacted*, That section fifteen of the act approved February twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," be, and the same is hereby, amended by inserting after the words "any civil magistrate," the words "or any person authorized by law to administer oaths."

SEC. [25.] *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to detail one or more of the employés of the War Department for the purpose of administering the oaths required by law in the settlement of officers' accounts for clothing, camp and garrison equipage, quartermaster's stores, and ordnance; which oaths shall be administered without expense to the parties taking them, and shall be as binding upon the persons taking the same, and, if falsely taken, shall subject them to the same penalties, as if the same were administered by a magistrate or justice of the peace.

SEC. [26.] *And be it further enacted*, That acting assistant surgeons, contract surgeons, and surgeons and commissioners on the enrolling boards, while in the military service of the United States, shall hereafter be exempt from all liability to be drafted under the provisions of any act for enrolling and calling out the national forces.

SEC. [27.] *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall take effect from and after its passage: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall operate to postpone the pending draft, or interfere with the quotas assigned therefor.

Approved March 3, 1865.

II. PUBLIC—No. 61.

AN ACT to prevent the enlistment of persons charged with crime in the District of Columbia, as substitute[s] or as volunteers in the Army or Navy, and to prevent frauds at the District jail, in the city of Washington.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, from and after the passage of this act, it shall be unlawful for any person, with knowledge of the fact, to present or offer to any recruiting agent or officer, or any muster-in officer in the United States military or naval service, either as a volunteer or as a substitute for any other, any person charged with the commission of any criminal offense, and confined or held on bail for the trial of such offense, within the District of Columbia; and it shall in like manner be unlawful for any person, in any way or manner, to abet, aid, or assist in procuring the offer or acceptance of any person so charged or held for trial, or released on bail and awaiting trial, either as a volunteer or as a substitute for any person drafted or liable to draft in the military or naval service of the United States, whether the person so drafted or liable to draft shall be a resident of the District of Columbia, or shall reside elsewhere. And any person who shall knowingly offend against the provisions of this section, or either of such provisions, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof before a court of competent jurisdiction in said District, be punished by a fine of not less than two hundred and fifty dollars and not more than one thousand dollars, and by imprisonment in the District prison for a term not less than six months nor more than one year.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That any officer of the District jail of the District of Columbia, or any guard thereof, or any attaché or employé connected with said jail, who shall demand, or directly or indirectly receive, any compensation, fee, reward, or gratuity for any information given in respect to any prisoner confined therein, or awaiting trial upon bail, or for any service, assistance, or influence rendered, given, or exerted, with any view, intent, or purpose of having such person thus charged or held for trial, or held in [on] bail to await trial, taken, offered, or used either as a volunteer or as a substitute for any other in the military or naval service, or who shall corruptly receive, for any act

done by virtue of his office or employment, any fee, compensation, reward, or gratuity, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, [and] shall, on conviction thereof in any district court of competent jurisdiction, be punished by a fine of not less than two hundred and fifty dollars, and not more than one thousand dollars, and by imprisonment in the District prison for a term not less than three months nor more than one year.

Approved March 3, 1865.

III. PUBLIC—No. 63.*

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IV. PUBLIC—No. 71.

AN ACT for the better organization of the Subsistence Department.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, during the continuance of the present rebellion, the Secretary of War may, when in his judgment it is necessary, assign to each geographical military division, to each separate army in the field consisting of more than one army corps, to each military department, and to each principal subsistence depot, not exceeding ten in number, an officer of the Subsistence Department to act as chief commissary of such military division, army, military department, or depot, and also an officer of the Subsistence Department as assistant in the office of the Commissary-General of Subsistence, each of whom, while so assigned and acting, shall have the rank, pay, and emoluments of a colonel of the Subsistence Department; and, in like manner, may assign, for purposes of inspection or other special duty in the Subsistence Department, commissaries of subsistence, not exceeding six in number, each of whom, while so assigned and acting, shall have the rank, pay, and emoluments of a lieutenant-colonel of the Subsistence Department; and to each army corps an officer of the Subsistence Department to be chief commissary of the corps with the like rank of lieutenant-colonel; and, in like manner, may assign to each division of two or more brigades a commissary, who, while so assigned and acting, shall have the rank, pay, and emoluments of a major of the Subsistenee Department: *Provided*, That when any one of said officers is relieved from such duty, his increased rank, pay, and emoluments allowed because of such assignment, shall cease, and he shall return to his commissioned rank in the Subsistence Department: *And provided further*, That the officers authorized to be assigned by this act shall be selected for each grade from the commissaries of subsistence who hold commissions or rank in the volunteer service and in the regular Subsistence Department in proportion to the number of each of said classes respectively in service at the date of the passage of this act.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Approved March 3, 1865.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
March 9, 1865.

GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK,
Albany, N. Y.:

The Fifty-sixth Regiment National Guard will be accepted for one year's service as a regiment of volunteers under the laws and regulations for organizing and accepting volunteers to serve wherever required. The regiment to be filled up and mustered into service within two weeks. Please notify me if you will so present it. The foregoing is in reply to your telegram of yesterday to Colonel Vincent, referred by him to me.

J. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

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* Provides for a chief of staff to the lieutenant-general commanding the armies of the United States. See Series I, Vol. XLVI, Part II, p. 888.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
March 9, 1865.

GOVERNOR OF OHIO,
Columbus, Ohio:

In answer to your request by General Cowen's telegram of yesterday, you are hereby authorized by the Secretary of War to raise six additional regiments of volunteer infantry under the same regulations as governed the ten just filled.

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

INDIANAPOLIS, *March 10, 1865.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Have just completed organization of the eleven new regiments; seven gone to field; others are ready. Prospect good for speedily raising other five authorized. Quota of State (22,582) filled to within less than 8,000, and these can be speedily raised by volunteering if draft is not hurried on.

O. P. MORTON.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 33. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, March 11, 1865.*

The following resolutions of Congress are published for the information of all concerned:

I. PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 24.*

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II. PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 25.

A RESOLUTION to encourage enlistments and to promote the efficiency of the military forces of the United States.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of encouraging enlistments and promoting the efficiency of the military and naval forces of the United States, it is hereby enacted that the wife and children, if any he have, of any person that has been, or may be, mustered into the military or naval service of the United States, shall, from and after the passage of this act, be forever free, any law, usage, or custom whatsoever to the contrary notwithstanding; and in determining who is or was the wife and who are the children of the enlisted person herein mentioned, evidence that he and the woman claimed to be his wife have cohabited together, or associated as husband and wife, and so continued to cohabit or associate at the time of enlistment, or evidence that a form or ceremony of marriage, whether such marriage was or was not authorized or recognized by law, has been entered into or celebrated by them, and that the parties thereto thereafter lived together, or associated or cohabited as husband and wife, and so continued to live, cohabit, or associate at the time of the enlistment, shall be deemed sufficient proof of marriage for the purposes of this act; and the children born of any such marriage shall be deemed and taken to be the children embraced within the provisions of this act, whether such marriage shall or shall not have been dissolved at the time of such enlistment.

Approved March 3, 1865.

III. PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 26.

A RESOLUTION to authorize and direct an inventory of articles in the quartermasters' depots of the United States, and in the possession of the naval store-keepers of the United States.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and is hereby,

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* Tenders thanks to Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas and the army under his command. See Series I, Vol. XLV, Part I, p. 51.

directed to cause a strict inspection to be made of the Quartermaster's Department, as soon as practicable after the passage of this resolution, and a comparison to be made between the reports of the officers in charge of the quartermasters' depots at New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Saint Louis, and Louisville, and the articles on hand.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That the Secretary of the Navy, in like manner, be directed to cause an inventory to be made of all the property of the United States in possession of the several naval store-keepers of the United States.

Approved March 3, 1865.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 35. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, March 11, 1865.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the twenty-first section of the act of Congress approved on the third instant, entitled "An act to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," requires "that, in addition to the other lawful penalties of the crime of desertion from the military and naval service, all persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States who shall not return to said service, or report themselves to a provost-marshal within sixty days after the proclamation hereinafter mentioned, shall be deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship and their rights to become citizens, and such deserters shall be forever incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States, or of exercising any rights of citizens thereof; and all persons who shall hereafter desert the military or naval service, and all persons who, being duly enrolled, shall depart the jurisdiction of the district in which he is enrolled, or go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to avoid any draft into the military or naval service, duly ordered, shall be liable to the penalties of this section. And the President is hereby authorized and required forthwith, on the passage of this act, to issue his proclamation setting forth the provisions of this section, in which proclamation the President is requested to notify all deserters returning within sixty days as aforesaid, that they shall be pardoned on condition of returning to their regiments and companies, or to such other organizations as they may be assigned to, until they shall have served for a period of time equal to their original term of enlistment:"

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do issue this my proclamation, as required by said act, ordering and requiring all deserters to return to their proper posts; and I do hereby notify them that all deserters who shall, within sixty days from the date of this proclamation, viz, on or before the tenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, return to service, or report themselves to a provost-marshal, shall be pardoned, on condition that they return to their regiments and companies, or to such other organizations as they may be assigned to, and serve the remainder of their original terms of enlistment, and, in addition thereto, a period equal to the time lost by desertion.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this eleventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

[L. S.] ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR No. 6. WAR DEPT., PROV. MAR. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, D. C., March 11, 1865.*

In conformity with the proclamation of the President herewith published, all officers and employés of this Bureau are instructed to give prompt attention to the receiving and forwarding of such deserters as present themselves in accordance with its provisions.*

The records and returns of these deserters will be made up in the same manner as is provided for in other cases by existing regulations, except that it will be noted on the book of deserters arrested, opposite the name of the deserter, the fact of his having voluntarily surrendered himself in conformity with the President's proclamation; and the number thus surrendering themselves to be separately stated on the report to this office.

The Secretary of War directs that no reward be paid for the arrest of deserters who may be arrested subsequent to the receipt of this order by the district provost-marshals.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
March 11, 1865.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER,
Cincinnati, Ohio:

You are hereby authorized by the Secretary of War to recruit a regiment of volunteer infantry from prisoners of war at prison depots within your department to serve for three years or during the war, in the Northwest or on the plains. The recruitment, organization, and musters must conform to the requirements of the mustering regulations of the Army. The enlistments and musters will be made under the direction of your department commissary of musters, who should have a discreet officer to make the enlistments and musters. The recruits will not be credited to any locality, nor will they receive U. S. or local bounties. Officers will be appointed by the War Department, under regulations hereafter to be communicated. Arms and other supplies will be furnished by the proper supply departments upon your requisition.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S BUREAU,
Washington, D. C., March 11, 1865.

Lieut. Col. F. TOWNSEND,
Ninth U. S. Infty., Actg. Asst. Prov. Mar. Gen.,
Albany, N. Y.:

COLONEL: Application for the postponement of the draft has been made by the State authorities and declined; but, in order to give the districts a fair opportunity to fill their quotas with volunteers, you will in all districts in which the Board of Enrollment is fully employed

* Proclamation of the President published in General Orders, No. 35, next, *ante.*

on that date in the examination and mustering of volunteers direct that the draft will not be made so long as recruiting continues to that extent. If after a draft has been made in any district, and before the drafted men have reported, recruiting shall commence to the extent above stated, you will not call the drafted men into service so long as such recruiting continues.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

Act according to the above, but do not publish this in the newspapers.

N. L. JEFFRIES.

NEW YORK, *March 11, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. J. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General:

I made my contemplated raid on the bounty jumpers yesterday and succeeded in capturing 590 of the most desperate villains unhung. Most of them have enlisted and deserted from three to twenty times each. They are most all in irons and will go to the castle on Governor's Island to-day.* I have been requested to pass them down Broadway in order that the people may have a sight of them. Is there any objection?

Please answer by telegraph.

L. C. BAKER,
Colonel, &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 11, 1865.*

Col. L. C. BAKER,
Astor House, New York City:

There is no objection to your having the bounty jumpers conducted through such thoroughfares in New York City as you deem proper.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S BUREAU,
Washington, D. C., March 11, 1865.

Col. L. C. BAKER,
Astor House, New York City:

It is represented that some of the arrests made by you are not based on sufficient evidence. I must again caution you on this subject. Do not make an arrest until Mr. Chittenden has pronounced the evidence ample and until it has been forwarded here, examined, and the arrest ordered.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

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*But see Hoffman to Dix, Series II, Vol. VIII, p. 379.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S BUREAU,
Washington, D. C., March 11, 1865.

Col. L. C. BAKER,
Astor House, New York City:

Do not march the deserters down Broadway, and do not iron them or any other men.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
March 12, 1865.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

Referring to your telegram of the 11th, you are hereby authorized by the Secretary of War to recruit a regiment of volunteer infantry from the prisoners of war at Alton to serve for three years or during the war. The recruitment, organization, and musters must conform to the requirements of the mustering regulations of the Army. The enlistments and musters will be made under the direction of the commissary of musters, Department of the Missouri, who should have a discreet officer to make the enlistments and musters. The recruits will not be credited to any locality, nor will they receive U. S. or local bounties. Officers will be appointed by the War Department under regulations hereafter to be communicated. Arms and other supplies will be furnished by the proper supply departments upon your requisition.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ALBANY, *March 13, 1865.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Will you accept the Sixty-eighth Regiment State National Guard for six months? If not for six months, will you for twelve months? In either case to apply on quota Thirty-first District.

R. E. FENTON.

NEW YORK, *March 13, 1865.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington:

SIR: We address you on a subject alike interesting to the Government and the people of this city. The recruiting under the present organization of the city and State authorities is progressing so favorably as to give strong assurance of the quota being filled sooner by voluntary enlistments than can be done by draft. Some delay had occurred in consequence of the deficiency of means growing out of the recent State appropriation not being available. That obstacle is now removed and there is no ground for doubt that the means will be sufficient to provide the requisite bounty.

We send herewith a statement showing the progress already made in filling the quota, and trust you may be disposed to give the city a further period, not beyond the time which will be indispensable to

put men in the field by draft. The subject is a deeply interesting one, and we venture to press it upon your favorable consideration.

With high respect, your obedient servants,

MOSES TAYLOR.
SAM. SLOAN.
M. H. GRINNELL.
JOHN J. PHELPS.
HENRY CLEWS.
WM. M. EVARTS.
S. B. CHITTENDEN.
ALEX. T. STEWART.
EDWARDS PIERREPONT.
C. H. MARSHALL.

P. S.—Mr. Astor was ready to sign, but was absent when called on.

P. M. W.

[Inclosures.]

CITY BANK, *New York, March 13, 1865.*

Major DODGE, U. S. Army,
Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, New York:

SIR: I am desired by Messrs. Moses Taylor, Sam. Sloan, William M. Evarts, and others, representing a large committee of public-spirited citizens, to ask of you the favor to furnish them with a statement, brief as you may please to make it, of the number of recruits credited to this county for any fixed period during the last seven or ten days. It is the desire of the committee to show to the Secretary of War the progress making in filling the quota. The same parties have offered to furnish all the means required to pay the bounties offered by the authorities of the county. May I beg the favor of a reply in time for to-day's mail?

With high respect, your obedient servant,

PROSPER M. WETMORE.

OFFICE ACTG. ASST. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
SOUTHERN DIVISION OF NEW YORK,
New York, March 13, 1865.

Respectfully returned to Mr. P. M. Wetmore.

The inclosed is a return of enlistments in the city and county of New York from the 1st to 10th instant.

H. F. BROWNSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Statement of the number of men enlisted in the city and county of New York for the ten days ending March 10, 1865.

District.	Volunteers.	Regulars.	Army substitutes.	Navy.
Fourth	8	.....	.....	.....
Fifth	55	.....	.....	.....
Sixth	53	.....	1	.....
Seventh	17	.....	.....	.....
Eighth	11	.....	.....	.....
Ninth	14	.....	1	.....
Captain Parker	144	56	21	.....
Major Thieman	121	.....	21	.....
Lieutenant Ward	61	10	1	.....
Captain Baker	.....	.....	.....	42
Total	484	75	45	42

Total enlisted, 646.

Received from the acting assistant provost-marshal-general's office, New York, March 13, 1865.

P. M. WETMORE,
On behalf of Committee of Citizens of New York.

HDQRS. COUNTY COMMITTEE ON VOLUNTEERING,
City Hall Park, Broadway, Corner of Chambers Street,
New York, ——— —, 186—.

I hereby certify that this committee has paid bounties to the following number of men credited to this county:

	Men.
March 7	124
March 8	101
March 9	107
March 10	70
March 11	59
Total	461

For the last two days we have had no officers for the mustering in of naval recruits.

ORISON BLUNT,
Chairman Committee on Volunteering, New York County.

OPINION.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
March 14, 1865.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: The first question propounded in your letter of the 10th instant is, whether the twenty-third section of the act of March 3, 1865, "supersedes" the fourth section of the act of February 24, 1864.

The fourth section of the act of February 24, 1864, enables any enrolled person, before a draft, to furnish "an acceptable substitute who is not liable to draft, nor at the time in the military or naval service of the United States," and provides that the person so furnishing such substitute "shall be exempt from a draft during the time for which such substitute shall not be liable to draft, not exceeding the time for which such substitute shall have been accepted."

Under this enactment any person enrolled and liable to draft may obtain exemption from the draft during the whole period of time for which he shall procure a substitute to be enlisted, provided the substitute shall be so long not liable to draft. It is not a mere credit for a particular draft, which such person obtains by furnishing a substitute before the anticipated draft, but it is an absolute exemption which he acquires from liability to be drawn at any and every draft which may occur during the entire time for which his substitute has been accepted by the Government, provided the substitute be so long not liable to draft. If, for example, his substitute is accepted as a three-years' volunteer, and remains so long not liable to draft, the principal, by the provision of the law of 1864, just referred to, is insured against the risk of being drafted during the whole period for which his substitute enlisted, no matter how many drafts may occur between the enlistment of the substitute and the expiration of his term of service. But the Government under this provision is to be

at no expense in consequence of the authorized substitution of one individual for another in the draft. The party who desires to avail himself of the benefit of the privilege conferred by the law is properly and justly required to compensate the substitute.

Such being the provision of the law of 1864 on the subject of "substitutes" furnished in anticipation of a draft, the law of March 3, 1865, provides (in its twenty-third section) as follows:

> That any person or persons enrolled in any sub-district may, after notice of a draft and before the same shall have taken place, cause to be mustered into the service of the United States such number of recruits, not subject to draft, as they may deem expedient, which recruits shall stand to the credit of the persons thus causing them to be mustered in, and shall be taken as substitutes for such persons, or so many of them as may be drafted, to the extent of the number of such recruits, and in the order designated by the principals at the time such recruits are thus as aforesaid mustered in.

It is clear that this enactment provides for quite another case than that contemplated by the provision to which I have been adverting in the statute of 1864, and confers upon an enrolled person a privilege entirely distinct from that given to him by that statute, of which he may avail himself at his option, in preference to the privilege conferred by the act of 1864.

Under the provision of the twenty-third section of the act of 3d March, 1865, he may, in advance of a draft, "cause to be mustered into the service" a "recruit not subject to draft," which "recruit" will "stand to the credit" of the enrolled person causing him to be mustered in, in the event of the principal being drafted, and be taken, on the happening of that contingency, as a substitute for such principal. But the "credit" shall avail him only for the particular draft in advance and anticipation of which he may have secured the "recruit."

There is no provision in the act of 1865 that the person furnishing a recruit under the twenty-third section shall be "exempt from draft" during the time for which the recruit may have been accepted and enlisted. But the only benefit which a person so furnishing a recruit derives under the act of 1865 is the securing, in the event of his being drafted, of a credit on the particular draft in anticipation of which the recruit may have been furnished. The recruit may be mustered into the service for three years, and yet, as a substitute, he can only avail the person who caused him to be mustered in for and with respect to the one draft before, and in anticipation of which, he was obtained. The liability of the principal to be drafted at any other drafts occurring after the muster in of the recruit, and during the term of his service, is not at all affected. There is manifestly, therefore, no conflict between the respective sections of the acts of 1864 and 1865 to which you have called my attention. One does not impinge upon nor even cross the path of the other. They give different and distinct rights and privileges to the citizen liable to draft. He has the alternative course to pursue before any draft, either to buy a substitute and secure him to be mustered in, and thus obtain exemption from the draft during the entire term of enlistment of the substitute if the latter be so long not liable to draft, or he may procure for the Government a recruit not liable to draft, and obtain credit for such recruit in case he should be drafted, subjecting himself, however, to the liability of being compelled to repeat the operation at every succeeding draft that may be ordered by the President.

Chiefly, I suppose, the design of the provision of the act of 1865, under consideration, was to offer inducement and present a stimulus

to numbers or associations of individuals in any sub-district, before the liability of any of them became fixed by a draft, to obtain volunteer recruits for the Army. Congress in this law offers such associations a premium to use their exertions to fill up the armies. It says to the residents of the multitudinous counties, townships, wards, and precincts throughout the country, "Organize yourself into recruiting societies; induce volunteers to enlist into the service before the draft: pay them such amounts of bounty as you may be able to raise by your contributions to the recruiting funds of your several districts: and when they have been enlisted into the service the volunteers you may have raised will stand to the credit of as many of you as may happen to be drafted, to the extent of the number of recruits, 'in the order designated,' at the time the recruits are mustered in."

Such is the declaration and promise of the new law. Its policy is to encourage recruiting, not the procuration of substitutes; to induce the people to organize associations for the advancement of volunteering, rather than the purchase of substitutes.

In enacting this new law and inaugurating this new policy Congress, however, has not taken away the right of the enrolled person, before the draft, to furnish a substitute, with the qualification before stated, and thus secure his exemption from draft during the time for which his substitute shall have been accepted. He still has it in his power to exercise that right in preference to the right conferred by the twenty-third section of the act of 3d of March, 1865, of obtaining a "recruit" previous to each draft, as it may occur, and securing thereby a credit in the event, on any occasion, of his being drafted.

I am of opinion, therefore, that the twenty-third section of the act of March 3, 1865, does not supersede the fourth section of the act of February 24, 1864.

The second question which you have referred to me is, whether the recruits, which are "to be taken as substitutes," are to be considered and borne upon the muster-rolls and records of the office of the Provost-Marshal-General as other volunteer recruits which are obtained at the expense of the United States, or as substitutes which are furnished at the cost of the principals.

I am of the opinion that the recruits whom persons enrolled in any sub-district may "cause to be mustered into the service of the United States," in pursuance of the twenty-third section of the act of 3d of March, 1865, are to be considered and treated as other volunteers who are obtained at the expense of the United States. It will be observed from the analysis of the law contained in the foregoing remarks that the idea involved in the law of 1864 is substitution, while the idea of the law of 1865 is crediting. The section of the act of 1865 under consideration does not speak of the recruits in question as substitutes, but declares that they "shall be taken as substitutes" for the persons who cause them to be mustered in. They are not substitutes, but only of the nature of substitutes. Their primary and essential character under the law is that of credits for their procurers or principals; and this description is the first description given of them in the section in question, for, after saying "which recruits shall stand to the credit of the persons thus causing them to be mustered in," the section proceeds, "and shall be taken as substitutes for such persons, or so many of them as may be drafted, to the extent of the number of such recruits."

A critical study of the words of the statute thus develops the fundamental idea which I supposed from the indications was intended to be embodied in the law. The recruits who are to "stand to the

credit" of the enrolled persons, causing them to be mustered in before the occurrence of a draft, I am of opinion, then, are to be considered as other volunteer recruits which are obtained at the expense of the United States, and not as substitutes, in the ordinary sense of that term, which are furnished at the cost of the principals.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES SPEED,
Attorney-General.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Springfield, March 14, 1865.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

DEAR SIR: I have the pleasure to inform you that the returns in the office of Col. James Oakes, assistant provost-marshal-general for this State, show that Illinois has already put into the service under the last call since the 1st day of January, 1865, 21,000 recruits. We are still doing very well in our efforts to fill the quota, and I believe succeeding more rapidly in furnishing the required number of men in this way than the National Government would by drafting. I hope, therefore, you will suspend the order for the draft in this State so long as we shall be able to do reasonably well by the present method. I desire to call your attention to one other fact and to request of you such directions to Brigadier-General Fry as will favor us in the respect desired. Several counties have filled their quotas under the present call, but not knowing the quotas to sub-districts soon enough did not properly distribute the men to the sub-districts, so that to strictly adhere to the present regulations some of them will be required to furnish from twenty to forty men more at a heavy cost in bounties. It is claimed, and I think reasonably, that as the call was for men, the men having been furnished as required, it is but justice to say to these counties, you are released from furnishing any more. It is true the counties thus accommodated will not be in excess for the next call, but they do not wish to be as long as a part of the sub-districts are behind, which after all are parts of the counties, and must pay pro rata tax for county bounties. This has occurred in Macon and Bureau Counties, perhaps others. Can General Fry be authorized to say to those counties and to all similarly situated, you are required to furnish no more men. If this is not done Illinois under the present call, instead of 33,000, will put in many more hundreds, if not thousands; or if that is not so, some counties will be made to suffer for the more indolent ones, to say nothing worse, in arrears when it shall be declared the State has filled her quota.

I earnestly request your consideration of this matter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHARD J. OGLESBY,
Governor of Illinois.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 14, 1865.

Governor R. E. FENTON,
Albany, N. Y.:

The Sixty-eighth Regiment National Guard will be accepted for one year's service as a regiment of volunteers under the laws and

regulations for organizing and accepting volunteers, to serve wherever required, the regiment to be filled up and mustered into service within two weeks. Please notify me if you will so present it. The foregoing is in reply to your telegram of yesterday to the Secretary of War.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 38. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, March 15, 1865.*

MODIFICATION OF PASSPORT ORDER.

The following modification of the President's order concerning passports, published in General Orders, No. 308, of 1864, is promulgated for the information and guidance of all concerned:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, March 8, 1865.

Whereas, pursuant to the order of the President of the United States, directions were issued from this Department, under date of the 17th of December, 1864, requiring passports from all travelers entering the United States, except immigrant passengers directly entering an American port from a foreign country; but whereas information has recently been received which affords reasonable grounds to expect that Her Britannic Majesty's Government and the executive and legislative branches of the government of Canada have taken, and will continue to take, such steps as may be looked for from a friendly neighbor, and will be effectual toward preventing hostile incursions from Canadian territory into the United States, the President directs that from and after this date the order above referred to requiring passports shall be modified, and so much thereof as relates to persons entering this country from Canada shall be rescinded, saving and reserving the order in all other respects in full force.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HARRISBURG, *March 15, 1865.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Thirty-four companies have been armed and sent to the front to old regiments in the field. Four are ready to be armed to-day, and there will remain in camp about 1,500 men. A doubt has been raised as to this authority, and I telegraphed you after consultation with the officers in charge. As the arms are here, I think it clearly better to arm the companies here, for many reasons, all going to encourage volunteering. Will you please to have the officer in charge telegraphed to-day to continue to arm the companies as organized. The change made by the recent act of Congress has reduced the numbers recruited daily, but after the people get to understand it, and our general bounty bill becomes a law, we will get on as before.

A. G. CURTIN.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
March 15, 1865.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

Time for raising new organizations is hereby extended to March 31, but this authority does not postpone or interfere with the draft. Mustering officers will continue to muster.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17. } QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, March 16, 1865.

1. For the purpose of producing uniformity in the transportation service and guarding against abuses, blank books of transportation orders will hereafter be issued from this office to the chief quartermaster of each department, to be by him immediately furnished to each officer under his order entitled to issue the same; after the receipt of which no other form will be used, unless in emergencies when the prescribed blank form cannot be had, and then the reason for not using it must be stated in the order. These blank orders will be numbered and registered in this office in such manner that there will never be two orders of the same number in circulation; they will be charged to the chief quartermaster to whom sent, who will receipt and be held responsible therefor, and who will in like manner charge and hold responsible his subordinate officers. On exchange of posts, or on transfer to another officer, like receipts must be taken and forwarded to the chief quartermaster of each department.

2. Within five days after the end of each month a concise report will be made to the department quartermaster of the number of orders issued, the number canceled by error (which must accompany the report), and the number remaining on hand, with a statement of the amount of transportation furnished in the month; which report, in a condensed form (accompanied by the orders canceled), will be by him immediately transmitted to the Quartermaster-General, under envelope, indorsed on margin "Rail and river transportation."

3. The marginal register should contain the substance of the order issued, and will be preserved by the officer issuing for his own protection, or returned to the department quartermaster or this office, as may be hereafter required. Care should be taken at all times to keep on hand a sufficient supply of these blank orders, which can be obtained upon application to the proper senior or department quartermaster.

4. Unless in extraordinary circumstances, all rail and river transportation, passenger and freight, at any post, will hereafter be under the control and management of a single officer, on whom requisitions will be made by other officers requiring transportation.

5. When more than five persons in one party are to be transported over one road, or a continuous line of roads, separate orders for transportation must be issued for each road to be passed over; these orders should be received on the train instead of tickets, and are to be receipted by the party named in the order, and given up on the cars, the officer or person in charge filling the receipt with the number actually carried. Five persons, or a less number, may be carried over a continuous line of roads upon a single order for transportation,

and this order may be exchanged at the starting-point for tickets over the entire route.

6. Settlement should not be made nor vouchers given to railroads on orders for passenger transportation properly belonging to other roads, but the passenger accounts for each road should be made up separately in the name of the roads to which they belong.

7. Appleton's Railroad Guide for January, 1865, will be used as a standard for indicating routes and fixing distances, unless the actual distance is proved to be less, in which case settlement will be made on the basis of actual distance. Where this guide cannot be more readily procured, it can be furnished from this office.

8. When a number of troops are to be transported from any point to any other point, on the same day or train, it should be done in squads as far as practicable. A single transportation order or set of orders should be given to the ranking officer or most responsible person of the several detachments.

9. Blank books of free transportation orders will also be furnished, to be used on boats belonging to, or in the service of, the Quartermaster's Department, or to railroads operated by the Government. The free passes in these books will be given to persons entitled to receive Government transportation, and should not be issued without designating on the order the boat or road on or over which the person is to be transported. The marginal registers in these books will also be preserved for return to the department quartermaster or to this office, as may from time to time be required. Should the route to be traveled be in part over roads or on boats belonging to the Government, and in part on those owned by private parties or companies, care should be taken that free and pay orders are given, as the case may require, or such requisitions furnished as will enable the party entitled to transportation to procure it at points where pay transportation commences.

10. To warrant the granting of transportation, except in cases specified by regulations or general orders, published for general information, the person demanding the same should show a requisition or order from competent authority requiring the movement by public conveyance in the performance of public duty. The original requisition for such transportation, when not necessarily required by the officer presenting it, should be retained by the officer furnishing the transportation; in other cases, a certified copy or necessary extract from the order should be furnished to and preserved by the officer granting transportation, as his proper authority therefor, and a certified copy of the same must be indorsed on the back of the order.

11. When the cost of transportation is to be reimbursed to the Government, as in the case of sick and furloughed soldiers, the required certificate should not only be made upon the furlough or order, but the transportation order should also be indorsed on the back substantially as follows:

The within transportation, furnished under General Order —, and the proper officers duly notified.

———— ————,
Assistant Quartermaster.

12. When transportation is granted to persons not in the military service full explanation therefor should be given.

13. Orders for transportation should give the name of the party to be transported, or, if there are several, then of the officer or person

in charge, and state the number of men to be transported. Orders for "one man," "ten men," and the like, without designating any name, are improper.

14. The receipts for transportation should be filled up in ink by the officer or person named in the order before signing; and if he cannot write his name there should be a witness to his mark. Names and places should be written distinctly, in full, and not abbreviated.

15. Duplicates of orders for passenger transportation should not be issued.

16. When a requisition calls for transportation to any given point and return the order should be issued to the place of destination, and the return transportation should be obtained at that point, provided it can there be procured.

17. Upon the form of order now issued should be presented all the facts necessary to enable an auditing officer to decide as to the regularity or propriety of the order, so that it may be paid by any authorized disbursing officer.

18. Erasures, interlineations, or alterations, if made against the interest of the Government, should be explained on the order by the issuing or other competent officer; otherwise the transportation should only be settled for in accordance with the order before change or modification.

19. Transportation by water, being generally the cheapest, should be selected when consistent with the interests of the service. All transportation should be furnished by the shortest practicable route, unless a different route is indicated in the order which directs the movement. Where there are two or more competing routes, without material difference in distance or time, the business should be divided in equitable proportion between them, the distance for which compensation is made being estimated by the shortest practicable route.

20. In no case is subsistence furnished by the Quartermaster's Department.

21. The good of the service requiring that railroads should obey the requisitions of officers properly authorized to demand transportation, in case compensation is made by the Government for illegal or unauthorized transportation so required, the officer making the requisition or issuing the order will be charged therewith; or, if not paid by the Government, the railroad will be entitled to recourse upon such officer.

By order of the Quartermaster-General:

LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Colonel and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 18. } QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, D. C., March 16, 1865.*

Accounts for rail, river, and stage transportation will hereafter be paid only at the following-named points, viz: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, Detroit, Saint Louis, Saint Paul, Fort Leavenworth, Davenport, Nashville, and New Orleans.

The proper senior or department quartermaster will immediately assign an officer to this duty at each of the above-named points which may be within his jurisdiction, and will at once report the name of

such officer to the Quartermaster-General. As a general rule, accounts for railroad transportation should be settled in the State where the service is rendered, or at the point most convenient to the same. All the accounts of any one rail or stage company should be settled by a single officer, unless special reasons exist to the contrary.

A monthly statement will be forwarded to this office by the 5th day of each month of all payments made during the previous month, indorsed on the margin of the envelope "Rail and river transportation."

The statement for rail and stage companies and steam-boats will be made up separately, and will show to what company or steam-boat the accounts were paid. The statement for rail transportation will show the proportionate amount for each company, based upon the sub-vouchers or bill of charges.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Brevet Major-General.

ALBANY, *March 16, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. J. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General:

I was led to expect the draft would not occur as long as we were doing reasonably well in recruiting. But I especially request that it be suspended to-day for a short period, at least, in New York City, in view of the fact that to-morrow, as suggested to me by prominent citizens of that city, the Irish population celebrate the anniversary of Saint Patrick, and there will be a body of at least 20,000 men in the ranks that might be incited to an outbreak if the draft was progressing.

R. E. FENTON,
Governor of New York.

CONFIDENTIAL.] WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S BUREAU,
Washington, D. C., March 16, 1865.

Maj. R. I. DODGE,
Actg. Asst. Provost-Marshal-General, New York City:

As to-morrow, the 17th instant, will be observed as a holiday by a large class of the population of the city of New York, you will not make any drawing on that day, but proceed on the 18th, unless the business of examining recruits should fully occupy the time of the boards of enrollment. Orders heretofore communicated to you are still in force. The time for making the drawing is whenever the Board of Enrollment is not fully occupied in the examination of recruits. No postponement of the draft has been or will be ordered, but when the Board of Enrollment is fully occupied in the examination of recruits, they will not be required to discontinue that duty for the purpose of making the draft.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, reliable information has been received that hostile Indians within the limits of the United States, have been furnished with arms

and munitions of war by persons dwelling in conterminous foreign territory, and are thereby enabled to prosecute their savage warfare upon the exposed and sparse settlements of the frontier:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim and direct that all persons detected in that nefarious traffic shall be arrested and tried by court-martial at the nearest military post, and if convicted, shall receive the punishment due to their deserts.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this seventeenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

[L. S.] ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 43. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, March 21, 1865.*

ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF FIRST AND SECOND BATTALIONS, VETERAN RESERVE CORPS.

I. The Second Battalion companies of the Veteran Reserve Corps will be composed of officers and enlisted men who are not able to perform the duties required of the First Battalion companies, but are suitable for guards, clerks, nurses, attendants, and cooks at hospitals.

II. All Second Battalion companies, with proper officers and non-commissioned officers, are hereby placed under the control of the Surgeon-General, and will be assigned by him to duty at hospitals as they may be required. Returns and rolls will be made to the Adjutant-General through the Surgeon-General.

III. The designation of enlisted men to be transferred to the Veteran Corps from the patients in hospitals will be made by boards of examination, to consist of one or two officers of the line and one medical officer, who will in all cases confer with the surgeon in charge, and obtain from him such information relative to the actual condition of the men as he can give. All the men in each general hospital will be inspected once in two months by a board to be appointed in orders from the Adjutant-General's Office. After each inspection the boards will make out and transmit to the Provost-Marshal-General accurate muster-rolls of men recommended for transfer to the First Battalion, and separate rolls of those for the Second Battalion. The Provost-Marshal-General will cause the transfers and assignments to be made in the usual mode after conference with the Surgeon-General.

IV. Commissioned officers will be assigned to the Second Battalion companies by the Provost-Marshal-General on requisition of the Surgeon-General, not to exceed, however, the authorized number and grades to each company.

V. In case any men of the Second Battalion become unfit for hospital duties, they will be discharged on the usual certificate of disability.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 45. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, March 21, 1865.*

The following acts of Congress are published for the information of all concerned:

I. PUBLIC—No. 59.

AN ACT making appropriations for the support of the Army for the year ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the Army for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-six:

For expenses of recruiting, transportation of recruits, and compensation to citizen surgeons for medical attendance, three hundred thousand dollars.

For bounties and premiums for the enlistment of recruits for the Regular Army, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For pay of the Army, ten million dollars.

For commutation of officers' subsistence, one million seven hundred and forty-seven thousand three hundred and twenty-four dollars.

For commutation of forage for officers' horses, one hundred and four thousand six hundred dollars.

For payments in lieu of clothing for officers' servants, eighty-two thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars.

For payments to discharged soldiers for clothing not drawn, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For pay of volunteers, two hundred million dollars.

For subsistence in kind for regulars, volunteers, and drafted men, ninety-two million seven hundred and eighty-two thousand and forty-three dollars and seventy cents.

For the regular supplies of the Quartermaster's Department, consisting of fuel for the officers, enlisted men, guard, hospitals, store-houses, and offices; of forage in kind for the horses, mules, and oxen, for the Quartermaster's Department, at the several posts and stations, and with the armies in the field: for the horses of the several regiments of cavalry, the batteries of artillery, and such companies of infantry as may be mounted, and for the authorized number of officers' horses when serving in the field and at the outposts, including bedding for the animals; of straw for soldiers' bedding, and of stationery, including blank books for the Quartermaster's Department, certificates for discharged soldiers, blank forms for the Pay and Quartermaster's Departments, and for the printing of division and department orders and reports, fifty million dollars.

For the incidental expenses of the Quartermaster's Department, consisting of postage on letters and packages received and sent by officers of the Army on public service; expenses of courts-martial, military commissions, and courts of inquiry, including the additional compensation of judge-advocates, recorders, members, and witnesses, while on that service; under the act of March sixteenth, eighteen hundred and two, extra pay to soldiers employed, under the direction of the Quartermaster's Department, in the erection of barracks, quarters, store-houses, and hospitals; in the construction of roads, and on other constant labor, for periods of not less than ten days, under acts of March second, eighteen hundred and nineteen, and August fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, including those employed as clerks at division and department headquarters; expenses of expresses to and from the frontier posts and armies in the field; of escorts to paymasters and other disbursing officers, and to trains where military escorts cannot be furnished; expenses of the interment of officers killed in action, or who die when on duty in the field, or at posts on the frontiers, or at other posts and places when ordered by the Secretary of War, and of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; authorized office furniture; hire of laborers in the Quartermaster's Department, including the hire of interpreters, spies, and guides for the Army; compensation of clerks to officers of the Quartermaster's Department; compensation of forage and wagon-masters, authorized by the act of July fifth, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight; for the apprehension of deserters, and the expenses incident to their pursuit; and for the following expenditures required for the several regiments of cavalry, the batteries of light artillery, and such companies of infantry as may be mounted, viz, the purchase of traveling forges, blacksmiths'

and shoeing tools, horses' and mule shoes and nails, iron and steel for shoeing, hire of veterinary surgeons, medicines for horses and mules, picket ropes, and for shoeing the horses of the corps named; also, generally, the proper and authorized expenses for the movements and operations of an army not expressly assigned to any other department, ten million dollars.

For the purchase of cavalry and artillery horses, twenty-one million dollars.

For transportation of officers' baggage, five hundred thousand dollars.

For transportation of the Army, including the baggage of the troops when moving, either by land or water; of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, from the depots at Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and New York, to the several posts and army depots, and from those depots to the troops in the field; and of subsistence stores from the places of purchase, and from the places of delivery under contract, to such places as the circumstances of the service may require them to be sent; of ordnance, or ordnance stores, and small-arms, from founderies and armories to the arsenals, fortifications, frontier posts, and army depots; freights, wharfage, tolls, and ferriages; for the purchase and hire of horses, mules, oxen, and harness, and the purchase and repair of wagons, carts, and drays, and of ships, and other sea-going vessels, and boats required for the transportation of supplies and for garrison purposes; for drayage and cartage at the several posts; hire of teamsters; transportation of funds for the pay and other disbursing departments; the expense of sailing public transports on the various rivers, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Atlantic and Pacific; and for procuring water at such posts as, from their situation, require it to be brought from a distance; and for clearing roads, and removing obstructions from roads, harbors, and rivers, to the extent which may be required for the actual operations of the troops in the field, thirty million dollars.

For the hire or commutation of quarters for officers on military duty; hire of quarters for troops; of store-houses for the safe-keeping of military stores; of grounds for summer cantonments; for the construction of temporary huts, hospitals, and stables, and for repairing public buildings at established posts, five million dollars.

For heating and cooking stoves, one hundred thousand dollars.

For constructing and extending the telegraph for military purposes, and for expenses in operating the same, five hundred thousand dollars.

For supplies, transportation, and care of prisoners of war, one million dollars.

For clothing for the Army, camp and garrison equipage, and for expenses of offices and arsenals, fifty million dollars.

For contingencies of the Army, four hundred thousand dollars.

For the Medical and Hospital Department, six million dollars.

For expenses of the Commanding General's Office, ten thousand dollars.

For the secret service, one hundred thousand dollars.

For armament of fortifications, three million five hundred thousand dollars.

For the current expenses of the ordnance service, one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For ordnance, ordnance stores, and supplies, including horses, and the purchase and manufacture of army accouterments and horse equipments for volunteers and regulars, twenty million dollars.

For the manufacture of arms at the National Armory, three million five hundred thousand dollars.

For repairs, improvements, and new machinery at the National Armory, one hundred thousand dollars.

For the purchase of gunpowder and lead, two million five hundred thousand dollars.

For repairs and improvements at arsenals, including new and additions to present buildings, and machinery, tools, and fixtures, five hundred thousand dollars.

For signal service of the Army, one hundred thousand dollars.

For salaries of two clerks in the signal office, two thousand eight hundred dollars.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That to supply a deficiency in the appropriations for the current fiscal year, for ordnance, ordnance stores, and supplies, including the purchase and manufacture of arms, accouterments, and horse equipments for volunteers and regulars, the sum of seven millions of dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the first day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and during the continuance of the present rebellion, the commutation price of officers' subsistence shall be fifty cents per ration: *Provided*, That said increase shall not apply to the commutation price of the rations of any officer above the rank of brevet brigadier-general, or of any officer entitled to commutation for fuel or quarters.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all officers of volunteers now in commission below the rank of brigadier-general, who shall continue in the military service to the close of the war, shall be entitled to receive, upon being mustered out of said service, three months' pay proper.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That commissioned officers of the Army serving in the field shall hereafter be permitted to purchase rations for their own use, on credit, from any commissary of subsistence, at cost prices, and the amount due for rations so purchased shall be reported monthly to the Paymaster-General, to be deducted from the payment next following such purchase. And the Secretary of War is hereby directed to issue such orders and regulations as he may deem best calculated to insure the proper observance hereof.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to cause tobacco to be furnished to the enlisted men of the Army at cost prices, exclusive of the cost of transportation, in such quantities as they may require, not exceeding sixteen ounces per month, and the amount due therefor shall be deducted from their pay in the same manner as at present provided for the settlement of clothing accounts.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That, in addition to the amount hereinbefore appropriated for the pay of the Army, the sum of thirty-six millions of dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved March 3, 1865.

II. PUBLIC—No. 69.

AN ACT to incorporate a national military and naval asylum for the relief of the totally disabled officers and men of the volunteer forces of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Ulysses S. Grant, David G. Farragut, Hannibal Hamlin, Andrew Johnson, Salmon P. Chase, Edwin M. Stanton, Gideon Welles, John A. Dix, George Bancroft, William T. Sherman, John A. Andrew, Andrew G. Curtin, Oliver P. Morton, Benjamin F. Butler, George G. Meade, John Brough, Nathaniel P. Banks, Joseph Hooker, Samuel R. Curtis, Richard J. Oglesby, David Tod, Henry Ward Beecher, Ambrose E. Burnside, John A. Logan, Daniel S. Dickinson, William A. Buckingham, Carl Schurz, Oliver O. Howard, Hamilton Fish, Franz Sigel, Francis Wayland, Austin Blair, Thomas C. Fletcher, Robert [J.] Breckinridge, Lovell H. Rousseau, Horace Greeley, George H. Stuart, Joseph Henry, John G. Barnard, Henry J. Raymond, William B. Astor, James Gordon Bennett, H. W. Halleck, William E. Dodge, William M. Evarts, James T. Brady, Gerritt Smith, Reuben E. Fenton, Bellamy Storer, George P. McIlvaine, Galusha A. Grow, Henry W. Bellows, J. S. C. Abbott, Jay Cooke, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Israel Washburn, jr., Ichabod Goodwin, Frederick Smyth, John Z. Goodrich, Charles Henry Davis, William Claflin, J. Wiley Edmonds, Amos A. Lawrence, Edward S. Tobey, Thomas Russell, Charles G. Loring, George B. Upton, Charles G. Greene, J. M. S. Williams, George J. Stannard, Henry M. Rice, Grenville M. Dodge, Morton McMichael, Thomas Webster, James M. Scovel, Nathaniel B. Baker, Richard J. Field, Henry C. Carey, John W. Forney, Bishop M. Simpson, G. S. Griffith, William Henry Channing, James E. Yeatman, Dwight Durkee, A. T. Stewart, Barnabas Hobbs, Montgomery Blair, Joseph K. Barnes, E. B. Ward, Henry [W.] Benham, Frank Moore, Alfred Lee, Edward Salomon, Thomas C. Bryan, B. B. French, Samuel J. Crawford, James T. Pratt, Alfred H. Terry, Edward Tompkins, Moses F. Odell, and their successors, duly chosen, are hereby constituted and created a body corporate in the District of Columbia.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said corporation hereby constituted shall consist of one hundred members. They shall have power to fill all vacancies created by death, resignation, or otherwise, and to make by-laws, rules, and regulations: *Provided*, That such by-laws, rules, and regulations are not repugnant to the Constitution or laws of the United States.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the business of said corporation shall be managed by a board of twelve directors, who shall elect from their number a president, two vice-presidents, and a secretary; and seven of the directors, of whom the president or one of the vice-presidents shall be one, shall form a quorum for the transaction of business at any special meeting of the Board of Directors.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Board of Directors shall have authority to procure for early use, at a suitable place, a sight for a military asylum for officers and men of the volunteer forces of the United States who have

been or may hereafter be totally disabled by wounds received or sickness contracted while in the line of their duty during the present rebellion; and to have the necessary buildings erected, having due regard to the health of the location, facility of access, and competency to accommodate the persons provided for in this act.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That for the establishment and support of this asylum there shall be appropriated all stoppages or fines adjudged against volunteer officers, soldiers, or seamen, by sentence of courts-martial or military commission, over and above the amounts necessary for the reimbursement of the Government or of individuals; all forfeitures on account of desertion from the volunteer service; and all moneys due deceased volunteer officers, soldiers, or seamen which now are or may be unclaimed for three years after the death of such officers, soldiers, or seamen, to be repaid upon the demands of the heirs or legal representatives of such deceased officers, soldiers, or seamen. And the said directors are hereby authorized to receive all donations of money or property made by any person or persons for the benefit of the asylum, and to hold or dispose of the same for its sole and exclusive use.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the selection of the site for the said asylum, and the plan of the buildings, and the rules and regulations for the general and internal direction of the asylum, shall be made by the directors, and they may do all other acts necessary for the government and interests of the same as hereby authorized: *Provided, however*, That no selection of a site for said asylum, or adoption of any plan of buildings, shall be agreed upon until after the sum of half a million of dollars shall have been first subscribed or donated and paid into the treasury of said corporation.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers of the asylum shall consist of a governor, a deputy governor, a secretary, and a treasurer, and such officers shall be appointed from the pensioned officers of the volunteer service, and they may be appointed and removed from time to time, as the interests of the institution may require, by the Board of Directors.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the following persons only shall be entitled to the benefits of the asylum, and may be admitted thereto upon the recommendation of the Board of Directors, namely: all volunteer officers, soldiers, and seamen, who have served during the present war, who have been or who may be totally disabled by wounds received or sickness contracted in the line of their duty; and such persons, on becoming inmates of this asylum, shall assign thereto their pensions, during the time they shall remain therein and receive its benefits.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the directors shall make an annual report of the condition of the asylum to the War Department, which shall be communicated to Congress on the first Monday of every January after the passage of this act; and it shall be the duty of the said directors to examine and audit the accounts of the treasurer of this asylum quarterly, and to visit and inspect them at least six times a year.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That all inmates of the asylum shall be, and they are hereby, made subject to the Rules and Articles of War, and will be governed thereby in the same manner as if they were in the Army or Navy of the United States.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That Congress may, at any time hereafter, alter, amend, or repeal this act.

Approved March 3, 1865.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 21, 1865.

Maj. Gen. E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: By direction of the Secretary of War the following instructions in regard to the appointment of officers of U. S. colored troops are respectfully furnished for your information and guidance:

First. All authority heretofore given commanding generals of armies, departments, or to other officers to appoint officers to U. S.

colored troops will cease from the date of the receipt of these instructions, except for new regiments to be raised or for regiments now in process of organization.

Second. When a new regiment or organization is completed a roster of the officers appointed thereto, showing date of appointment and muster in each case, will be forwarded to the Adjutant-General's Office for the action of the President, by whom all appointments and promotions in such organizations will thenceforward be made.

OLD ORGANIZATIONS.

Third. Regimental or other commanders of old organizations will forward their recommendations for appointments and promotions through the proper commanding generals, who are requested to indorse their opinions thereupon, and at the same time nominate meritorious non-commissioned officers and soldiers of white regiments for appointment as second lieutenants to fill the vacancies likely to be caused by the promotions recommended. Recommendations of this character must state in each case the strength of the command to which the party is nominated for appointment. In the case of a company officer the letter of the company must be given, and when a junior officer is recommended for promotion in preference to a senior of the same grade, the causes disqualifying the senior officer must be clearly stated.

Commanding generals of armies, departments, or corps are authorized to convene examining boards, when in their opinion it shall be necessary and expedient, to determine the qualifications of candidates for promotion in the line or appointment as second lieutenants.

Field officers for old organizations will be appointed as prescribed by Circular No. 49, of 1864, from this office, a copy of which is herewith.*

Fourth. No provision herein contained will be construed as doing away with existing regulations governing the subject of musters.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 22, 1865.

Whereas, by a resolution of Congress, approved March 3, 1865, the Secretary of War is "directed to cause a strict inspection to be made of the Quartermaster's Department as soon as practicable after the passage of this resolution, and a comparison to be made between the reports of the officers in charge of the quartermasters' depots at New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Saint Louis, and Louisville, and the articles on hand," *it is ordered:*

1. That Brig. Gen. W. S. Ketchum, U. S. Volunteers, Bvt. Brig. Gen. E. Schriver, Inspector-General U. S. Army, and Robert M. Strebeigh, esq., of New York City, be, and they are hereby, appointed a special commission to make, as speedily as possible, the inspection and comparison directed to be made in the said resolution.

2. That all officers and military store-keepers of the Quartermaster's Department shall produce and exhibit to the said commissioners, or any of them, upon their request, all the books, reports, vouchers, and other papers that they may call for, and furnish copies when

* See p. 459.

required, and shall also furnish to them every accommodation and facility, including the service of clerks, for making a thorough examination, and shall give them all information required by them upon the subject thereof.

3. The Commission will commence its duties at New York, then adjourn to Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Saint Louis, and Louisville, successively in the order named, and will make a report to the Adjutant-General at the completion of the inspection of each depot.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR No. 7. WAR DEPT., PROV. MAR. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., March 22, 1865.

The attention of provost-marshals of this Bureau is called to the duty required of them by the proclamation of the President hereunto annexed. Special reports, setting forth all the facts, will be promptly made to this office of every arrest made under this order.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, March 14, 1865.

The President directs that all persons who now are or hereafter shall be found within the United States who have been engaged in holding intercourse or trade with the insurgents by sea, if they are citizens of the United States, or domiciled aliens, shall be arrested and held as prisoners of war until the war shall close; subject, nevertheless, to prosecution, trial, and conviction for any offense committed by them as spies, or otherwise, against the laws of war.

The President further directs that all non-resident foreigners who now are or hereafter shall be found in the United States, and who have been or shall have been engaged in violating the blockade of the insurgent ports, shall leave the United States within twelve days from the publication of this order, or from their subsequent arrival in the United States, if on the Atlantic side, and forty days if on the Pacific side of the country; and such persons shall not return to the United States during the continuance of the war.

Provost-marshals and marshals of the United States will arrest and commit to military custody all such offenders as shall disregard this order, whether they have passports or not, and they will be detained in such custody until the end of the war, or until discharged by subsequent orders of the President.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Boston, March 23, 1865.

To His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your consideration some suggestions which have been forced upon my attention by the peculiar

position in which soldiers and sailors (privates) are placed by the law of the last Congress and your proclamation issued thereon of amnesty and pardon to deserters who shall voluntarily return to duty. The object of the statute is obviously to enable parties guilty of this heinous military crime to purge themselves, and without fear of subsequent punishment restore themselves to favor. No limitation is made and no distinction, but all are invited to return. Now, the suggestion I desire to make is this: Why should not the same clemency be extended to those cases where the deserter has been arrested and returned, or where he has been tried, convicted, and is under sentence of court-martial? It is very hard that one man by greater skill and greater faithlessness to duty, by avoiding detection until the issuing of your proclamation, shall be enabled to purge himself by simply returning, while another man less guilty may be serving out a sentence of court-martial which has been imposed subsequent, it may be, to the date of the proclamation. In my view it would be an act of high and commanding clemency, which at no time could be exercised so advantageously for the Army and so acceptably to the country, and which would be so entirely in accordance with your personal kindness to and interest in the private soldiers of our Army, to proclaim a pardon to all persons now under sentence for desertion or absence without leave, in which no aggravating circumstances appear and upon the recommendation of responsible parties in each particular case. This would be the crowning act of kindness and would endear not only the Commander-in-Chief, but the Government itself, to the soldiers and their relatives, many of whom have been alienated by what seems to them the unjustifiable severity of the punishment of their fathers, brothers, and relatives. I trust under such restrictions as may secure this kindness to the deserving you will frame and promulgate a general pardon and amnesty to all.

To illustrate the propriety of this I will state you a case. Andrew Allen is a private in Company K, Third Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, Department of Washington, D. C. He has in Boston a young wife entirely dependent upon him, and three children, the oldest not four years of age. I am informed by Col. Gardiner Tufts, our State agent at Washington, who has examined the case at my request, that "he is a good and faithful soldier, one who has been and can be trusted to go into the city without guard." This soldier has been sentenced not for "desertion," but for "absence without leave," to be "dishonorably discharged from the service, to be confined at hard labor for the period of six years, the first twenty days of each and every month to wear a 24-pound ball attached to his leg by a chain three feet in length, and to forfeit all pay and allowance." This inhuman sentence could not be imposed by a judge of the highest judicial tribunal of this Commonwealth for any crime, but I understand the court-martial that imposed this sentence was presided over by a "captain" in the service. Such things ought not to be.

I inclose you a copy of General Court-Martial Orders, No. 128, dated Washington, March 8, 1865,* the first presided over by a captain, where the person is sent to Clinton Prison, New York, although he belonged in this Commonwealth, and in addition to being confined for five years in the State prison he is to wear a ball and chain for the entire period. I would call your attention to the fact that no aggravating circumstances are set forth in the charge, as they should be to warrant such a sentence.

* Omitted.

The case of Henry McGill, as I am informed, is the ordinary case of a soldier intoxicated, and in that condition disorderly and committing an assault upon the sergeant of his company. This sentence is equally unwarranted, and shocks our ideas of humanity and justice as a punishment affixed to a crime.

The officers composing these courts-martial are inexperienced, most of them young, and it is only for the purpose of discipline and under a pressing necessity that they are intrusted with such powers at all. The Government has now by this statute, granting amnesty to all for the highest crime known to military law, opened the door for an exercise properly of the same amnesty and clemency by you in all past cases, and I feel certain that its judicious exercise will restore as many and as valuable men to the country's service as the statute itself. You have had occasion to revise in many instances the sentences of courts-martial passed upon officers and civilians. You know how extremely uncertain these tribunals have proved for the purposes of justice, and I trust your knowledge and experience will be availed of to work out some broad and generous relief for the poor private soldier, who has neither the means nor the friends to present his individual case and the special hardships he suffers, but who is nevertheless entitled from his utter dependence and lowliness to the kindest consideration of his Commander-in-Chief whenever opportunities present themselves for its proper exercise.

I am, respectfully and faithfully, yours,

JNO. A. ANDREW,
Governor.

[Indorsement.]

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, 4.30 O'CLOCK.

I called to present this letter of Governor Andrew earnestly recommending a pardon to all deserters in prison or under sentence as well as to those at large.

CHARLES SUMNER.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S BUREAU,
Washington, D. C., March 23, 1865.

His Excellency SAMUEL CONY,
Governor of Maine, Augusta, Me.:

SIR: Yours of the 20th instant hoping that I will have the draft in Maine progress as moderately as possible is received. I do not desire to force the draft any further than is necessary under the orders of the President and Secretary of War, which require me now to have every board of enrollment fully occupied in putting men into the service in one way or the other. I am glad to learn by your letter that you are now getting volunteers rapidly and that the men are of a good class, and I sincerely hope that the progress in volunteering will render all further steps in regard to the draft unnecessary.

Major Littler's instructions require him not to proceed with the business of the draft wherever and whenever volunteers are presented as rapidly as they can be examined.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
March 23, 1865.

Major-General POPE,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

Referring to your telegram of 21st, stating that but five companies of Fifth U. S. Volunteers can be raised at Alton, you are hereby authorized by the Secretary of War to complete the regiment by enlistments from prisoners at Chicago and Rock Island.

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CONFIDENTIAL.] WAR DEPT., PROV. MAR. GEN.'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., March 23, 1865.

Maj. J. HAYDEN,
Actg. Asst. Prov. Mar. Gen., Philadelphia, Pa.:

MAJOR: Whenever the districts in the city of Philadelphia shall have furnished, under the call of December 19, 1864, the number of men hereinafter stated, respectively, you will make no draft therefrom until further orders: First District, 811; Second District, 1,152; Third District, 1,285; Fourth District, 1,042; Fifth District, 1,135.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

CIRCULAR No. 11. WAR DEPT., ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 25, 1865.

So much of Circular No. 7, current series, from this Department, as forbids recruiting officers of the Regular Army from giving copies of enlistment papers, or certificates of enlistment, showing places of credit to enlisted men or to any person not authorized by this office to receive them, is so modified as to authorize recruiting officers to furnish to supervisors of towns, or local authorities who are charged with the immediate disbursement of local bounties, a certificate in the following form:

Certificate of enlistment.

Names.	Age.	Height.	Date.	Ward.	City.	State.	Co.	Regt.

I certify on honor that the above-named recruits were enlisted by me into the U. S. service, and will be reported by me to the superintendent of ——— for credit on the quota of the ——— under existing regulations of the War Department.

———, ———,
Recruiting Officer.

NOTE.—This certificate is given for the information of parties entitled to it, and not as a voucher for credit, the credit being allowed only on receipt, by the acting assistant provost-marshal-general, of the report referred to above.

Such records will be kept as will enable recruiting officers to report fully what official certificates herein authorized have been given, and of what men in each case, with their places of credit.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
March 25, 1865.

GOVERNOR OF NEW JERSEY,
Trenton, N. J.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the letter of Adjutant-General Stockton asking permission to raise complete companies of volunteer infantry to be attached to the various New Jersey regiments where the regimental organization is not complete. In reply I have respectfully to inform you that this is authority from the Secretary of War to raise ten new companies, to be assigned by you to old regiments of infantry now reduced in number of companies, recruiting, organization, and musters to conform to existing regulations. This authority does not postpone or interfere with the draft. If you can complete more companies than are herein authorized, and desire to undertake them, please notify the Department.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR No. 9. WAR DEPT., PROV. MAR. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., March 27, 1865.

The twenty-third section of the act approved March 3, 1865, provides as follows:

SEC. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That any person or persons enrolled in any sub-district may, after notice of a draft, and before the same shall have taken place, cause to be mustered into the service of the United States such number of recruits, not subject to draft, as they may deem expedient, which recruits shall stand to the credit of the persons thus causing them to be mustered in, and shall be taken as substitutes for such persons, or so many of them as may be drafted, to the extent of the number of such recruits, and in the order designated by the principals, at the time such recruits are thus as aforesaid mustered in.

I. In order to avail themselves of the provisions of this law, the attention of all persons desiring to form associations for recruiting, with a view to exemption from draft, is invited to the following suggestions, to wit:

1. In order that credit may be given to the sub-district for the recruits furnished at the time they are mustered in, and the draft made only for the deficiency remaining after crediting these and other recruits, it is necessary that all the members of the association shall belong to the same sub-district.

2. Previous to the commencement of the draft the association will furnish the provost-marshal of the district a list of the names of its members, designating their order, and numbering them accordingly, which list will not be altered or increased after the drawing shall have commenced.

II. A list of the recruits furnished by such association shall be kept by the provost-marshal, to be numbered in the order in which they are enlisted.

When the draft has been made, the recruit standing at the head of the list will be taken as the substitute of the first man drafted who belongs to the association; the recruit standing second on the list will be taken as the substitute of the second man drafted, and so on until the list of recruits is exhausted by drafted men who belong to the association, or until all the members of the association who have been drafted are exempted, in case a sufficient number of recruits have been furnished by the association to exempt that number.

Where the number of recruits furnished by an association exceeds the number of men drafted from such association, the excess, though credited to the sub-district, will create no claim for the exemption of any persons whomsoever.

Members of associations who secure exemption under the twenty-third section aforesaid are exempt from that draft, but are liable to be drafted on future calls.

Recruits furnished by associations and taken as substitutes for drafted men who are members of the association will be credited at the time of muster in to the sub-district to which the association belongs.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

CIRCULAR No. 12. } WAR DEPT., ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, March 29, 1865.*

The following is a section of an act, approved March 3, 1865, authorizing the enlistment and organization of regiments of volunteer engineers:

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the President is hereby authorized to enlist or organize, out of troops already in the service, six regiments of volunteer engineers, to be organized in accordance with existing laws, to have the same pay and allowances of engineer troops of the Regular Army, and to be subjected to the Rules and Articles of War.

Under the foregoing the Secretary of War hereby authorizes you* to organize one regiment of volunteer engineers, by enlistment or transfer, from troops of your command. The organization should be commenced immediately. Should the organization, or any part thereof, be by enlistment, the term thereof will be for one, two, or three years, as the recruits may elect.

The enlistments will be made from men having not more than nine months to serve.

ORGANIZATION.

The organization of the regiment will conform to that prescribed in General Orders, No. 177, series of 1862, from this office, with the addition thereto of one sergeant-major for every four companies, as provided by section 5 of the act approved June 20, 1864.

Until the respective companies shall have reached the maximum infantry standard, the enlistments or transfers will be made from troops of your army already in service. Thereafter, should it prove necessary for the completion of the companies, enlistments will be authorized from civil life, upon your reporting that said enlistments are necessary for the full recruitment of the regiment.

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*Sent to Major-Generals Sherman and Canby; also to commanding generals departments of Arkansas, Missouri, and Virginia.

MUSTERS AND TRANSFERS.

All musters into service must conform to the requirements of paragraph 85, Mustering Regulations; but, for the purpose named, the companies will only be required to be of the maximum infantry strength, the colonel to be mustered in when twelve of said companies are organized.

All musters out and in, and transfers of the men to form the regiment will be under your direction, and will be made by the corps commissaries of musters and their assistants.

In making the musters out and in the general provisions of sections 1, 2, and 3, paragraph I, of General Orders, No. 359, series of 1863, will be applied, substituting in the remarks for the words "General Orders, No. 191, series of 1863," &c., the following: "Circular No. 12, of 1865, Adjutant-General's Office, War Department."

In cases of transfer, of course musters out and in will not be necessary. The changes will be made and reported by means of the transfer rolls, required by Circular No. 64, of 1864. The transfers will be confined to men having at least ten months to serve.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

The commissioned officers will be appointed by the President of the United States; and to this end you will, at your earliest convenience, forward to the Adjutant-General of the Army a list of the officers you may desire for the said force.

The officers, when appointed, will not be mustered in until they have the commands required by paragraph 85, Mustering Regulations.

BOUNTY AND PAYMENTS.

The bounty to men enlisting for the regiment will be that provided by the act approved July 4, 1864, and promulgated in General Orders, No. 224, series of that year, from this office, as follows:

For one year	$100
For two years	200
For three years	300

The law provides that one-third of the bounty "shall be paid to the soldier at the time of his being mustered (remustered) into the service, one-third at the expiration of one-half his term of service, and one-third at the expiration of his term of service."

Under the foregoing the first installments of bounty will be paid when the men are remustered, and as follows:

For enlistments for one year	$33.33
For enlistments for two years	66.66
For enlistments for three years	100.00

Payments of said bounty will be regulated under the general provisions of General Orders, No. 359, series of 1863, from this office.

In connection with the aforesaid bounty it must be distinctly understood that men enlisting and thereby receiving it will not be entitled to the installments remaining unpaid, and corresponding to the unexpired portions of terms under original enlistments or re-enlistments.

CREDITS.

No credits will be reported or allowed to States or localities for men enlisting or transferred under the provisions of this circular.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR No. 13. WAR DEPT., ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, April 1, 1865.*

The following opinion of the Attorney-General is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

OPINION.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE.
March 15, 1865.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: Upon the fourteenth section of the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out of the national forces," which provides as follows:

"That hereafter all persons mustered into the military or naval service, whether as volunteers, substitutes, representatives, or otherwise, shall be credited to the State, and to the ward, township, precinct, or other enrollment sub-district where such persons belong by actual residence (if such persons have an actual residence within the United States), and where such persons were or shall be enrolled (if liable to enrollment); and it is hereby made the duty of the Provost-Marshal-General to make such rules and give such instructions to the several provost-marshals, boards of enrollment, and mustering officers as shall be necessary for the faithful enforcement of the provisions of this section, to the end that fair and just credit shall be given to every section of the country: *Provided*, That in any call for troops hereafter no county, town, township, ward, precinct, or election district shall have credit, except for men actually furnished on said call or the preceding call by said county, town, township, ward, precinct, or election district, and mustered into the military or naval service on the quota thereof."

You, in your letter of the 12th of March, ask my opinion on the following points:

First. As to the meaning of the words "actual residence," as employed in the above section, and the proper mode, according to law, of determining the actual residence of men offering as recruits.

Second. Where the "actual residence" of the recruit is in one sub-district and he is enrolled in a different sub-district, where shall the credit be given?

Third. In cases where the recruit has no legal domicile or actual residence in any enrollment sub-district, shall he be credited to the sub-district or district where he is enrolled, or shall he be allowed to select his locality?

I. The first of the above questions may be divided into two parts: First, as to the meaning of the words "actual residence," and secondly, as to the proper mode of ascertaining the "actual residence."

It is very difficult to give a test by which the question of actual residence may be determined in each particular case. A few general rules may be given, however, by which a vast majority of the cases can be readily determined:

1. Every person must be presumed to have an actual residence somewhere.
2. A man can have but one actual residence at one and the same time.
3. A residence once acquired remains until another is acquired.
4. The place of a man's origin is that of his actual residence until he acquires another.
5. Minors have their actual residence with their parents, guardians, or, if apprentices, with their masters.
6. Adults reside at the places of their dwelling. A man's dwelling is in contradistinction to his place of business, trade, or occupation. He dwells at the place he habitually sleeps or passes his nights.
7. In every country there is more or less population floating like drift. They never expect to remain long at any place, and go thence whenever and wherever

the hope of employment may invite or fancy dictate. Such persons have their actual residence in the community in which they may dwell at the time of the enrollment.

As to the mode of ascertaining the actual residence of a recruit, the statute gives authority to the Provost-Marshal-General to make such rules and give such instructions as will enable the boards of enrollment and mustering officers to ascertain the facts and assign the credit according to the truth of the case. In most cases the affidavit of the enrolled man would determine the matter. But as it is a question in which the sub-districts have an interest, as well as the recruits, and as recruits may, for bounties or bribes, declare contrary to the fact their places of residence, the rules to be prescribed should admit of counter-proofs.

II. My opinion is that where the actual residence is in one sub-district and the man is enrolled in a different sub-district, the credit should be given to the district of his actual residence.

The whole object and purpose of this section is to fix a rule by which places are to receive credits for enrolled men. It gives a rule of credits to the State, and to the ward, township, precinct, or other enrollment sub-district for enrolled men only. It is silent as to how or where recruits not enrolled or liable to be enrolled are to be credited. In order that the credit may be made according to the rule in this section prescribed, the man must not only have an actual residence, but he must be enrolled. The words of the section, "and where such persons were or shall be enrolled," relate to the fact of enrollment rather than the place of enrollment. Those words are introduced to announce the fact of enrollment, and not to affect or control the question as to the place of credit. This is manifest from the context, and especially from the words in parenthesis, just following those above quoted, to wit, "if liable to enrollment."

III. Nothing else appearing, it must be taken for granted that the actual residence is the place of enrollment, and the credit given accordingly. If, however, it should be made to appear that, though enrolled in a particular sub-district, the person has no actual residence, then this statute furnishes no rule by which the credit can be given. In such case the credit must be given under the law or according to the rule in force before and independently of this act.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES SPEED,
Attorney-General.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 54. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, April 6, 1865.*

PENALTY FOR RETAINING OFFICERS IN SERVICE AFTER MUSTER OUT OF THEIR COMMANDS.

I. It is observed that some commanding generals have violated the regulations and orders of the Department by recognizing and retaining regimental officers of volunteers in service after the muster out of service of their proper commands, thus giving rise to many irregular claims for pay.

It is therefore ordered that hereafter, in all cases where said claims are presented, or the irregular and unauthorized retention of officers is otherwise brought to notice, the pay of the commanding officer responsible for the retention be stopped for the full amount of the claim or time subsequent to the date at which the officer or officers should have been discharged the service.

Nothing herein will be construed as modifying in any way the provisions of paragraph 3, General Orders, No. 110, of 1863, or as remitting the penalties thereby imposed, as follows:

No commissioned officer of any grade in excess of the legal organization will be recognized. Any commander who may acknowledge or receive, as in service,

any such officer will be brought to trial for neglect of duty and disobedience of orders. No person acting in the capacity of a supernumerary will, under any circumstances, be permitted to receive pay and allowances from the Government, and paymasters making payment to such supernumeraries will be held individually accountable for amounts so paid.

II. The attention of commanding generals of armies and departments is invited to the requirements of Circular No. 80, series of 1864, from this office, requiring inspections and reports.

Hereafter an inspection, as contemplated by that circular, will be made monthly on the last day of each month, and report of the same forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPRINGFIELD, *April 6, 1865.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I hope you will deduct 1,900 from the quotas of the First District. It is a credit I believe them entitled to. They have put in 3,300. If you can do no better, please suspend action until I arrive at Washington next week. Answer.

R. J. OGLESBY,
Governor.

ALBANY, *April 6, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. J. B. FRY:

It would aid the Governor and he would receive it kindly if you should telegraph at once to this office that, notwithstanding the recent successes of our armies, you trust he will make every possible exertion to keep the provost-marshals fully employed mustering in volunteers, so that a continuance of the draft may be rendered unnecessary. This, of course, on the supposition that the Government requires all the men called for without delay.

J. B. STONEHOUSE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S BUREAU,
Washington, D. C., April 6, 1865.

Governor R. E. FENTON,
Governor of New York, Albany, N. Y.:

I hope that all the provost-marshals will be kept fully occupied in examining volunteers until the quotas are filled, and that proceedings under the draft may thereby be rendered unnecessary.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 60. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 7, 1865.

RECORDS OF DISCONTINUED COMMANDS.

I. All military records, such as files of public letters, letter books, order books, and other record books, muster-rolls, &c., are the prop-

erty of the United States, and will be required for future reference in the settlement of claims against the Government and for other official purposes. Whenever posts, districts, geographical departments and divisions, and other commands have been or shall hereafter be discontinued, all such records, if not required for use at the department headquarters in which the commands were included, will be immediately forwarded by express to this office.

II. All persons who are not now, but who may have been, in the military service of the United States, and who have such records in their possession, are expected to forward them without delay to this office, where the expense of transportation will be paid.

III. Officers who come in command of places captured from the enemy will collect and forward to this office any papers left behind by the rebels which may be of public use or interest.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR No. 15. WAR DEPT., ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, April 7, 1865.*

I. With a view to fix the responsibility of receiving into service recruits, substitutes, drafted men, &c., who, at the time of entry into service, are incapable of performing the duties of a soldier, on the proper mustering and recruiting officers and examining surgeons, and to prevent the improper discharge of persons on the ground of disability contracted before entry into service, the Secretary of War directs that all enlisted men who appear to be fit subjects for discharge, on account of disability existing at the time of entry into service, be not discharged until they shall have been sent to such U. S. general hospitals as the Surgeon-General may designate for the reception of this class of patients, where, after thorough treatment and observation, they will be disposed of on the recommendation of boards, to be designated by the Surgeon-General for that purpose.

II. The Secretary of War also directs that the chief medical officer under the Provost-Marshal-General shall have an opportunity to make such observation and examination of this class of patients, together with the surgeons who examined them on their entry into service, as may be necessary to inculpate or exculpate the mustering and recruiting officers and examining surgeons.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, April 7, 1865.

Governor OGLESBY,
Springfield, Ill.:

Reduction cannot be made on the quota of the First District for the present draft. Any proper credit that may be established will be credited on future drafts.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, for some time past vessels of war of the United States have been refused in certain foreign ports privileges and immunities to which they were entitled by treaty, public law, or the comity of nations, at the same time that vessels of war of the country wherein the said privileges and immunities have been withheld have enjoyed them fully and uninterruptedly in ports of the United States, which condition of things has not always been forcibly resisted by the United States, although on the other hand they have not at any time failed to protest against and declare their dissatisfaction with the same; [and whereas,] in the view of the United States no condition any longer exists which can be claimed to justify the denial to them by any one of such nations of customary naval rights as has heretofore been so unnecessarily persisted in:

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby make known that if, after a reasonable time shall have elapsed for intelligence of this proclamation to have reached any foreign country in whose ports the said privileges and immunities shall have been refused as aforesaid, they shall continue to be so refused, then and thenceforth the same privileges and immunities shall be refused to the vessels of war of that country in the ports of the United States, and this refusal shall continue until war vessels of the United States shall have been placed upon an entire equality in the foreign ports aforesaid with similar vessels of other countries. The United States, whatever claim or pretense may have existed heretofore, are now at least entitled to claim and concede an entire and friendly equality of rights and hospitalities with all maritime nations.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-ninth.

[L. S.] ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

WILLARD'S HOTEL,
Washington, D. C., April 12, 1865.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: The committee of the Common Council of the city of New York, appointed in accordance with the provisions of the attached resolution, beg leave most respectfully to briefly submit the following facts and suggestions for your consideration:

If upon a calm and candid consideration of the subject you should conclude to carry out the main features of the draft already ordered, we would in that case ask you to please allow to drafted men the privilege, on presenting a recruit, to have the name of such drafted man erased from the roll of that particular draft. But the committee

would in the most strenuous manner urge upon your careful consideration the propriety (in view of the present military situation) of postponing all further movements in relation to the draft now in progress, relying upon the patriotism of the people to furnish by volunteering the full number of men required, as by such a course the committee believe that the same result could be as speedily arrived at, with much less hardship and distress to families, and without at all disarranging the business interests of the metropolis. In submitting these propositions we do so in no factious or dissatisfied spirit, but honestly and sincerely believing that the requirements of the Government will be more rapidly complied with by their adoption than by the present process of enforcing the draft. We further disclaim all intention of offering anything in reference to any unjust or improper enrollment or furnishing any lengthy or voluminous statistics, as have heretofore been submitted.

On the contrary, we fully recognize the power of the Government to call for the personal services of its citizens in such manner and way as their superior knowledge of its necessities may determine, and feel it our duty, as well as pleasure, to second with all our power and energy whatever may be such final determination.

We further would most respectfully state that this committee, nor the drafted men they represent, ask for a suspension of the draft upon the apparently popular notion that our truly wonderful successes in the field, and the possible contingency of an early peace, have made it unnecessary to furnish any more men to the Government; on the contrary, we fully understand that that question is a matter entirely within the good judgment of the Government, and until an authoritative announcement is made, we as good citizens are bound to consider it a matter of first necessity to aid in every way its present demands for men.

With these preliminary statements, we beg leave to state that since such draft was ordered (a period of about seventy days) our quota has been reduced to such an extent that we are entirely confident we can furnish, by the earnest efforts of the Citizens' District Association, which has been organized in each ward of the city, the balance of our quota at the rate of at least 125 men per day. This is below our present average, but by securing such number, you will perceive at once that it would complete our quota in less than ninety days.

This, the committee believe, after calmly weighing all the circumstances in its connection, to be a much better result for the Government than could by any possible (probable) means be secured by the enforcement of the draft.

Again, the committee believe it proper to urge upon your consideration an important fact that has developed itself in the draft in our city. The close observation of this committee of those drafted shows that 75 per cent. of the number are composed of mechanics and middling classes of tradespeople, whose personal and most continuous efforts are required to supply the wants of their large families and to protect and make lucrative their business; that we believe an enforcement of the draft would be not only most injurious to the business interests of our city, but would throw at once upon the charities of our already overburdened tax-payers a very large and formidable expense for providing for such families, that, in our humble judgment, would be entirely unnecessary.

We urge this view of the case based upon an actual knowledge that there is in our city a large floating population, with no particular family or business ties or responsibilities, in excess of those who now volunteer, who are holding back with the impression that an immediate enforcement of the draft will be exacted, and they thus be enabled to receive large sums of money as substitutes instead of the very liberal ones now offered for volunteers.

In conclusion, Mr. Secretary, we feel very sensibly the great responsibilities that rest upon you and the constant occupation of your time just at this emergency with matters of great weight and moment to the weal of our beloved country; but, sir, so keenly and honestly are we alive to the fact that we are really urging a matter which will result in great advantages to the Government, that we cannot close without bespeaking for it your most earnest, thorough, and candid consideration, feeling certain that if, after such canvass, you should feel it consistent with your public duty and the necessities of the Government to grant the petition of the drafted men whom we represent, you would be the personal means of affording an occasion of joy and thanksgiving to thousands of now anxious hearts in our great city, that will leave us without a single pang to mar or shadow the great national day of joy and thanksgiving about to be ordained and initiated by our respected Chief Magistrate, Abraham Lincoln.

Respectfully submitted.

EDWIN M. HAGERTY,
J. WILSON GREEN,
THOMAS LEARY,
P. H. KEENAN,
PATK. RUSSELL,
Committee of the Board of Councilmen.
TERENCE FARLEY,
W. H. GEDNEY,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
MICHAEL NORTON,
Committee of the Board of Aldermen.
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Chairman Joint Committee.
E. W. TAYLOR,
Secretary.

Whereas, the glorious successes of the invincible Army of the Potomac, which have culminated in the capture of Richmond, the surrender of the rebel Army of Northern Virginia and of General Robert E. Lee, commander-in-chief of the armies of the so-called Confederate States, must inevitably be the precursor of peace, as the rebel army under the immediate command of General Lee was, for the past year, the mainstay and prop of the sinking fortunes of the Southern rebellion; and

Whereas, these successes, following so closely upon the successes of Sherman and of Terry in Georgia, North and South Carolina, which resulted in the capture of all the sea-ports in the rebellious States, must certainly obviate the necessity of enforcing the provisions of an obnoxious conscription act in this city at the time when it is the confident hope and fervent wish of the people of the loyal States, founded upon the triumphs of our armies, that a lasting and honorable peace

and a restored Union will be the gratifying result secured to the people of this city by the valor of our armies; and

Whereas, it is universally conceded that conscripts do not make as good or efficient soldiers as those who voluntarily assume service in the army; that men forced from their homes, leaving there unprovided and uncared for their wives and children, their business and hopes for the future, do not enlist their hearts in the service of their country, to which they are involuntarily subjected, equally with those who have not these ties to bind them to their homes; and inasmuch as there can be no question of the ability of this city to meet the demands of the General Government for men at the present time, and for all time to come, as it has invariably done in the past, were sufficient time allowed for the purpose: Be it therefore

Resolved, That His Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, be earnestly, yet respectfully, requested on behalf of the citizens of this city to defer for a period of sixty or ninety days the enforcement of the provisions of the conscription act, as we have an abiding faith that if such postponement be granted they will fill all demands made upon them by men who will voluntarily serve in the armies of the Union.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S BUREAU,
Washington, D. C., April 13, 1865.

TO ALL ACTING ASSISTANT PROVOST-MARSHALS-GENERAL:

The Secretary of War directs that you discontinue the business of recruiting and drafting in all the districts in your State until further orders. Instruct your provost-marshals accordingly.

N. L. JEFFRIES,
Bvt. Brig. Gen., Acting Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 13, 1865.

Governor O. P. MORTON,
Indianapolis, Ind.:

Referring to your telegram of yesterday, please regard this as the formal authority from Secretary of War for you to raise two regiments for General Hancock's First Army Corps, under the special and prescribed regulations applicable to the said force. This authority should have been forwarded to you March 21. The attention of General Hancock has been invited to the fact of the 150 men for the corps being ordered away against your protest.

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Abstract from official records showing the forces called for by the President of the United States, the quotas assigned, and the number furnished (i. e., credits allowed) for the military and naval services from 1861 to 1865.

States, Territories, &c.	Call of April 15, 1861, for 75,000 militia for 3 months.		Call of May 3, 1861 (confirmed by act approved Aug. 6, 1861), and under acts approved July 22 and 25, 1861, for 500,000 men.					
				Furnished for—				
	Quota.	Furnished.	Quota.	6 months.	1 year.	2 years.	3 years.	Total.
Maine	780	771	17,560				18,104	18,104
New Hampshire	780	779	9,234				8,338	8,338
Vermont	780	782	8,950				9,508	9,508
Massachusetts	1,560	3,736	34,868				32,177	32,177
Rhode Island	780	3,147	4,955				6,286	6,286
Connecticut	780	2,402	13,057				10,865	10,865
New York	12,280	13,906	109,056			30,950	89,281	120,231
New Jersey	3,123	3,123	19,152				11,523	11,523
Pennsylvania	12,500	20,175	82,825				85,100	85,100
Delaware	780	775	3,145				1,826	1,826
Maryland	3,123		15,578				9,255	9,255
West Virginia	2,340	900	8,497				12,757	12,757
District of Columbia		4,720	1,627				1,795	1,795
Ohio	10,153	12,357	67,365		863		83,253	84,116
Indiana	4,683	4,686	38,832		1,698		59,643	61,341
Illinois	4,683	4,820	47,785				81,952	81,952
Michigan	780	781	21,357				23,546	23,546
Wisconsin	780	817	21,753				25,499	25,499
Minnesota	780	930	4,899		1,167		5,770	6,937
Iowa	780	968	19,316				21,987	21,987
Missouri	3,123	10,591	31,544	2,715	199		22,324	25,238
Kentucky	3,123		27,237		5,129		29,966	35,095
Kansas		650	3,235				6,953	6,953
Tennessee	1,560							
Arkansas	780							
North Carolina	1,560							
California								
Nevada								
Oregon								
Washington Territory								
Nebraska Territory					91			91
Colorado Territory								
Dakota Territory								
New Mexico Territory								
Alabama								
Florida								
Louisiana								
Mississippi								
Texas								
Indian Nation								
Colored troops								
Total	73,391	91,816	611,827	2,715	9,147	30,950	657,868	700,680

States, Territories, &c.	Furnished in May and June, 1862, by special authority, for 3 months (no quotas).	Call of July 2, 1862, for 300,000 men for 3 years.		Call of Aug. 4, 1862, for 300,000 militia for 9 months.		Furnished under President's proclamation of June 15, 1863, for militia for 6 months (no quotas).
		Quota.	Furnished.	Quota.	Furnished.	
Maine		9,609	6,644	9,609	7,620	
New Hampshire		5,053	6,390	5,053	1,736	
Vermont		4,898	4,269	4,898	4,781	
Massachusetts		19,080	16,519	19,080	16,685	161
Rhode Island		2,712	2,742	2,712	2,050	
Connecticut		7,145	9,195	7,145	5,602	
New York	8,588	59,705	78,904	59,705	1,781	
New Jersey		10,478	5,499	10,478	10,787	

Abstract from official records showing the forces called for by the President of the United States, the quotas assigned, &c.—Continued.

States, Territories, &c.	Furnished in May and June, 1862, by special authority, for 3 months (no quotas).	Call of July 2, 1862, for 300,000 men for 3 years.		Call of Aug. 4, 1862, for 300,000 militia for 9 months.		Furnished under President's proclamation of June 15, 1863, for militia for 6 months (no quotas).
		Quota.	Furnished.	Quota.	Furnished.	
Pennsylvania	.....	45,321	30,891	45,321	32,215	3,708
Delaware	.....	1,720	2,508	1,720	1,799	.....
Maryland	.....	8,532	3,586	8,532	.....	1,615
West Virginia	.....	4,650	4,925	4,650	.....	1,148
District of Columbia	.....	890	1,167	890	.....	.....
Ohio	.....	36,358	58,326	36,358	.....	2,736
Indiana	1,723	21,250	30,359	21,250	337	3,767
Illinois	4,696	26,148	58,689	26,148	.....	.....
Michigan	.....	11,686	17,656	11,686	.....	.....
Wisconsin	.....	11,904	14,472	11,904	958	.....
Minnesota	.....	2,681	4,626	2,681	.....	.....
Iowa	.....	10,570	24,438	10,570	.....	.....
Missouri	.....	17,289	28,324	17,289	.....	*a* 3,284
Kentucky	.....	14,905	6,463	14,905	.....	.....
Kansas	.....	1,771	2,936	1,771	.....	.....
Tennessee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington Territory	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska Territory	.....	.....	1,838	.....	1,228	.....
Colorado Territory	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dakota Territory	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico Territory	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alabama	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian Nation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colored troops	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	15,007	334,835	421,465	334,835	87,588	16,361

States, Territories, &c.	Calls of Oct. 17, 1863 (embracing men raised by draft of 1863), and Feb. 1, 1864, for 500,000 men for 3 years.				Call of March 14, 1864, for 200,000 men for 3 years.			
	Quota.	Furnished.	Paid commutation.	Total.	Quota.	Furnished.	Paid commutation.	Total.
Maine	11,803	11,958	1,986	13,944	4,721	7,042	.....	7,042
New Hampshire	6,469	6,406	571	6,977	2,588	2,844	121	2,965
Vermont	5,751	6,726	1,885	8,611	2,300	1,601	89	1,690
Massachusetts	26,597	17,711	3,703	21,414	10,639	17,322	1,615	18,937
Rhode Island	3,469	3,223	463	3,686	1,388	1,906	.....	1,906
Connecticut	7,919	10,326	1,513	11,839	3,168	5,294	.....	5,294
New York	81,993	59,839	15,912	75,751	32,794	41,940	2,267	44,207
New Jersey	16,759	9,187	.....	9,187	6,704	9,550	4,170	13,720
Pennsylvania	64,979	36,723	17,672	54,395	25,993	35,026	10,046	45,072
Delaware	2,463	2,138	435	2,573	985	652	951	1,603
Maryland	10,794	6,244	1,106	7,350	4,317	9,365	2,528	11,903
West Virginia	5,127	3,988	.....	3,988	2,051	3,857	.....	3,857
District of Columbia	4,256	4,570	318	4,888	1,702	1,142	.....	1,142
Ohio	51,465	32,809	.....	32,809	20,595	31,193	6,290	37,483
Indiana	32,521	23,023	.....	23,023	13,008	14,862	.....	14,862
Illinois	46,309	28,318	.....	28,318	18,524	25,055	.....	25,055
Michigan	19,553	17,686	1,644	19,330	7,821	7,344	323	7,667
Wisconsin	19,852	10,289	5,080	15,469	7,941	10,314	.....	10,314
Minnesota	5,451	3,054	.....	3,054	2,180	2,469	1,027	3,496
Iowa	16,097	8,292	.....	8,292	6,439	11,579	.....	11,579

a Furnished in November, 1864.

Abstract from official records showing the forces called for by the President of the United States, the quotas assigned, &c.—Continued.

States, Territories, &c.	Calls of Oct. 17, 1863 (embracing men raised by draft of 1863), and Feb. 1, 1864, for 500,000 men for 3 years.				Call of March 14, 1864, for 200,000 men for 3 years.			
	Quota.	Furnished.	Paid commutation.	Total.	Quota.	Furnished.	Paid commutation.	Total.
Missouri	9,813	3,823	.....	3,823	3,925	a10,137	.....	10,137
Kentucky	14,471	4,785	.....	4,785	5,789	6,448	3,241	9,689
Kansas	3,523	5,374	.....	5,374	1,409	2,562	.....	2,562
Tennessee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington Territory	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska Territory	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado Territory	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dakota Territory	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico Territory	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alabama	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian Nation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colored troops	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	467,434	317,092	52,288	369,380	186,981	259,515	32,678	292,193

States, Territories, &c.	Militia for 100 days, mustered into service between April 23 and July 18, 1864.		Call of July 18, 1864, for 500,000 men (reduced by excess of credits on previous calls).					
				Furnished for—				
	Quota.	Furnished.	Quota.	1 year.	2 years.	3 years.	4 years.	Paid commutation.	Total.
Maine	.....	.....	11,116	8,320	131	2,500	1	11	11,053
New Hampshire	.....	b 167	4,648	1,921	25	4,027	.....	.....	5,973
Vermont	.....	.....	2,665	1,861	18	2,081	11	.....	3,971
Massachusetts	4,000	6,809	21,965	6,990	108	24,641	.....	.....	31,739
Rhode Island	.....	.....	1,423	1,323	196	891	.....	.....	2,310
Connecticut	.....	.....	5,583	498	20	10,318	24	2	10,857
New York	12,000	5,640	77,539	45,089	2,128	36,547	74	5	83,843
New Jersey	.....	769	14,431	9,587	1,184	4,337	.....	11	15,119
Pennsylvania	12,000	7,675	49,993	44,489	439	10,416	198	171	55,707
Delaware	.....	.....	2,184	1,558	9	593	15	.....	2,175
Maryland	.....	1,297	10,947	6,198	246	3,727	64	31	10,266
West Virginia	.....	.....	2,717	1,726	28	202	.....	.....	1,956
District of Columbia	.....	.....	2,386	979	59	937	343	19	2,337
Ohio	30,000	36,254	27,001	25,431	748	4,644	.....	176	30,999
Indiana	20,000	7,197	25,662	18,099	597	7,158	.....	690	26,544
Illinois	20,000	11,328	21,997	12,558	535	2,323	.....	49	15,465
Michigan	.....	.....	12,098	5,960	57	6,492	.....	23	12,532
Wisconsin	5,000	2,134	17,590	10,905	86	5,832	.....	16	16,839
Minnesota	.....	.....	4,018	2,791	205	239	.....	3	3,238
Iowa	10,000	3,901	5,749	3,995	60	168	.....	67	4,290
Missouri	.....	.....	25,569	7,782	1,295	14,430	.....	.....	23,507
Kentucky	.....	.....	9,871	5,060	169	10,137	.....	24	15,390
Kansas	.....	441	.....	29	3	319	.....	.....	351
Tennessee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a Includes militia furnished for 6 months, 5,679; for 9 months, 2,311; for one year, 1,954—credited as 2,174 three-years' men.

b Furnished for three months.

Abstract from official records showing the forces called for by the President of the United States, the quotas assigned, &c.—Continued.

States, Territories, &c.	Militia for 100 days, mustered into service between April 23 and July 18, 1864.		Call of July 18, 1864, for 500,000 men (reduced by excess of credits on previous calls).						
				Furnished for—					
	Quota.	Furnished.	Quota.	1 year.	2 years.	3 years.	4 years.	Paid commutation.	Total.
California									
Nevada									
Oregon									
Washington Territory									
Nebraska Territory									
Colorado Territory									
Dakota Territory									
New Mexico Territory									
Alabama									
Florida									
Louisiana									
Mississippi									
Texas									
Indian Nation									
Colored troops									
Total	113,000	83,612	357,152	223,044	8,340	153,049	730	1,298	386,461

States, Territories, &c.	Call of December 19, 1864, for 300,000 men.						
		Furnished for—					
	Quota.	1 year.	2 years.	3 years.	4 years.	Paid commutation.	Total.
Maine	8,389	4,898	141	1,884	3	10	6,936
New Hampshire	2,072	492	9	775	28		1,304
Vermont	1,832	962	29	550	9		1,550
Massachusetts	1,806	1,535	43	2,349	2		3,929
Rhode Island	1,459	739	92	732			1,563
Connecticut		34	7	1,282	2		1,325
New York	61,076	9,150	1,645	23,321	67	13	34,196
New Jersey	11,695	6,511	1,075	3,527	155	15	11,283
Pennsylvania	46,437	26,666	204	3,903	44	282	31,099
Delaware	938	376	5	30			411
Maryland	9,142	3,236	430	1,275		3	4,944
West Virginia	4,431	2,114	8	415			2,537
District of Columbia	2,222	692	12	116	2	1	823
Ohio	26,027	21,712	641	2,114		13	24,580
Indiana	22,582	20,642	243	2,329		94	23,308
Illinois	32,902	25,940	356	2,022		6	28,324
Michigan	10,026	6,767	41	1,084		18	7,860
Wisconsin	12,356	9,666	15	240		1	9,922
Minnesota	3,636	2,689	12	68		2	2,771
Iowa		772	15	67			854
Missouri	13,984	3,161	44	1,002			4,207
Kentucky	10,481	1,987	7	5,609			7,603
Kansas	1,222	622	36	223		2	883
Tennessee							
Arkansas							
North Carolina							
California							
Nevada							
Oregon							
Washington Territory							
Nebraska Territory							
Colorado Territory							
Dakota Territory							
New Mexico Territory							

Abstract from official records showing the forces called for by the President of the United States, the quotas assigned, &c.—Continued.

States, Territories, &c.	Call of December 19, 1864, for 300,000 men.						
		Furnished for—					
	Quota.	1 year.	2 years.	3 years.	4 years.	Paid commutation.	Total.
Alabama							
Florida							
Louisiana							
Mississippi							
Texas							
Indian Nation							
Colored troops							
Total	284,215	151,363	5,110	54,967	313	489	212,212

States, Territories, &c.	Volunteers and militia furnished at various times for—								
	60 days.	3 months.	100 days.	4 months.	6 months.	8 months.	1 year.	3 years.	Total.
Maine									
New Hampshire									
Vermont									
Massachusetts									
Rhode Island									
Connecticut									
New York									
New Jersey									
Pennsylvania									
Delaware									
Maryland									
West Virginia									
District of Columbia									
Ohio									
Indiana									
Illinois									
Michigan									
Wisconsin									
Minnesota									
Iowa									
Missouri									
Kentucky									
Kansas									
Tennessee			789				6,039	24,314	31,142
Arkansas					374		213	7,702	8,289
North Carolina								3,156	3,156
California								15,725	15,725
Nevada								1,080	1,080
Oregon				42				1,768	1,810
Washington Territory								964	964
Nebraska Territory									
Colorado Territory			1,156		186			3,561	4,903
Dakota Territory								206	206
New Mexico Territory		1,593			803			4,165	6,561
Alabama							1,447	1,129	2,576
Florida								1,290	1,290
Louisiana	296					373		4,565	5,234
Mississippi								545	545
Texas							489	1,496	1,985
Indian Nation								3,530	3,530
Colored troops *a*	1,749							97,388	99,137
Total	2,045	1,593	1,995	42	1,363	373	8,198	172,744	188,253

a See note, p. 1270.

Abstract from official records showing the forces called for by the President of the United States, the quotas assigned, &c.—Continued.

States, Territories, &c.	Aggregate.				Aggregate reduced to a 3-years' standard.
	Quota.	Furnished.	Paid commutation.	Total.	
Maine	73,587	70,107	2,007	72,114	56,776
New Hampshire	35,897	33,937	692	34,629	30,849
Vermont	32,074	33,288	1,974	35,262	29,068
Massachusetts	139,095	146,730	5,318	152,048	124,104
Rhode Island	18,898	23,236	463	23,699	17,806
Connecticut	44,797	55,864	1,515	57,379	50,628
New York	507,148	448,850	18,197	467,047	392,270
New Jersey	92,820	76,814	4,196	81,010	57,908
Pennsylvania	385,369	337,936	28,171	366,107	265,517
Delaware	13,935	12,284	1,386	13,670	10,322
Maryland	70,965	46,638	3,678	50,316	41,275
West Virginia	34,463	32,068	.....	32,068	27,714
District of Columbia	13,973	16,534	338	16,872	11,506
Ohio	306,322	313,180	6,479	319,659	240,514
Indiana	199,788	196,363	784	197,147	153,576
Illinois	244,496	259,092	55	259,147	214,133
Michigan	96,007	87,364	2,008	89,372	80,111
Wisconsin	109,080	91,327	5,097	96,424	79,260
Minnesota	26,326	24,020	1,032	25,052	19,698
Iowa	79,521	76,242	67	76,309	68,630
Missouri	122,496	109,111	.....	109,111	86,530
Kentucky	100,782	75,760	3,265	79,025	70,832
Kansas	12,931	20,149	2	20,151	18,706
Tennessee	1 560	31,092	.....	31,092	26,394
Arkansas	780	8,289	.....	8,289	7,836
North Carolina	1,560	3,156	.....	3,156	3,156
California	.....	15,725	.....	15,725	15,725
Nevada	.....	1,080	.....	1,080	1,080
Oregon	.....	1,810	.....	1,810	1,773
Washington Territory	.....	964	.....	964	964
Nebraska Territory	.....	3,157	.....	3,157	2,175
Colorado Territory	.....	4,903	.....	4,903	3,697
Dakota Territory	.....	206	.....	206	206
New Mexico Territory	.....	6,561	.....	6,561	4,432
Alabama	.....	2,576	.....	2,576	1,611
Florida	.....	1,290	.....	1,290	1,290
Louisiana	.....	5,224	.....	5,224	4,654
Mississippi	.....	545	.....	545	545
Texas	.....	1,965	.....	1,965	1,632
Indian Nation	.....	3,530	.....	3,530	3,530
Colored troops *a*	.....	99,337	.....	99,337	96,033
Total	2,763,670	2,778,304	86,724	2,865,028	2,324,516

a See note, p. 1270.

Classification of the forces credited.

States, Territories, &c.	White troops.	Sailors and marines.	Colored troops.	Indians.	Total.
Alabama	2,576	.....	.....	.....	2,576
Arkansas	8,289	.....	.....	.....	8,289
California	15,725	.....	.....	.....	15,725
Colorado	4,903	.....	.....	.....	4,903
Connecticut	51,937	2,163	1,764	.....	55,864
Dakota	206	.....	.....	.....	206
Delaware	11,236	94	954	.....	12,284
District of Columbia	11,912	1,353	3,269	.....	16,534
Florida	1,290	.....	.....	.....	1,290

Classification of the forces credited—Continued.

States, Territories, &c.	White troops.	Sailors and marines.	Colored troops.	Indians.	Total.
Illinois	255,057	2,224	1,811	.....	259,092
Indiana	193,748	1,078	1,537	.....	196,363
Iowa	75,797	5	440	.....	76,242
Kansas	18,069	.....	2,080	.....	20,149
Kentucky	51,743	314	23,703	.....	75,760
Louisiana	5,224	.....	.....	.....	5,224
Maine	64,973	5,030	104	.....	70,107
Maryland	33,995	3,925	8,718	.....	46,638
Massachusetts	122,781	19,963	3,986	.....	146,730
Michigan	85,479	496	1,387	.....	87,364
Minnesota	23,913	3	104	.....	24,020
Mississippi	545	.....	.....	.....	545
Missouri	100,616	151	8,344	.....	109,111
Nebraska	3,157	.....	.....	.....	3,157
Nevada	1,080	.....	.....	.....	1,080
New Hampshire	32,930	882	125	.....	33,937
New Jersey	67,500	8,129	1,185	.....	76,814
New Mexico	6,561	.....	.....	.....	6,561
New York	404,805	39,920	4,125	.....	448,850
North Carolina	3,156	.....	.....	.....	3,156
Ohio	304,814	3,274	5,092	.....	313,180
Oregon	1,810	.....	.....	.....	1,810
Pennsylvania	315,017	14,307	8,612	.....	337,936
Rhode Island	19,521	1,878	1,837	.....	23,236
Tennessee	31,092	.....	.....	.....	31,092
Texas	1,965	.....	.....	.....	1,965
Vermont	32,549	619	130	.....	33,298
Washington	964	.....	.....	.....	964
West Virginia	31,872	.....	196	.....	32,068
Wisconsin	91,029	133	165	.....	91,327
Indian nations	.....	.....	.....	3,530	3,530
Colored troops	.....	.....	99,237	.....	a 99,237
Grand aggregate	2,489,836	105,963	178,975	3,530	2,778,304

a Not credited upon the quotas of any State, but were recruited, under the direct authority of the General Government, as follows:

In Alabama, 4,969; Arkansas, 5,526; Colorado, 95; Florida, 1,044; Georgia, 3,486; Louisiana, 24,052; Mississippi, 17,869; North Carolina, 5,035; South Carolina, 5,462; Tennessee, 20,123; Texas, 47; Virginia, 5,722, making a total of 93,441 so organized. There were also 5,896 enlisted at large, or whose credits are not specifically expressed by the records. Of the number of colored troops credited to States 5,052 were obtained, under the provisions of section 3, act of Congress approved July 4, 1864, from the States that had seceded.

INDIANAPOLIS, *April 14, 1865.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Will organize two regiments and battalion of six companies to-morrow. Only about 1,000 behind on the quota. Have paid into the Treasury $116,697.

O. P. MORTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 14, 1865.*

Governor THOMAS C. FLETCHER,
Jefferson City, Mo.:

Recruiting has been stopped, and therefore the men enlisted for your new regiments should be consolidated immediately into as many complete regiments as numbers will form.

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, April 14, 1865.

Messrs. TERENCE FARLEY, LEWIS R. RYERS, and others,
Committee, &c.:

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your memorial of the 12th instant, in relation to the draft and volunteer enlisting in New York, I have the honor to state that this Department, having, upon consultation with Lieutenant-General Grant, come to the conclusion that the recent campaigns have left in the field no rebel force that can withstand the armies of the Union, it has been deemed expedient to stop all drafting and recruiting under the pending call of the President, and it is believed that the force now on foot may soon be reduced.

Yours, truly,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KENTUCKY,
Louisville, Ky., April 18, 1865.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The provost-marshals refuse to muster in the recruits raised for colored regiments now organizing. Please allow me to recruit them to the maximum. It would be well to continue enlisting blacks at least until May 15, when the State Legislature meets and will probably pass the amendment, if colored recruiting is kept up till that time. We are recruiting as an argument forcible.

JOHN M. PALMER,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, April 18, 1865.

Major-General PALMER,
Louisville, Ky.:

The provost-marshals in Kentucky are hereby authorized and directed to continue mustering in colored recruits to fill up the colored regiments to the maximum, any previous order to the contrary notwithstanding. A copy of this telegram certified by you will serve as a formal order for that purpose, which, on notification by you, they will obey accordingly.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

OFFICE ACTG. ASST. PROV. MAR. GEN., AND SUPT.
VOL. RECRUITING SERVICE, SOUTHERN DIV. NEW YORK,
New York, April 18, 1865.

General JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General U. S. Army:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report on the business of this office. On assuming charge March 9 I found the draft ordered to take place throughout the city on the 15th ultimo. Examination of the

enrollment lists, conversations with intelligent citizens, reports of district provost-marshals and other officers, convinced me that it would be an interminable labor to fill the quota of this city by draft. This led to a more careful study of the system of volunteering adopted and in operation. I found the whole business of obtaining volunteers and substitutes in the hands of an irresponsible committee of citizens, who were using the vast means and power more for personal and partisan purposes than to forward the interests of the United States. The citizens at large were utterly careless and apathetic, leaving the whole matter of their quota to this committee. I felt that if I could decentralize the recruiting, and by placing it in the hands of ward committees excite local interests, I would be more likely to be successful in promptly filling the quota. To obtain permission to defer the draft, I applied for leave to visit Washington. Unfortunately during my absence, and contrary to my orders, the draft took place in most of the districts. This greatly injured the chance of success of my plans by rendering indifferent all whose names had not been drawn from the wheel. I directed that the drafted men should be notified to hold themselves in readiness to report when ordered.

After some little delay the ward committees (recruiting) had everything in working order. I then informed all concerned that the orders of the Provost-Marshal-General that district provost-marshals should be kept fully occupied would be literally and strictly enforced.

My success did not meet my wishes. I resorted not only to the draft, but to the most rigorous and heartless enforcement of it. In the First Ward (which was doing nothing) I sent one special agent with notices to drafted men to report. Not more than one out of five obeyed the notification, and of those who obeyed not one in ten was held to service. Those held were not allowed a moment, but were immediately clothed and sent to draft rendezvous same day. This severity was productive of most excellent effect, and while appeals, complaints, and protests against my "barbarity" were constantly made, recruits came in with redoubled rapidity.

On March 31 the quota of the First Ward was about 300. Between the 1st and 12th of April it put into service 159 men, more than half the quota. Other wards have done nearly as well, and the district provost-marshals have been kept as nearly fully occupied as possible. The experiment made of drafting is entirely satisfactory of the impracticability of filling the quota by that means alone.

I append a statement taken from report of district provost-marshals, which shows this fact conclusively. This arises in a very great measure from the imperfection of the enrollment lists. The difficulty is enhanced by the floating character of the mass of the population of this city; the facility with which a drafted man can change name and residence; the inducements to do this held out to drafted men in the high bounties given to volunteers, and the fact that any man disposed to cheat the Government can in this city readily procure the best professional advice as to how it can be done with least risk. The poor success which attended the efforts to induce volunteering, both of the supervisory committee and the ward committees, assures me that the quota could not have been filled by volunteering alone, and I am convinced that the plan adopted by me (viz, to render as perfect as possible the machinery for procuring volunteers and substitutes, and then by exercise of most uncompromising severity to keep that

machinery fully at work) was the only possible way of quickly filling the quota.

It must be recollected that every step I have taken has been combated covertly, but most earnestly, by Mr. Blunt and the people at large. Every obstacle has been thrown in my way. Money has been refused by merchants and bankers, and even when they have placed it in the hands of Mr. B.'s committee the district provost-marshals have in many cases been unable to procure it.

Since April 1 I have lost at least 600 men from want of funds to pay bounties. I had broken down Mr. Blunt's committee and transferred its assumed powers to the U. S. officers, where they properly belonged, before the receipt of the order stopping recruiting and drafting. The citizens of New York, without distinction of party or condition, show the most unrelenting and unreasoning hostility to the filling of this quota by any means. They pretend to believe they were cheated in the assignment, and men otherwise of intelligence and character evince on this point an amount of ignorance and obstinacy little short of insanity. Favor has been shown them to such an extent that they believe they can secure any point by bullying, pertinacity, and the powerful influence of their daily press.

The stoppage of recruiting and drafting is looked upon as a special triumph of New York. Nearly all the other sub-districts of the loyal States have furnished the larger part of their quotas. New York alone derives great advantage from her hesitation and culpable delay.

In justice to other divisions, I think an exact statement of the condition of each sub-district at the time of receipt of the order should be made, and it should be understood that in case more troops are wanted they will be drawn from the sub-districts deficient under last call.

I respectfully invite attention to the accompanying statement of daily musters in this city and division since March 27, the date when the drafted men were ordered to report.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHARD I. DODGE,

Bvt. Lieut. Col., U. S. Army, Actg. Asst. Prov. Mar. Gen.

Memoranda of musters in the Southern Division of the State of New York.

Date.	In city.	In division.	Date.	In city.	In division.
March 27	33	64	April 5	167	207
March 28	58	113	April 6	152	176
March 29	67	104	April 7	150	181
March 30	85	117	April 8	128	171
March 31	104	117	April 10	187	227
April 1	67	69	April 11	180	241
April 3	105	172	April 12	117	176
April 4	127	153	April 13	110	130

Men were lost nearly every day, the supply of funds being insufficient. Last two days very short, almost all the recruits being substitutes.

OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL
FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF NEW YORK,
New York, April 17, 1865.

Bvt. Lieut. Col. R. I. DODGE,
Actg. Asst. Prov. Mar. Gen., Southern Div. of New York:

COLONEL: Pursuant to Circular No. 48, acting assistant provost-marshal-general's office, April 15, 1865, I have the honor to submit the following:

Final report of the state of the draft Fourth District New York, April 15, 1865.

Sub-district.	Total number drafted under call of December 19, 1864, inclusive of 100 per cent.	Number of drafted men held to duty and sent to general rendezvous.	Number of drafted men notified to report previous to April 15, 1865.	Number of drafted men who failed to report and are considered as deserters.
First	632	a 1	632	631
Second	240			
Third				
Fourth	1,002		625	377
Fifth				
Sixth				
Seventh				
Total	1,874	1	1,257	1,008

a Furnished a substitute after arrival at general rendezvous.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOEL B. ERHARDT,
Captain and Provost-Marshal Fourth District of New York.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S BUREAU,
Washington, D. C., April 24, 1865.

Maj. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General, Louisville, Ky.:

The call for troops made December 19, 1864, under section 1 of the act approved July 4, 1864, and by virtue of which act the men enlisting as soldiers become entitled to certain bounties, having been filled, so far as required, and the recruitment of volunteers in loyal States having been discontinued, the Secretary of War directs that no bounty be allowed or paid for any volunteers enlisted after the receipt by you of this order. Acknowledge receipt immediately. If men offer to enlist after receipt of this order let them understand they must do so without bounty.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

(Same to Major-General Halleck, Richmond, Va., and Maj. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore, Hilton Head, S. C.)

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by my direction the Acting Secretary of State, in a notice to the public of the seventeenth,[a] requested the various religious denominations to assemble on the nineteenth instant, on the occasion of the obsequies of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States, and to observe the same with appropriate ceremonies; but whereas, our country has become one great house of mourning, where the head of the family has been taken away; and believing that a special period should be assigned for again humbling ourselves before Almighty God, in order that the bereavement may be sanctified to the nation:

Now, therefore, in order to mitigate that grief on earth which can only be assuaged by communion with the Father in heaven, and in compliance with the wishes of Senators and Representatives in Congress, communicated to me by resolutions adopted at the National Capitol, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby appoint Thursday, the twenty-fifth day of May next, to be observed, wherever in the United States the flag of the country may be respected, as a day of humiliation and mourning, and I recommend my fellow-citizens then to assemble in their respective places of worship, there to unite in solemn service to Almighty God in memory of the good man who has been removed, so that all shall be occupied at the same time in contemplation of his virtues and in sorrow for his sudden and violent end.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington the twenty-fifth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-ninth.

[L. S.] ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:

W. HUNTER,
Acting Secretary of State.

[a] DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, April 17, 1865.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES:

The undersigned is directed to announce that the funeral ceremonies of the late lamented Chief Magistrate will take place at the Executive Mansion, in this city, at 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, the 19th instant. The respective religious denominations throughout the country are invited to meet in their places of worship at that hour for the purpose of solemnizing the occasion with appropriate ceremonies.

W. HUNTER,
Acting Secretary of State.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 76. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 27, 1865.

The following revised instructions concerning the Veteran Reserve Corps are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

I. Revised list of physical infirmities that incapacitate enlisted men for field service, but do not disqualify them for service in the Veteran Reserve Corps:

1. Epilepsy, if the disease has not impaired the mental faculties.

2. Paralysis, if confined to one upper extremity.

3. Hypertrophy of the heart, unaccompanied with valvular lesion; confirmed nervous debility, or excitability of the heart, with palpitation, great frequency of the pulse, and loss of strength.

4. Impeded respiration following injuries of the chest, pneumonia, or pleurisy. Incipient consumption.

5. Chronic dyspepsia or chronic diarrhea which has long resisted treatment. Simple enlargement of the liver, or spleen, with tender or tumid abdomen.

6. Chronic disorders of the kidneys or bladder without manifest organic disease, and which have not yielded to treatment.

7. General physical debility acquired in service, which has long resisted treatment.

8. Chronic rheumatism, if manifested by positive change of structure, wasting or contraction of the muscles of the affected limb, or puffiness or distortion of the joints.

9. Loss of sight of right eye, partial loss of sight of both eyes, or permanent disease of either eye affecting the integrity or use of the other eye, vision being impaired to such a degree as clearly to incapacitate for field service. Loss of sight of left eye, or incurable disease, or imperfections of that eye not affecting the use of the right eye, nor requiring medical treatment, do not disqualify for field service.

10. Myopia, if very decided and depending upon structural change of the eye. Hemeralopia, if confirmed.

11. Purulent otorrhœa. Deafness, if in degree sufficient to prevent hearing words of command as usually given.

12. Stammering, unless excessive and confirmed.

13. Chronic aphonia, which has long resisted treatment, the voice remaining too feeble to give an order or alarm.

14. Incurable deformities of either jaw, sufficient to impede but not prevent mastication or deglutition.

15. Loss of a sufficient number of teeth to prevent proper mastication of food.

16. Torticollis, if of long standing and well marked.

17. Hernia.

18. Internal hemorrhoids; prolapsus ani.

19. Stricture of the urethra.

20. Loss or complete atrophy of both testicles; permanent retraction of one or both testicles within the inguinal canal.

21. Varicocele, or circocele, if excessive or painful. Simple sarcocele, if not excessive nor painful.

22. Loss of arm, forearm, or hand.

23. Wounds or injuries of the head, neck, chest, abdomen, or back, that have impaired the health, strength, or efficiency of the soldier.

24. Wounds, fractures, injuries, tumors, atrophy of a limb, or chronic diseases of the joints or bones that would impede marching or prevent continuous muscular exertion.

25. Anchylosis of the shoulder, elbow, wrist, or knee.

26. Irreducible dislocations of the shoulder, elbow, or wrist, in which the bones have accommodated themselves to their new relations.

27. Muscular or cutaneous contractions from wounds or burns, in a degree sufficient to prevent useful motion of a limb.

28. Total loss of a thumb; loss of ungual phalanx of right thumb; permanent contractions or extensions of either thumb.

29. Total loss of any two fingers of the same hand. Total loss of index finger of right hand; loss of second and third phalanges of index finger of right hand, if the motion of the first phalanx is impaired. Loss of the third phalanx does not incapacitate for field service. Loss of the third phalanges of all the fingers of either hand.

30. Permanent extension or permanent contraction of any finger, except the little finger.

31. Total loss of a great toe; loss of any two toes on the same foot. Other defects or deformities of the feet sufficient to prevent marching.

32. Varicose veins of inferior extremities, if large and numerous, accompanied with chronic swellings.

33. Extensive, deep, and adherent cicatrices of upper or lower extremities.

II. Soldiers having nervous debility, or excitability of the heart, impeded respiration from curable causes, chronic diarrhea, chronic disorders of the kidneys or bladder, aphonia, hemeralopia, or other diseases or infirmity not incurable, are not to be recommended for the Veteran Reserve Corps until they have been under medical treatment or observation a sufficient length of time to make it extremely probable, if not certain, that they will not be fit for active field service during any considerable portion of their period of enlistment.

III. Soldiers who have lost an arm, forearm, or hand may be discharged from the Army on surgeon's certificate, if they so elect.

IV. The foregoing disabilities, or the loss of an inferior extremity, do not disqualify officers for service in the Veteran Reserve Corps.

V. In all cases where the physical infirmities of enlisted men come within the provisions of the above list they will be recommended for transfer to the Veteran Reserve Corps, or, if out of service, enlisted in the Veteran Reserve Corps; but no one will be admitted into this corps whose previous record does not show that he is meritorious and deserving, and that the disease or disability has been contracted in the service.

VI. Revised list of physical infirmities that disqualify enlisted men for service in the Veteran Reserve Corps:

1. Manifest imbecility or insanity.
2. Epilepsy, if the disease has impaired the mental faculties.
3. Paralysis or chorea.
4. Organic disease of the brain or spinal cord; of the heart or lungs; of the stomach or intestines; of the liver or spleen; of kidneys or bladder, so extensive and long continued as to have seriously impaired the general health, or so well marked as to leave no reasonable doubt of the man's incapacity for service in the Veteran Reserve Corps.
5. Confirmed consumption, cancer, aneurism of important arteries.
6. Inveterate and extensive disease of the skin.
7. Scrofula, or constitutional syphilis, which has resisted treatment and seriously impaired the general health.
8. Habitual or confirmed intemperance.
9. Great injuries or diseases of the skull.
10. Partial loss of sight of both eyes, or permanent disease of either eye affecting the integrity or use of the other eye, vision being so greatly impaired as to leave no reasonable doubt of the soldier's incapacity for service in the Veteran Reserve Corps.
11. Loss of nose, or deformity of nose, if sufficient to seriously obstruct respiration; ozena, dependent upon caries.

12. Decided deafness.

13. Dumbness; permanent loss of voice.

14. Partial loss of tongue; hypertrophy, atrophy, mutilation, or chronic ulceration of the tongue, if sufficient in degree to interfere seriously with the use of the organ.

15. Stammering, if excessive and confirmed.

16. Incurable deformities of either jaw, such as necessarily greatly impede mastication or speech.

17. Tumors or wounds of the neck impeding respiration or deglutition; fistula of larynx or trachea.

18. Deformity of the chest, or excessive curvature of the spine, sufficient to prevent the carrying of arms or military equipments; caries of the spine, ribs, or sternum, attended with ulceration; lumbar abscess.

19. Artificial anus; severe stricture of the rectum. Fistula in ano, if extensive or complicated with visceral disease.

20. Total loss, or nearly total loss, of penis; epispadia or hypospadia at middle or near the root of the penis.

21. Incurable, permanent, organic stricture of the urethra, in which the urine is passed drop by drop, or which is complicated by disease of the bladder; urinary fistula.

22. Confirmed or malignant sarcocele; hydrocele, if complicated with organic disease of the testicle.

23. Loss of inferior extremity.

24. Anchylosis of hip or ankle joint.

25. Irreducible dislocation of the hip, knee, or ankle joint.

26. Large chronic ulcers of lower extremities.

VII. In all cases where the physical infirmities of an enlisted man come within the provisions of this list (insanity excepted), or where his previous record shows that he is not meritorious or deserving, or has not contracted the disease or disability in the service, he will, if in service, be discharged.

VIII. The Second Battalion companies of the Veteran Reserve Corps will be composed of officers and enlisted men who are not able to perform the duties of the First Battalion companies, but are suitable for guards, clerks, nurses, attendants, and cooks at hospitals, and of such enlisted men, unfit for field service, as may be specially recommended, on account of their fitness for hospital duty, by the boards, as hereinafter provided.

IX. All Second Battalion companies with proper officers and noncommissioned officers are placed under the control of the Surgeon-General and will be assigned by him to duty at hospitals. The rolls and returns of these companies, heretofore required to be sent to the Provost-Marshal-General, will be sent to the Surgeon-General.

X. All transfers to the Veteran Reserve Corps will hereafter be effected only at U. S. general hospitals, and department and corps commanders will cause all men who are proper subjects for such transfer to be sent to general hospitals, with the necessary muster and descriptive rolls. The invalid rolls heretofore furnished by corps commanders and surgeons in charge of hospitals are no longer required.

XI. The selection of enlisted men to be transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps from patients in U. S. general hospitals will be made by boards of examination, to be appointed by the Adjutant-General, consisting of one or two field officers of the line of the Army and one medical officer.

All men in each general hospital will be inspected by these boards once in two months, and they will in all cases confer with the surgeons in charge and obtain from them such information relative to the actual condition of the men as they can furnish. After each inspection the boards will accurately prepare the following sets of transfer rolls: First, of those selected for transfer to the First Battalion; second, of those selected for transfer to the Second Battalion; and third, of those who, while physically fit for duty in the First Battalion, are, by reason of special qualifications as clerks, nurses, cooks, &c., considered by the Board as necessary to the hospital. The first set of rolls will be transmitted to the Provost-Marshal-General, the second and third to the Surgeon-General, and by them will be forwarded to the Adjutant-General's Office, where the transfers will be ordered.

XII. Commissioned officers will be assigned to the Second Battalion companies by the Provost-Marshal-General, on requisition of the Surgeon-General, not to exceed, however, the authorized number and grades to each company.

XIII. In case any men of the Second Battalion become unfit for hospital duties they will be discharged on the usual certificate of disability; but so much of Circular No. 65, Adjutant-General's Office, August 18, 1864, as directs that certain men of the Veteran Reserve Corps "may be discharged if they so elect," is hereby revoked.

XIV. Enlisted men of the volunteer service having less than six months to serve in U. S. general hospitals, or in the field, who are proper subjects for transfer to the First Battalion, Veteran Reserve Corps, shall be sent for duty to such hospitals as the Surgeon-General may direct, to be retained in hospital until expiration of enlistment, unless they become proper subjects for discharge or the field. While at hospital they will be temporarily attached to and mustered with the Second Battalion company, or detachment at hospital.

XV. The following is the organization of regiments and companies of the First Battalion, Veteran Reserve Corps, as infantry:

One regiment of First Battalion (*ten companies*).—One colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 1 adjutant, 1 quartermaster, 1 sergeant-major, 1 regimental quartermaster-sergeant, 1 regimental commissary-sergeant, 2 principal musicians.

One company of First Battalion.—One captain, 1 first lieutenant, 1 second lieutenant, 1 first sergeant, 4 sergeants, 8 corporals, 2 musicians, and 82 privates.

The commander of a regiment will appoint the adjutant from the subalterns of the regiment, nominate the quartermaster to the Secretary of War for appointment, and appoint the non-commissioned staff of the regiment. When non-commissioned officers are required for a company, its commander shall make a requisition upon the Provost-Marshal-General, through his regimental commander. Non-commissioned officers may also be appointed to companies by the Provost-Marshal-General upon application and approval of company and regimental commanders.

XVI. Companies of the Second Battalion, Veteran Reserve Corps, shall be organized in the same manner and contain the same number of commissioned and non-commissioned officers and privates as those of the First Battalion. When non-commissioned officers are required in a company its commanding officer shall make a requisition for them upon the Provost-Marshal-General, through the Surgeon-General. When they cannot be thus obtained they may be appointed

to companies by the Surgeon-General, upon application of the company commander, approved by the surgeon in charge of the hospital at which they are stationed and the medical director of the department. Non-commissioned officers' warrants shall be furnished by the Surgeon-General.

XVII. All orders, parts of orders, or circulars heretofore published at variance with the foregoing have been revoked.

By order of the Secretary of War:

W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 77. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, April 28, 1865.*

FOR REDUCING EXPENSES OF THE MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

Ordered:

I. That the chiefs of the respective bureaus of this Department proceed immediately to reduce the expenses of their respective departments to what is absolutely necessary, in view of an immediate reduction of the forces in the field and garrison and the speedy termination of hostilities, and that they severally make out statements of the reductions they deem practicable.

II. That the Quartermaster-General discharge all ocean transports not required to bring home troops in remote departments. All river and inland transportation will be discharged, except that required for necessary supplies to troops in the field. Purchases of horses, mules, wagons, and other land transportation will be stopped; also purchases of forage, except what is required for immediate consumption. All purchases for railroad construction and transportation will also be stopped.

III. That the Commissary-General of Subsistence stop the purchase of supplies in his department, except for such as may, with what is on hand, be required for the forces in the field to the 1st of June next.

IV. That the Chief of Ordnance stop all purchases of arms, ammunition, and materials therefor, and reduce the manufacturing of arms and ordnance stores in the Government arsenals as rapidly as can be done without injury to the service.

V. That the chief engineers stop work on all field fortifications and other works, except those for which specific appropriations have been made by Congress for completion, or that may be required for the proper protection of works in progress.

VI. That all volunteer soldiers (patients) in hospitals, except veteran volunteers, veterans of the First Army Corps (Hancock's), and enlisted men of the Veteran Reserve Corps, who require no further medical treatment, be honorably discharged from service with immediate payment.

All officers and enlisted men who have been prisoners of war and now on furlough or at the parole camps, and all recruits in rendezvous, except those for the Regular Army and the First Army Corps (Hancock's), will likewise be honorably discharged.

Officers whose duty it is under the regulations of the service to make out rolls and other final papers connected with the discharge and payment of soldiers, are directed to make them out without

delay, so that this order may be carried into effect immediately. Commanding generals of armies and departments will look to the prompt execution of this work.

VII. The Adjutant-General of the Army will cause immediate returns to be made by all commanders in the field, garrisons, detachments, and posts of their respective forces, with a view to their immediate reduction.

VIII. The Quartermaster's, Subsistence, Ordnance, Engineer, and Provost-Marshal-General's departments will reduce the number of clerks and employés to that absolutely required for closing the business of their respective departments, and will without delay report to the Secretary of War the number required of each class or grade. The Surgeon-General will make similar reductions of medical officers, nurses, and attendants in his Bureau.

IX. The chiefs of the respective bureaus will immediately cause property returns to be made out of the public property in their charge, and a statement of the property in each that may be sold upon advertisement and public sale without prejudice to the service.

X. The Commissary of Prisoners will have rolls made out of the name, residence, time and place of capture, and occupation of all prisoners of war who will take the oath of allegiance to the United States, to the end that such as are disposed to become good and loyal citizens of the United States, and who are proper objects of Executive clemency, may be released upon the terms that to the President shall seem fit and consistent with public safety.

By order of the Secretary of War:

W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by my proclamation of the twenty-fifth instant Thursday, the twenty-fifth day of next month, was recommended as a day for special humiliation and prayer in consequence of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States; but whereas, my attention has since been called to the fact that the day aforesaid is sacred to large numbers of Christians as one of rejoicing for the ascension of the Saviour:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby suggest that the religious services recommended as aforesaid should be postponed until Thursday, the first day of June next.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this twenty-ninth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-ninth.

[L. S.] ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:

W. HUNTER,
Acting Secretary of State.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S BUREAU,
Washington, D. C., April 29, 1865.

Maj. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General, Louisville, Ky.:

The Secretary of War having directed that the recruiting of men in the loyal States for the volunteer forces be stopped, now directs that the recruitment for the volunteer forces of all persons, including colored men, in all States be embraced in the order, and their enlistment be discontinued.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

Operator will send similar dispatch to the following: Col. W. H. Sidell, Louisville, Ky.; Capt. A. L. Hough, Nashville, Tenn.; Col. Sheldon Sturgeon, New Orleans, La.; Maj. Gen. N. P. Banks, New Orleans, La.; Major-General Canby, New Orleans, La.; Major-General Casey, Richmond, Va.; Major-General Halleck, Richmond, Va.; Maj. Gen. Godfrey Weitzel, Richmond, Va.; Major-General Ord, Hilton Head, S. C.; Major-General Sherman, New Berne, N. C.; Major-General Schofield, New Berne, N. C.; Brig. Gen. I. N. Palmer, New Berne, N. C.; Capt. Leslie Smith, Hilton Head, S. C.; Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, Nashville, Tenn.; Maj. Gen. J. M. Palmer, Louisville, Ky.; Maj. Gen. John Pope, Saint Louis, Mo.; Maj. Gen. G. M. Dodge, Saint Louis, Mo.; Major-General Reynolds, Little Rock, Ark.; Maj. A. O. Vincent, Little Rock, Ark.; Brig. Gen. A. L. Chetlain, Memphis, Tenn.; Col. E. B. Alexander, Saint Louis, Mo.; Maj. Gen. N. J. T. Dana, Vicksburg, Miss.; Capt. W. W. Lowe, Leavenworth, Kans.; Col. W. H. Browne, Baltimore, Md.; Col. William Innes, Nashville, Tenn.

CIRCULAR.] WAR DEPT., ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 29, 1865.

ALL CHIEF MUSTERING OFFICERS LOYAL STATES:

By direction of the Secretary of War all recruits—drafted, substitutes, and volunteers—for old regiments remaining in rendezvous will be immediately mustered out and honorably discharged the service under your direction. So soon as mustered out report them to Pay Department for payment. Arrange with rendezvous commanders accordingly.

Please acknowledge this by telegram and inform me of the number to be discharged.

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
April 29, 1865.

Col. J. A. WILCOX,
Columbus, Ohio:

Order of to-day directing musters out of new organizations not yet started to front does not apply to regiments raised from rebel prisoners, under direction of Generals Pope and Hooker.

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Brig. Gen. T. G. Pitcher, Indianapolis, Ind., and Brig. Gen. James Oakes, Springfield, Ill.)

Consolidated abstract from returns of the U. S. Army for April 30, 1865.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.		
Department of the Cumberland (Thomas)	3,692	89,126	107,824	139,067
Department of the East (Dix)	333	6,310	8,488	11,081
Department of Kentucky (Palmer)	411	10,580	12,724	15,803
Middle Military Division *a* (Hancock)	3,539	92,417	111,048	144,590
Military Division of the Mississippi *b* (Sherman)	3,024	65,352	76,044	121,237
Military Division of the Missouri *c* (Pope)	1,585	40,889	52,861	66,541
Department of New Mexico (Carleton)	71	1,764	1,998	3,083
Department of North Carolina (Schofield)	1,754	44,092	52,011	87,500
Northern Department (Hooker)	450	10,185	14,398	17,058
Department of the Pacific (McDowell)	286	5,765	7,472	9,041
Army of the Potomac *d* (Meade)	3,090	64,615	83,753	130,616
Department of the South (Gillmore)	515	14,048	17,085	22,907
Department of Virginia *d* (Ord)	1,579	41,518	48,206	82,224
Military Division of West Mississippi *e* (Canby)	3,146	76,225	93,723	122,613
Cavalry Forces (Sheridan)	620	10,609	17,930	38,897
Cavalry Corps (Wilson)	739	19,724	23,862	35,358
First Army Corps *f* (Hancock)	38	4,011	4,325	4,422
Total	24,872	597,230	733,752	1,052,038

a Embraced the Department of Washington (Augur), Department of Pennsylvania (Cadwalader), Middle Department (Wallace), Department of West Virginia (Emory), and Army of the Shenandoah (Torbert). For strength of the several commands, see Series I, Vol. XLVI, Part III, p. 1038.

b Embraces only the forces under Sherman's immediate command—Army of the Tennessee (Howard), and Army of Georgia (Slocum).

c Embraced the Department of the Northwest (Curtis), Department of Arkansas (Reynolds), and the Department of the Missouri (Dodge). For strength of the several commands, see Series I, Vol. XLVIII, Part II, p. 262.

d In the Military Division of the James under Halleck.

e Embraced the Department of the Gulf (Banks), Department of Mississippi (Dana), Thirteenth Army Corps (Granger), Sixteenth Army Corps (A. J. Smith), Cavalry Corps (Grierson), and other smaller commands. For strength of the component parts, see Series I, Vol. XLVIII, Part II, p. 251.

f Not elsewhere reported.

APPENDIX.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 19. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, January 26, 1864.*

The spirit of existing orders on the subject of re-enlisting volunteers as veterans is that men having served nine months in regiments having less than one year to serve are entitled to the bounty provided in General Orders, No. 191, War Department, June 25, 1863.

Mustering officers in this department will be guided accordingly, and musters already made in accordance herewith are declared valid.

By command of Major-General Banks:

GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR No. 30. } WAR DEPT., ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, March 28, 1864.*

I. All musters into service by virtue of General Orders, No. 19, current series, Department of the Gulf, of men as veterans, who at the date of re-enlistment and remuster had not served two years, as well as all remusters declared valid by the aforesaid order, are hereby revoked and declared void, and the men so re-enlisted and remustered will be restored to their former positions, and will continue to serve under their original enlistment until they arrive within the re-enlistment limits (*i. e.*, have less than one year to serve), when, if they so desire, they may re-enlist as veterans.

II. Commissaries and assistant commissaries of musters are hereby charged with the immediate execution of the foregoing. They will forthwith make and forward to the Adjutant-General of the Army lists arranged by States, regiments, and companies, showing the names of men whose musters are revoked by this order, giving therein the county, town, township, or ward as of which the men were remustered, so that the records may be corrected, and the proper deductions made from the credits which may have been made.

III. All bounties and premiums, if any, paid by the United States to men to whom this order is applicable will be set against the men on their muster and pay rolls, so as to be refunded to the Government.

IV. Nothing herein will be construed as authorizing men who may re-enlist after April 1, 1864, to be paid the extra bounties now authorized by law.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ORDERS No. 19. VICKSBURG, MISS., *May 21, 1864.*

So much of Orders No. 16, dated New Orleans, La., April 4, 1864, as changes the designation of the regiments of colored artillery in the Department of the Gulf is hereby revoked. Hereafter they will be known as follows:

The First Regiment Heavy Artillery, Corps d'Afrique, as the Tenth Regiment U. S. Colored Artillery (Heavy).

The Fourteenth Regiment Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, Corps d'Afrique, as the Eleventh Regiment U. S. Colored Artillery (Heavy).

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DEPARTMENT,
Columbus, Ohio, August 9, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, Washington:

GENERAL: Your telegram of yesterday has been received.* I consulted with Governor Brough, but he feels a delicacy in giving any opinion in the matter. He, however, says that if such a state of affairs existed in Ohio he would wish the leaders arrested. I have from him and from other sources undoubted information that there will be in some of the counties in this State resistance to the draft. I have also information of combinations, the leaders of which are in this city, with the object of seizing the Government and State arsenals and releasing the rebel prisoners at Camp Chase. The guards at the arsenals have been quietly increased, and the light battery from Sandusky is now at Camp Chase. The commander of the camp is notified of the danger and is on the alert. He reports that for some time past there has been great uneasiness amongst the prisoners. He yesterday showed me a letter to one of the prisoners, a page of which, written in sympathetic ink, mentions efforts being made to release rebel prisoners.

This resistance to the draft will undoubtedly be more extensive in the States of Indiana and Illinois. I greatly fear disturbance before that time. I have no available force in either of those States in case of a disturbance.

The guard of the numerous prisoners both at Rock Island and Camp Morton are scarcely sufficient to secure the safety of the men in their charge, and could make no effectual resistance should the prisoners be aided, as is threatened, from the outside.

The large disloyal element outside would make such an outbreak truly formidable. The prisoners at both these places should at once be moved to some loyal State in the East.

I am decidedly of the opinion that the leaders in this treasonable organization should be arrested, and believe such is the opinion also of Governor Morton. I have not seen Governor Yates and do not know what his views are. Before any action is taken I think it advisable that I should see both the Governors, and also await the arrival of General Paine. It will be exceedingly impolitic and dangerous to

*See Series I, Vol. XXXIX, Part II, p. 232.

make any attempt to arrest any one until a sufficient force has been collected to overawe any attempt at resistance. Unless this is done there certainly will be, and if there is bloodshed there is no telling how far it will extend. The persons arrested should at once be sent under strong guard to the East, to remove all temptations to endeavor to rescue them. This force proposed to be collected for this purpose will then also be available to support the draft. The troops may be State or not to serve south of the Ohio River. The only disposable troops I had are two regiments recently sent to General Kelley at Cumberland. There should be not less than 5,000 men in Ohio and 10,000 in each of the States of Indiana and Illinois.*

I have no means for employing persons to obtain information. Can I have $5,000 for that purpose?

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 29, 1865.

By direction of the Secretary of War, new organizations which have not yet started to front will not be forwarded.

Said organizations, except for Hancock's First Corps, will be immediately mustered out and honorably discharged the service under your direction.

Please acknowledge this by telegram and inform me number of such troops and designation of their organizations.

Furnish Governor with copy of this.

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copies sent to all chief mustering officers of States where there are new organizations.)

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* See Halleck to Grant, August 12, 1864, p. 613.

ALTERNATE DESIGNATIONS

OF

ORGANIZATIONS MENTIONED IN THIS VOLUME.

Alternate designation in black-faced type; the official designation, reference, or State to which organization belongs follows in *italics*.

Brackett's (A. B.) Cav., *Minnesota.*
Cabot's (S.) Art., Heavy, *1st Mass. Batt.*
Corps d'Afrique, *U. S. Colored Troops.*
Frontier Cav., *26th N. Y.*
Gallupe's (G. S.) Art., Heavy, *5th Pa.*
Hatch's (E. A. C.) Cav., *Minnesota.*
Kentucky 1st Art., Heavy, A. D., *8th U. S. C. T.*
Meigs' (J. V.) Art., *2d U. S. C. T., Batty. A.*
Memphis Light Art., *2d U. S. C. T., Batty. F.*
Milligan's (R.) Cav., *Delaware.*
Scott's Nine Hundred, Cav., *11th N. Y.*
Whitney's (L. F.) Cav., *District of Columbia.*

NOTE.—For orders changing designation of *State troops of African descent* and the *Corps d'Afrique* to *United States Colored Troops*, see pp. 164, 165, 214, 215, 245, 1286.

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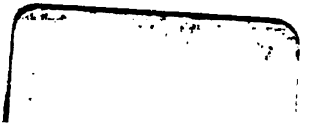
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